

India - GAZZ
(February)
1877

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N^o 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. } Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Suptd. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

In the Notification of this Department, No. 3, dated 17th January 1877, for "17th instant," read "16th instant."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXAMINATIONS.

Fort William, the 31st January 1877.

No. 5.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

IN CIVIL, CRIMINAL, REVENUE, LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Higher Standard.

Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, C.S., Assistant Commissioner.

Moulvi Safdar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. J. Hornby, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Yeshwant Rao Udas, B.A., Deputy Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, with credit.

Ganesh Kashinath Gokhle, Marathi Translator, Secretariat.

Lower Standard.

Abdul Rahim, Tahsildar.

Moreswar Atmaram, Naib Tahsildar.

Venkatesh Madho, Tahsildar.

IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Higher Standard.

Yado Madho Rao, Deputy Clerk of Court.

Moro Ganesh Khare, Educational Department.

IN REVENUE LAW AND PROCEDURE.

Lower Standard.

Moro Ganesh Khare, Educational Department.

Police Standard.

Mr. F. E. Coles, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, with credit.

Mr. F. G. Stewart, Officiating District Superintendent.

No. 6.—The under-mentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed examination in vernacular languages:—

In Marathi.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

Moulvi Safdar Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with credit.

Syed Husam Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

In Hindi.

Ganesh Kashinath Gokhle, Marathi Translator, Secretariat, with credit.
 Yeshwant Rao Udas, B.A., Deputy Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, with credit.
 Moro Ganesh Khare, Educational Department, with credit.

MEDICAL.

The 26th January 1877.

No. 51.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major A. Garden, M.D., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Tezapore in Assam.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th January 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. F. A. deRoepstorff, Officiating 3rd Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained leave on medical certificate for two years, and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 19th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 19.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

No. 12 (Ecclesiastical), dated London, the 11th December 1876.

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the Venerable Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., Archdeacon of Chester, to be Bishop of the Diocese of Calcutta, in succession to the late lamented Bishop Milman.

I have, &c.,
 CARNARVON.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 2nd February 1877.

No. 137.—The privilege leave of absence for three months granted by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, in his Notification No. 227, dated the 21st September 1876, to Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is commuted to leave on medical certificate for eight months, with effect from the 25th September 1876.

CUSTOMS—INLAND.

The 31st January 1877.

No. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Inland Customs Act, 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition to Rule 29 of the Inland Customs Rule, issued under Notification of this Department, No. 156, dated the 30th June 1876, of the following words, that is to say:—

“This discretion is also permitted in respect of Salt deposited within the town of Saugor.”

SURVEYS.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 56.—Mr. E. W. Laseron is appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, with effect from the date on which he may enter upon his duties.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 31st January 1877.

No. 192P.—With reference to Notification No. 2038P, dated 6th September 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. G. Ruckert as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. F. W. Abel, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 194P.—With reference to Notification No. 2381P, dated 13th October 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. J. Brandenburg as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Gumpert, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 227G.—PROMOTION.—The following promotions are made in the Mhairwara Battalion, with effect from 1st December 1876:—

Jemadar Chunda, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Dhurma, invalided.

Havildar Kessra, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Chunda, promoted.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 251G.—Kazi Syud Ahmed, Attaché, Foreign Department, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th January 1877.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 263G.—The following orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 1st January 1877, consequent on the return from furlough of Captain M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are confirmed, with effect from the 22nd December 1876:—

1st Regiment.

Lieutenant A. G. A. Durand, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Vincent, officiating as Adjutant.

Lieutenant H. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, 2nd Regiment, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Durand.

2nd Regiment.

Captain M. G. Gerard, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant E. D. H. Daly, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern.

No. 264G.—The following Brigade Orders by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 5th, 6th, and 11th November 1876, making the following appointments, are confirmed:—

Lieutenant H. A. Vincent will take charge of the duties of Staff Officer to the Force, as a temporary arrangement, from 6th November.

Surgeon R. Caldecott received the medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from Surgeon A. Barclay, who received medical charge of the 2nd Regiment from Surgeon Caldecott, from the 6th November 1876.

Captain A. H. S. Neill, Adjutant, 1st Regiment, officiated as 2nd Squadron Officer, from the 5th May to the 30th September 1876, in addition to his duties as Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant H. A. Vincent, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his duties as 1st Squadron Subaltern, from the 1st October 1876.

T. H. THORNTON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 31st January 1877.

No. 551.—*Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of December 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874:—*

	Dec. 1874.	Dec. 1875.	Dec. 1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India ...	2,04,39,118	2,02,74,745	1,15,39,291
Bengal ...	2,13,45,015	1,61,61,267	1,00,90,179
Assam ...	23,38,152	35,27,375	28,89,198
British Burmah ...	35,03,576	29,33,726	28,07,186
N. W. Provinces ...	2,16,15,375	2,22,17,380	1,93,56,477
Oudh ...	55,28,914	66,25,511	51,67,184
Punjab ...	1,43,61,523	1,20,15,369	98,54,303
Bombay ...	1,41,19,056	1,76,27,028	2,18,38,400
Central Provinces ...	35,14,331	31,12,005	31,19,097
Madras ...	1,97,51,037	2,18,47,166	1,58,44,668
TOTAL ...	12,65,49,100	12,63,74,602	10,25,06,883

The 1st February 1877.

No. 628.—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1876-77.*

	£	Rs.	Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year ...	13,660,000	15,99,20,000	s. d. 1 8 5	2,33,20,000
In the month of January ...	1,352,644	1,46,50,000	1 10 16	11,23,560
First 10 months ...	11,607,761	13,63,65,501	1 8 43	2,02,87,591
Remains to make estimate good...	2,052,239	2,35,54,499	1 8 91	30,32,109
Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising ...	£ 11,607,761	at 1s. 8 5 d. Rs. 1,98,16,470		
Actual ditto ditto ...	"	" 1 8 43 " 2,02,87,591		
Expenditure in excess of estimate ...	...	...	Rs. 4,71,121	

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 643.—Mr. I. C. Probyn, B.C.S., is appointed to be Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras.

Mr. T. W. Biss is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, in independent charge, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 627.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following Section be inserted in Chapter XI, Civil Leave Code:—

Section 36A.—The leave allowances of an officer in the service of the Administrations of Mysore and Berar, or who, in the course of the three years immediately preceding the beginning of his leave, has served in Mysore or Berar, shall be charged to Indian Revenues and to the revenues of Mysore or Berar, in the proportion in which his salary for the three years preceding his leave was charged to those revenues respectively. This rule does not, however, apply to a Military Officer who vacates his appointment in the Civil Department when going on leave and reverts to the Military Department.

No. 641.—The Governor General in Council directs that the foot-note under Section 4 (c) of the Civil Leave Code be cancelled, and that the following be added to Section 4 (c):—

A "Local Allowance" may be drawn by an Officer absent from his office on duty for a period not exceeding one month, provided that it is not drawn by a *locum tenens*.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st February 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 81.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—

Captain H. M. Mackenzie, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, deceased.

No. 82.—NATIVE ARMY—

6th Bengal Cavalry.

Lance Duffadar Maitab Sing, 9th Bengal Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Meer Kurram Alli, dismissed. Dated the 1st February 1877.

29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ajmer Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Nehal Sing, deceased; Havildar Jowahir Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ajmere Khan, promoted. Dated the 21th December 1876.

45th (Rattray's) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Ooltum Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Mehri Alli, invalided; Color Havildar

Khoshial Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ooltum Singh, promoted. Dated the 1st December 1876.

No. 83.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(*Queen's Own*) *Corps of Guides*.

Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant C. G. Mansel, whose appointment to this Corps in G. G. O. No. 884 of 1876 is cancelled at his own request.

No. 84.—3rd Punjab Infantry—

Jemadar Churtoo, to be Subadar, *vice* Mungul, deceased; Havildar Roor Sing, to be Jemadar, *vice* Churtoo, promoted. Dated the 7th October 1876.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Jemadar Chunderbeer Kutaith, to be Subadar, *vice* Bulbuddar Rai, invalided; Jemadar Bhukutbeer Thappa, to be Subadar, *vice* Hurkabeer Allea, invalided; Havildar Daiboo Goorung, to be Jemadar, *vice* Chunderbeer Kutaith, promoted; Havildar Doorgadutt Jaici, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhukutbeer Thappa, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

No. 85.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Surgeon P. deH. Haig,—arrived at Calcutta, 22nd January 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 86.—The services of Surgeon B. Gupta, M.B., Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 87.—The services of Surgeon R. T. Wright, M.D., Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 88.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone, of Infantry, Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Attaché in the Foreign Department, are, with reference to the Notification by the Foreign Department, No. 177G, dated the 25th January 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 27th January 1877.

No. 89.—The services of Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 90.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, with an additional annuity of £257-8-0, with effect from the 15th January 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hanson Paske, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Punjab.

No. 91.—Deputy Surgeon-General John Nicholas Tresidder, Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250 under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G. G. O. No. 1080 of 1864, from the 31st March 1877.

No. 92.—Surgeon-Major Edward McKellar, M.D., Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, from the 31st March 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 93.—Duffadar Juma Khan, late 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, is granted an injury pension in the 4th degree of Rs. 7-7-6 per mensem, instead of the invalid pension notified in G. G. O. No. 769 of 1876.

No. 94.—Subadar Munbode Tewary and Neehorree Tewary, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, having each completed a service of 40 years with unblemished character, are granted pensions at Rs. 40 per mensem, from the dates of their discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 95.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Harry Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Auriol Prinsep, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st Grade, Agra, North-Western Provinces,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Charles Udny, Bengal Staff Corps,—medical certificate, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

Major Francis William Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Rohilkund District,—private affairs, for one year and two days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major James Macnabb Cunningham, M.D., Medical Department, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major P. Stephenson Turnbull, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bombay,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Atkins, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) Henry Hardy Cole, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department,—urgent private affairs, for five months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 96.—Major Spencer Alfred Taylor Judge, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months on medical certificate, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 23rd December 1876.

No. 97.—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Honorary Surgeon W. A. Kidd, in G. G. O. No. 10 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 98.—The grant of furlough on private affairs to Captain F. Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Oudh, in G. G. O. No. 1161 of 1876, is cancelled.

No. 99.—The following extract from list No. 1, dated the 5th January 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return.

Surgeon C. W. S. Deakin.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Playfair, S. C.
Captain N. F. Parker, Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Newmarch, S. C.
Captain C. Cowie, R. A.
Captain F. Knowles, S. C.
Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R. E.
Conductor M. Moloney, P. W. D.
Major J. Bartleman, S. C.
Captain A. G. Ross, S. C.
Major W. W. Boddam, S. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. R. Boisragon, S. C.
• Colonel H. F. M. Boisragon, S. C.

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain A. W. Capel, Cavalry, 6 months, M. C.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Girdlestone, S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Colonel H. A. Browne, Infantry, 1 month, P. A.
Surgeon-Major J. R. Jackson, 8 months, P. A.

Retirements.

Surgeon-Major A. A. Mantell, 5th January 1877.
Surgeon-Major J. F. N. Wise, 1st January 1877.

No. 100.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Surgeon R. G. Mathew, Medical Department, —Fort William, 26th January 1877.
Captain C. McD. Skene, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 43rd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, —Fort William, 26th January 1877.

HONORS AND SALUTES.

No. 101.—It is hereby announced that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to sanction the hoisting of the Royal Standard at Aden and the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay on Royal Anniversaries.

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 102.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 747 of 1875, the following note will be made opposite "Chests, tool, empty," at page 6 of Equipment Tables for 9-pounder Muzzle Loading Rifled Batteries, Royal Horse and Field Artillery :—

Padlocks will be supplied for chests not filled with trunk locks.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 103.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 839, dated the 18th August 1875, it is hereby notified, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, that, for all purposes under the Staff Corps Warrant except for the calculation of service qualifying for admission to the Staff Corps and for furlough and pension, an Officer's service will be considered as commencing from the date of his first permanent commission, that is, from the date of his commission as Lieutenant.

G. G. O. No. 560, dated the 17th May 1876, is accordingly cancelled.

STAFF COLLEGE.

No. 104.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army, selected for admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst, under the terms of G. G. O. No. 1004 of 1876, who may hold appointments with Native Regiments, will be seconded for the whole period of their absence from regimental duty.

CLOTHING.

No. 105.—In G. G. Os. Nos. 780 and 837 of 1874, omit the word "Jack" in the supply of spurs for the British Artillery and Cavalry in India.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1877.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates from 27th January to 2nd February 1877.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of De- cease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount de- posited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE.							
Frederick William Hol- land (a) ...	Lieutenant	72nd Foot ...	10th Sept. 1876	Intestate ...	Rs. A. P. 2. 13 5	...	2nd April 1877.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE.							
Richard Topham (b) ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	16th Oct. 1876	Ditto ...	4. 11 9	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin—Father, H. L. Holland, Esq., Templeton, Rochampton.

(b) Widow, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Topham.
Child, Mary Judith.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 29th January 1877.

No. 28.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, the following Officers will revert to the grades noted against them, from the 27th November 1876 :—

Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E., to Temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant W. G. Nicholson, R.E., to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. H. Reid, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

The 31st January 1877.

No. 30.—Lieutenant (local Captain) H. H. Cole, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on special duty under the Government of India, is transferred to the Simla Imperial Circle.

No. 31.—The following Engineer Apprentices on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are promoted to Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st October 1876 :—

Mr. J. A. Greenwood.

Mr. W. Monies.

Baboo Siva Dutta Pande, B.A.

No. 32.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Port Blair, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 33.—Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A., is permitted at his own request to resign the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 6th February 1877.

The services of Colonel Dickens are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Military Department from that date.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Major-General W. A. Crommelin, C.B., R.E., to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R.E., to be Inspector-General of Military Works, *vice* Major-General Crommelin.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 35.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is granted two months' privilege leave from the 16th instant, or from such later date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 36.—The following arrangements are sanctioned as a temporary measure :—

Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, *vice* Major-General Crommelin.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, in the Punjab, to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, *vice* Colonel Pollard.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred in that rank to the Punjab, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Medley.

TELEGRAPH.

The 29th January 1877.

No. 29.—Mr. J. Burke, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st January 1877, from which date Mr. Superintendent R. F. Dallas reverts to his substantive grade.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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Postage ...	5	8	0
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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th January 1877.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor General

of India in Council, appointed Mr. John Cameron MacGregor, Barrister-at-law, to be the Receiver of the High Court, *vice* Mr. Clarke, resigned.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. R. M. Slane, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days, from 8th January 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 30th January 1877.

No. 2.—Mr. J. Hogan, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Morar to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

4th Circle.

Umritsa, the 29th January 1877.

No. 3.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1 of the 18th current, Lieutenant G. H. Sim, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Umritsa Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 20th idem, *en route* to join the

Jullundur Division, Military Works, and reported his arrival at the latter station on the same date.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 4.—Conductor B. Revell, Barrack Master, temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle of Military Works by Inspector General's Notification No. 104 of 5th October 1876, rejoined his appointment in the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 27th current.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, Major, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., 4th Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. A. J. P. Jones, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days, from the 24th December 1876, or such subsequent date as this Officer may avail himself of it.

The 23rd January 1877.

No. 5.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred as noted below :—

NAMES AND GRADE.	DIVISION.	
	Present.	To which transferred.
Mr. W. Browne, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.	1st Peshawar	1st Rawal Pindi.
Mr. F. H. Bainbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade.	Lahore ...	1st Peshawar.

C. M. BROWNE, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 98.—Privilege leave from the 25th January to 13th February 1877, inclusive, is granted to Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Chukrata Division.

J. BIRNEY, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.
Indore, the 27th January 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. W. A. Smith, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his charge in the Bundelcund Road Division on the afternoon of the 21st November 1876, and in accordance with Notification No. 37, dated 25th October 1876, joined the Mhow Division on the forenoon of the 28th November 1876.

No. 2.—Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, availed himself on the forenoon of the 25th instant, of thirty days' subsidiary leave preparatory to two years' furlough to England granted in Notification No. 50 of the 16th December 1876.

No. 3.—Baboo Khetter Nauth Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, was relieved of his

charge in the Mhow Division on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1876, and joined the Southern Road Division on the forenoon of the 23rd idem, receiving charge of that division from Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the afternoon of the 24th January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. J. Williams, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, returned on the afternoon of the 12th January 1877 from twenty days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 47, dated 22nd November 1876.

No. 5.—Baboo Bahal Roy, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned on the afternoon of the 8th January 1877, from one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No. 48, dated 22nd November 1876.

No. 6.—Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Singhi, Head Clerk of the Neemuch Division, officiated for the Divisional Accountant during the absence of the latter on one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th December 1876.

A. CADELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Chokurwara, the 24th January 1877.

No. 225 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Impey, Political Agent in Meywar, has been granted subsidiary leave on his return from furlough from the 17th to the 25th November 1876, both days inclusive.

Camp Mowra, the 25th January 1877.

No. 226 G.—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 22nd January 1877.

Camp Manpoor, the 27th January 1877.

No. 227 G.—Captain C. A. Baylay, Officiating Political Agent in Jeypore and Kishengurh, is granted one month's subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Medical Board at that place, with effect from the 7th February 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Camp Kaliks, the 29th January 1877.

No. 228 G.—The following Station Order, dated 19th January 1877, issued by the Officer Commanding at Deolie, is confirmed :—

Surgeon-Major F. W. A. De Fabeck, Deolie Irregular Force, having reported his arrival from duty to Delhi, will relieve Surgeon J. C. Ferris of the medical charge of the Deolie Irregular Force.

No. 229 G.—Captain A. R. T. McRae, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, officiated as 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, from the 10th December 1875 to the 2nd November 1876, both days inclusive, during the absence on furlough of Captain A. Conolly.

List of Names of Places in Raiputana, comprising the States of Bhurtpore, Bickaneer, Harowtee and Tonk, Jeypore, Jeysulmere, Jodhpore, Kerowlee, Kishengurh, Oodeypore, Sirohee, Ulwour, and Ajmere.

[Names of Places which have acquired a fixed spelling.]

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
आबू	Ábú	Abu	Town and Cantonment.	Sirohee.
अजमेर	Ajmer	Ajmère	British District.	
आडावला	Ádávalá	Aravalli	Chain of Mountains.	
भरतपुर	Bharatpur	Bhurtpore	State.	
बिकानेर	Bíkāner	Bickaneer	Ditto.	
बूंदी	Bundi	Boondce	Ditto.	
डीग	Díg	Decg	District and Town	Bhurtpore.
ईरनपुरा	Erinpura	Erinpura	Cantonment	Sirohee.
हाड़ौती	Hárauti	Harowtee	Group of States.	
जैपुर	Jaipur	Jeypore	State.	
जैसलमेर	Jaisalmer	Jeysulmere	Ditto.	
जालावार	Jháláwár	Jhallawar	Ditto.	
जोधपुर	Jodhpur	Jodhpore	Ditto.	
करोली	Karauli	Kerowlee	Ditto.	
किशनगढ़	Kishangarh	Kishengurh	Ditto.	
कोटा	Kota	Kotah	Ditto.	
लसवारी	Laswári	Laswarree	Battle field	Ulwur.
मारवाड़	Márwár	Marwar	Another name for Jodhpore.	
मेवाड़	Mewár	Meywar	Another name for Oodeypore.	
नांवा	Náwa	Nawa	Cantonment and Town.	Jodhpore.
نصیر آباد	Nasírábád	Nusseerabad	Cantonment	Ajmere.
उदैपुर	Udaipur	Oodeypore	State.	
शाहपुरा	Sháhpura	Shahpoora	Ditto.	
सीरोही	Sirohi	Sirohee	Ditto.	
टाडगढ़	Tádgarh	Todgarh	Cantonment	Ajmere.
टोंक	Tonk	Tonk	State.	
अलवर	Alwar	Ulwur	Ditto.	
अचरोल	Achrol	Achrol	Town	Jeypore.
आगोलाई	Ágolái	Ágolai	Ditto	Jodhpore.
आहोर	Áhor	Áhor	Ditto	Ditto.
आबू	Áhú	Áhu	River	Harowtee and Tonk.
अजेराका	Ajeráka	Ajeráka	Railway Station	Ulwur.
अजीतपुरा	Ajítpura	Ajítpura	Town	Bickaneer.
अकहेगढ़	Akhegarh	Akhegarh	Town and District	Bhurtpore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
आलानियावास ...	Álaniawás ...	Álaniawás ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
आलानपुर ...	Álanpur ...	Álanpur ...	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Jeypore.
अलिगढ़ ...	Aligarh ...	Aligarh ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
अलिपूर ...	Alipur ...	Alipur ...	Hill ...	Bhurtpore.
अमरगढ़ ...	Amargarh ...	Amargarh ...	Town ...	Kerowlee.
अमेर ...	Ámer ...	Ámer ...	Ditto and Hill ...	Jeypore.
अमेट ...	Ámet ...	Ámet ...	Ditto and Sub-division.	Oodeypore.
अमीरगढ़ ...	Amírgarh ...	Amírgarh ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
अनादपुर ...	Anadpur ...	Anadpur ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
अनादरा ...	Anádrá ...	Anádra ...	Ditto ...	Sirohee.
आनासागर ...	Áná Ságar ...	Ána Ságar ...	Lake ...	Ajmere.
अनडेरी ...	Anderí ...	Anderi ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
अनूपना ...	Anpúrná ...	Anpúrna ...	Shrine ...	Ditto.
अनूपगढ़ ...	Anúpgarh ...	Anúpgarh ...	Town ...	Bickancer.
अरैन ...	Arain ...	Arain ...	Town and Civil Station.	Jeypore.
आरनू ...	Árnú ...	Árnu ...	Railway Station...	Ditto.
आसोप ...	Ásop ...	Ásop ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
अटलबंद ...	Atalband ...	Atalband ...	Lake ...	Bhurtpore.
औलाबटी ...	Aulábatí ...	Aulábati ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
आऊवा ...	Áúwá ...	Áuwa ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बाबरा ...	Bábra ...	Bábra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बदकोचरा ...	Badkochrán ...	Badkochrán ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
बागन ...	Bágan ...	Bágan ...	River ...	Oodeypore.
बाघाना ...	Bágháná ...	Baghána ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
बाघेरा ...	Bagherá ...	Baghera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
बाघेरी ...	Bagherí ...	Bagheri ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
बागडी ...	Bagrí ...	Bagri ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
बागडी ...	Bagrí ...	Bagri ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
बागडू ...	Bagrú ...	Bagru ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
बागसूरी ...	Bágsúrí ...	Bágsúri ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
बाहदरा ...	Bahádrán ...	Bahádrán ...	Ditto ...	Bickancer.
बाहरोड़ ...	Bahrór ...	Bahrór ...	Town and Sub-division.	Ulwur.
बैराट ...	Bairát ...	Bairát ...	District and Town	Jeypore.
बायटू ...	Báyatú ...	Baitu ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
बाखासर ...	Bákhásar ...	Bákhásar ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
बाबाहेड़ा	Báláherá	Bálahera	Town	Jeypore.
बलमगढ़	Balamgarh	Balamgarh	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
बलारां	Balárán	Balárán	Ditto	Jeypore.
बाली	Báli	Báli	Ditto	Jodhpore.
बालोतरा	Bálotrá	Bálotra	Ditto	Ditto.
बलुंदा	Balúndá	Balúnda	Ditto	Ditto.
बामनवाडा	Bámanwára	Bámanwára	Place of Pilgrimage.	Sirohee.
बामनी	Bámni	Bámni	River	Oodeypore.
बामनयाबाख	Bámniáwás	Bámniawás	District and Town	Jeypore.
बनास	Banás	Banás	River	Oodeypore, Jeypore, &c.
बान्दनवाडा	Bándanwára	Bándanwára	Town	Ajmere.
बान्दी	Bándi	Bándi	River	Jeypore.
बान्दीकुई	Bándikúí	Bándikoi	Town and Railway Station.	Ditto.
बनेडा	Banerá	Banera	Town	Oodeypore.
बानगंगा	Bángangá	Bánganga	River	Jeypore, Bhurtpore, &c.
बांसीपहाडपुर	Bánsi Pahárpur	Bánsi Pahárpur	Hill	Bhurtpore.
बांसखो	Bánskho	Bánskho	Town	Jeypore.
बांसूर	Bánsúr	Bánsúr	Sub-division and Town.	Ulwur.
बांसवाडा	Bánswára	Bánswára	Town and State.	
बार	Bar	Bar	Town	Jodhpore.
बार	Bár	Bár	Ditto	Ajmere.
बाराखन	Barákhan	Barákhan	Ditto	Ditto.
बारां	Bárán	Bárán	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
बारांठिया	Barántiá	Barántia	Ditto	Jodhpore.
बारठ	Bá Rath	Bá Rath	District	Sirohee.
बर्गांव	Bargánw	Bargaon	Town	Jodhpore.
बरीआल	Bariál	Bariál	Ditto	Jeypore.
बरीकाताल	Bari ká Táláb	Bari-ká-Taláb	Lake	Oodeypore.
बरखेरेकीनदी	Barkhere-kí-Nadi	Barkhere-ki-nadi	River	Kerowlee.
बरली	Barlí	Barli	Town	Ajmere.
बरलू	Barlú	Barlu	Ditto	Jodhpore.
बरमेर	Bármer	Bármer	Ditto	Ditto.
बरनाला	Barnálá	Barnála	Ditto	Jeypore.
बरोदा	Barodá	Baroda	Fair and place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
बरसालपुर	Barsalpur	Barsalpur	Town	Jeysulmere.
बरु	Barú	Baru	Ditto	Jodhpore.
बसाई	Basai	Basai	Railway Station	Ulwur.
बसी	Basí	Basi	Ditto	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
बसवा	Baswá	Baswa	District and Town	Jeypore.
बाटारू	Bátárú	Bátáru	Town	Jodhpore.
बाणली	Baunlí	Baunli	District and Town	Jeypore.
बेआवर	Beáwar	Beáwar	Town and Cantonment.	Ajmere.
बेगू	Begún	Begún	Town and Sub-division.	Oodeypore.
बेहड	Behar	Behar	Ravines on the Chambal River.	Kerowlee.
बेरच	Berach	Berach	River	Oodeypore and Harowtee.
भदरावती	Bhadráoti	Bhadráoti	Ditto	Kerowlee.
भगवंतगढ	Bhagwantgarh	Bhagwantgarh	Town	Jeypore.
भायली	Bháílán	Bháílán	Town and Pergunah.	Ajmere.
भाखर	Bhákhar	Bhákhar	District	Sirohee.
भखरी	Bhakhrí	Bhakhri	Town	Jodhpore.
भरक	Bharak	Bharak	Hill	Oodeypore.
भसावर	Bhasáwar	Bhasáwar	District	Bhurtpore.
भावी	Bháwí	Bháwi	Town	Jodhpore.
भीलवाडा	Bhílwará	Bhílwára	Town and Post Office.	Oodeypore.
भीमलट	Bhímlat	Bhímlat	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
भिनाइ	Bhínái	Bhinai	District and Town	Ajmere.
भींदर	Bhíndar	Bhíndar	Town and Sub-division.	Oodeypore.
भीनमाल	Bhínmál	Bhínmál	Town	Jodhpore.
भीतरोठ	Bhítroth	Bhítroth	District	Sirohee.
भोमगढ	Bhomgarh	Bhomgarh	Town and Fort	Harowtee and Tonk.
भुकरकी	Bhúkarkí	Bhúkarki	Town	Bickaneer.
भूमसेन	Bhúmsen	Bhúmsen	Hill	Jodhpore.
भूताला	Bhútálá	Bhutála	Ditto	Oodeypore.
बियाना	Biyána	Biána	District	Bhurtpore.
बीदासर	Bídásar	Bídásar	Town	Bickaneer.
बिगागा	Biggá	Biggah	Ditto	Ditto.
बीजासन माता	Bījāsan Mátá	Bījāsan Mátá	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
बिकमपुर	Bikampur	Bikampur	Town	Jeysulmere.
बीलाडा	Bílárá	Bílára	Ditto	Jodhpore.
बिरजेशजी	Birjeshjí	Birjeshji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
बीसलपुर	Bísalpur	Bísalpur	Town	Jodhpore.
बिसाऊ	Bissáú	Bissau	Town and Post Office.	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
बिबार्	Biwái	Biwai	Railway Station	Jeypore.
बौरावड	Boráwar	Boráwar	Town	Jodhpore.
बराज	Braj	Braj	Tract of country	Bhurtpore.
बूज	Bújh	Bújh	Town	Jeysulmere.
चकवाडा	Chakwára	Chakwára	Ditto	Jeypore.
चमबल	Chambal	Chambal	River	Tonk, Harowtee, Kerowlee.
चानाद	Chánaud	Chánaud	Town	Jodhpore.
चंदानो	Chandána	Chandána	Ditto	Jeypore.
चंदरभाका	Chandar Bháká	Chandarbháka	River	Oodeypore and Harowtee and Tonk.
चंडावल	Chandáwal	Chandáwal	Town	Jodhpore.
चंद्रावती	Chandráwati	Chandrawati	Place of historical interest.	Sirohee.
चान्दसैन	Chándsain	Chándsain	Town	Jeypore.
चांग	Cháng	Cháng	Ditto	Ajmere.
चापे	Chápi	Chápi	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
चारभुजाजी	Chárbhujáji	Chárbhujaji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
चारचौमूहां	Chár Chaumúhán	Chár Chaumúhán	Ditto	Ditto.
चाटसू	Chátsú	Chátsú	District and Town	Jeypore.
चतुरभुज	Chaturbhuj	Chaturbhuj	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore.
चतुरभुज	Chaturbhuj	Chaturbhuj	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
चौमुख	Chaumukhá	Chaumukha	Ditto	Ditto.
चौमूं	Chaumún	Chaumún	Town	Jeypore.
चवरा	Chaurá	Chaura	District	Sirohee.
चौथकाबरवाडा	Chauth-ká-Bar-wára.	Chauth-ka-Bar-wára.	Town and Fair	Jeypore.
छाबडा	Chhabrá	Chhabra	District and Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
छापार	Chhápar	Chhápar	Town	Bickaneer.
छापनकापहाड	Chhappan-ká-pahár.	Chhappan-ka-Pahár.	Hill	Jodhpore.
छिरान	Chhirána	Chhirána	Town	Jeypore.
छोटोकनवास	Chhotí Kanwás	Chhoti Kanwás	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
छोटी नदी	Chhotí Nadí	Chhoti Nadi	River	Ditto.
छोटोसादरी	Chhotí Sádri	Chhoti Sádri	Town	Oodeypore.
चिकसाना	Chiksána	Chiksána	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
चिमनाबावडी	Chimná Báwarí	Chimna Báwarí	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
चिरावा	Chiráwá	Chiráwa	Town	Jeypore.
चोतलवाना	Chítalwána	Chítalwána	Ditto	Jodhpore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
चीतोरगढ	Chítorgarh	Chítorgarh	Town and Fort	Oodeypore.
चोटीला	Chotílá	Chotíla	Mountain	Sirohee.
चूरू	Chúru	Chúru	Town	Bickaneer.
चूरू	Chúru	Chúru	Ditto	Jeypore.
ददरेवा	Dadrewá	Dadrewa	Ditto	Bickaneer.
डांग	Dáng	Dáng	Ravines	Bhurtpore and Kerowlee.
दांतारामगढ	Dántá Rámgarh	Dánta Rámgarh	District, Town and Railway Station	Jeypore.
दांथल	Dánthal	Dánthal	Town	Ditto.
दासा	Dausá	ausa	Hill, Province and Town.	Ditto.
दवेद	Dawer	Dawer	Town and Cantonment.	Ajmere.
देवगांव	Deogánw	Deogaon	Town	Ditto.
देवगढ	Deogarh	Deogarh	Ditto	Oodeypore.
देवली	Deolí	Deoli	Cantonment	Harowtee and Tonk.
देवलीया	Deolíá	Deolia	Town	Ajmere.
देवटी	Deotí	Deoti	Lake	Ulwur.
देशनोक	Deshnok	Deshnok	Town	Bickaneer.
देसूरी	Desúrí	Desuri	Ditto	Jodhpore.
धानाडूंगर	Dháná Dúngar	Dhána Dúngar	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Jeypore.
धनेरु	Dhanerú	Dhaneru	Town	Bickaneer.
धानी	Dhání	Dhání	Ditto	Ajmere.
धरमपुरा	Dharampurá	Dharampura	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
ढोला	Dholá	Dhola	Ditto	Jodhpore.
धोलागर	Dholágarh	Dholagarh	Hill	Oodeypore.
धुंड	Dhúnd	Dhúnd	River	Jeypore.
डीदवाना	Dídwaná	Dídwaná	Town	Jodhpore.
डीदवाना	Dídwaná	Dídwaná	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Jeypore.
डिगगी	Diggí	Diggi	Ditto	Ditto.
दिलवाडा	Dilwára	Dilwára	Town and Temple	Sirohee.
दिलवाडा	Dilwára	Dilwára	Ditto	Ajmere.
दोडो	Dodho	Dodho	Hill	Jodhpore.
दूदाकर	Dúdákar	Dúdákar	Ditto	Oodeypore.
दूदु	Dúdú	Dúdu	Town	Jeypore.
दुगारी	Dúgárí	Dugári	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
दुनी	Dúní	Dúni	Ditto	Jeypore.
द्वारकाधीश	Dwárákádhis	Dwáarakadhish	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
द्वारकानाथजी ...	Dwárkánáthjī ...	Dwaraknāthji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
ऐहराओ ...	Echráno ...	Echráno ...	Hill ...	Jodhpore.
ऐक्लिंगजी ...	Eklingjī ...	Eklinji ...	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
एरावन ...	Eráwan ...	Eráwan ...	Hill ...	Ditto.
इसरदा ...	Esardá ...	Esardah ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
फतेहगढ ...	Fatehgarh ...	Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ...	Kerowlee.
फतेहगढ ...	Fatehgarh ...	Fatehgarh ...	Ditto ...	Kishengurh.
फतेहपुर ...	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
गागरोन ...	Gágraun ...	Gágraun ...	Fort ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गजनेर ...	Gajner ...	Gajner ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गलवा ...	Galwá ...	Galwa ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गमभेरी ...	Gambherí ...	Gambheri ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
गमभीर ...	Gambhír ...	Gambhír ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
गनेशगढ ...	Ganeshgarh ...	Ganeshgarh ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गंगापुर ...	Gangápur ...	Gangapur ...	Town and District	Jeypore.
गंगली ...	Gánglí ...	Gángli ...	Town ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गंगूपीयामहादेव ...	Gangúpiyá Máhádeo.	Gangupíya Máhádeo.	Place of Pilgrimage.	Sirohee.
गंगवाना ...	Gangwáná ...	Gangwána ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
गरडवासी ...	Gardwási ...	Gardwási ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
गौदेर ...	Gaunder ...	Gaunder ...	Town and place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
घानेराव ...	Ghánéráo ...	Ghánerao ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
घेगल ...	Ghegal ...	Ghegal ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
घोटडु ...	Ghotru ...	Ghotru ...	Ditto ...	Jeysulmere.
घोसला ...	Ghúnslá ...	Ghúnsla ...	District ...	Jeypore.
गोविंदगढ ...	Gobindgarh ...	Gobindgarh ...	Town ...	Ajmere.
गोएला ...	Goelá ...	Goela ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
गोगुंदा ...	Gogundá ...	Gogunda ...	District ...	Oodeypore.
गोमती ...	Gomtí ...	Gomti ...	River ...	Ditto.
गोपालगढ ...	Gopálgarh ...	Gopálgarh ...	District ...	Bhurtpore.
गोपालपुरा ...	Gopálpurá ...	Gopálpura ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गोरमजी ...	Goramjī ...	Goramji ...	Well and Shrine ...	Ajmere.
गुश्वाँसर ...	Gosháinsar ...	Gosháinsar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
गोविंदगढ ...	Govindgarh ...	Govindgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ulwar.
गुगोर ...	Gúgor ...	Gúgor ...	Town and Fort ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
गुंदोज ...	Gúndoj ...	Gúndoj ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
गुंडोलाव ...	Gúndoláo ...	Gundoláo ...	Lake ...	Kishengurh.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
गुडा	Gúrá	Gúra	Town	Jodhpore.
गुयाबाला	Gúyábálá	Gúyabala	River	Ditto.
ग्याबनु	Gyábnu	Gyábnu	Hill	Ditto.
हाबुर	Hábur	Hábur	Town	Jeysulmere.
हाडोती	Hádotí	Hádoti	Ditto	Kerowlee.
हलेना	Halená	Halena	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
हमीरगढ	Hamírgarh	Hamírgarh	Ditto	Oodeypore.
हांसैरा	Hánserá	Hánsera	Ditto	Bickaneer.
हरमाडा	Harmará	Harmára	Ditto	Ajmere.
हेलक	Helak	Helak	Railway Station...	Bhurtpore.
हिम्मतसर	Himmitsar	Jimmatsar	Town	Bickaneer.
हिनडौन	Hindaun	Hindaun	District and Town	Jeypore.
हिनडौली	Hindolí	Hindoli	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
इकासरामहादेव	Ikásirá Mahádeo	Ikásira Mahádeo	Place of Pilgrimage.	Ditto.
इकरन	Ikran	Ikran	Railway Station	Bhurtpore.
عنایتی	Ináyatí	Ináyati	Town	Kerowlee.
इन्दरगढ	Indargarh	Indargarh	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
जादण	Jádhan	Jádhan	Ditto	Jodhpore.
जायल	Jáel	Jáel	Ditto	Ditto.
जहाजपुर	Jaházipur	Jaházipur	Town and Fort	Oodeypore.
जैपुर	Jaipur	Jaipur	Mountain	Jeypore.
जैराज	Jairáj	Jairáj	Ditto	Sirohee.
जैसमंदयानेढेवर	Jaisamand or Dhebar.	Jaisamand or Dhebar.	Lake	Oodeypore.
जैतसर	Jaitsar	Jaitsar	Town	Bickaneer.
जाखम	Jákham	Jákham	River	Oodeypore.
जालोर	Jálor	Jálor	Town	Jodhpore.
जमालखेडा	Jamálkherá	Jamálkhera	Ditto	Jeypore.
جامع مسجد	Jámi Masjid	Jámi Masjid	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
जर्गाजी	Jargáji	Jargaji	Hill	Oodeypore.
जसाना	Jasáná	Jasána	Town	Bickaneer.
जसोल	Jasol	Jasol	Ditto	Jodhpore.
जसरसर	Jasrásar	Jasrásar	Ditto	Bickaneer.
जसखेडा	Jassákherá	Jassakhera	Town and Cantonment.	Ajmere.
जटवाडा	Jatwára	Jatwára	Railway Station...	Jeypore.
जवाजा	Jawájá	Jawája	Town	Ajmere.
जावर	Jáwar	Jáwar	Hill	Oodeypore.
जवारी	Jawáří	Jawári	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
जेतारन	Jetáran	Jetáran	Town	Jodhpore.
झाक	Jhák	Jhák	Ditto	Ajmere.
झपान	Jhapán	Jhapán	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
झीको	Jhíko	Jhíko	Hill	Jodhpore.
झीलकाबारा	Jhíl-ká-bará	Jhíl-ka-bára	Marsh	Bhurlpore.
झोरो	Jhoro	Jhoro	District	Sirohee.
झुगगा कीबाबडी	Jhuggá-kí-báuri	Jhugga-ki-baori	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
झुनझुन	Jhúnjhnú	Jhúnjhnú	Town	Ditto.
जिंदोली	Jíndolí	Jíndoli	Hill	Oodeypore.
जिरोता	Jírotá	Jírota	District	Kerowlee.
जिसोद	Jisod	Jisod	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
जोबनेर	Jobner	Jobner	Town	Ditto.
जोजरी	Jojrí	Jojri	River	Jodhpore.
जुइनमाताजी	Júin Mátáji	Juin Mátaji	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
जुनियाँ	Júnián	Júnián	Town	Ajmere.
काहटन	Kahtan	Kahtan	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
कैलाजी	Kailáji	Kailaji	Place of Pilgrimage	Kerowlee.
काकंद	Kákand	Kákand	River	Bhurlpore.
कालीसिंध	Káli Sindh	Káli Sindh	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
कालुक	Káluk	Káluk	District	Jeypore.
कल्यानरायजी	Kalyán Ráejí	Kalyán Raeji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
कमलनाथ	Kamalnáth	Kamalnáth	Hill	Oodeypore.
कामाँ या कामबन	Kámán or Kám-ban.	Kámán or Kám-ban.	District	Bhurlpore.
कानौता	Kánautá	Kánauta	Railway Station...	Jeypore.
कानकरोली	Kánkrolí	Kánkroli	Town and Lake	Oodeypore.
कानुड	Kánur	Kánur	Town	Jeysulmere.
कन्यागिर	Kanyágir	Kanyagir	Hill	Jodhpore.
कपलधाराकुंड	Kapaldhára Kund	Kapaldhára Kund	River	Harowtee and Tonk.
करमोई	Karmoi	Karmoi	Ditto	Oodeypore.
करनसर	Karnsar	Karnsar	Town	Jeypore.
काशबकोलाखेडा	Káshab Kolá Kherá.	Káshab Kola Khera.	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
कठुनमर	Kathúnmar	Kathúnmar	Ditto	Ulwur.
काया	Káyá	Káya	Hill	Oodeypore.
केकरी	Kekrí	Kekri	Town	Ajmere.
केमरी	Kemrí	Kemri	Ditto	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
कोवणादेव	Keolá deo	Keola deo	Marsh	Bhurtpore.
कोशेरायपाटन	Keshoráe Pátan	Keshorac Pátan	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
कोरधन	Khairthal	Khairthal	Railway Station	Ulwur.
खंडेनाहरसनाथका	Khandelá-Hars-náth-ká.	Khandela-Hars-náth-ka.	Hill and Town	Jeypore.
खंडार	Khandhár	Khandhár	District and Town	Ditto.
खानुवा	Khánuá (Khánuá)	Khánua	Town	Bhurtpore.
खारी	Khári	Khári	River	Oodeypore and Jeypore.
खारी	Khári	Khári	Ditto	Ajmere.
खारी	Khári	Khári	Town	Bickaneer.
खरजाबीजपुरा	Kharjá Bījpurá	Kharja Bijpura	Fair	Jeypore.
खरकरी	Kharkarí	Kharkari	Town	Ditto.
खरकडो	Kharkarí	Kharkari	Ditto	Kishengurh.
खटकड	Khatkar	Khatkar	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
खाटू	Khátú	Khátu	Ditto	Jeypore.
खेडा	Kherá	Khera	Ditto	Ditto.
खेरवाडा	Kherwára	Kherwára	Cantonment	Oodeypore.
खेतडी	Khetrí	Khetri	Hill and Town	Jeypore.
वीवसर	Khínwsar	Khinwsar	Town	Jodhpore.
खिरवा	Khirwá	Khirwa	Ditto	Ajmere.
खोहभील	Khohjhíl	Khohjhíl	Lake	Bhurtpore.
खुनी	Khuní	Khuni	District	Sirohee.
किशनगढ	Kishangarh	Kishangarh	Town	Jeysulmere.
किशनगढ	Kishangarh	Kishangarh	Ditto	Ulwur.
किशनगढ	Kishangarh	Kishangarh	Ditto	Jeypore.
कोलायत	Koláyat	Koláyat	Ditto	Bickaneer.
कोरमदेसर	Koramdesar	Koramdesar	Ditto	Ditto.
कोटबनावड	Kot Banáwar	Kot Banáwar	Ditto	Jeypore.
कोठेसरी	Kothesrí	Kothesri	River	Oodeypore.
कोटकासिम	Kot Kásim	Kot Kasim	Province	Jeypore.
कोटपुतली	Kot Pútlí	Kot Putli	Town	Ditto.
कोटरा	Kotrá	Kotra	Cantonment	Oodeypore.
कुचामन	Kucháman	Kucháman	Town	Jodhpore.
कुचेरा	Kúcherá	Kúchera	Ditto	Ditto.
कुमलगढ	Kúmalgarh	Kumalgarh	Fort	Oodeypore.
कुम्हर	Kumher	Kumher	District	Bhurtpore.
कुपासन	Kupásan	Kupásan	Town	Oodeypore.
कूड़ा	Kúrá	Kúra	Ditto	Jodhpore.
कूरगांव	Kúrgánw	Kúrgaon	Ditto	Kerowlee.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
लक्ष्मनगढ	... Lachhmangarh	Lachbmangarh	Town	Ulwur.
लक्ष्मनगढ	... Lachhmangarh	Lachhmangarh	Ditto	Jeypore.
लक्ष्मीनारायण	... Lachhmí Nárāyan	Lachhmi Nárāyan	Shrine	Harowtee & Tonk.
लाडनू	... Ládún	Ládún	Town	Jodhpore.
लाङगढ	... Lálgarh	Lálgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
लासोट	... Lálsot	Lálsot	Town and District	Jeypore.
लांबा	... Lāmbá	Lāmba	Town	Ditto.
लापली	... Láplí	Lápli	River	Oodeypore.
लाठाबन	... Lathában	Lathában	District (another name for Deeg.)	Bhurtpore.
लिवाली	... Liwálf	Liwáli	Town	Jeypore.
लोहागढ	... Lohágarh	Lohagarh	Hill	Ditto.
लोहागढजी	... Lohágarhjí	Lohagarhji	Place of Pilgrimage	Ditto.
लोहवान	... Lohwán	Lohwán	Town	Ditto.
लुदाना	... Ludáná	Ludána	Ditto	Ditto.
लूनी	... Lúní	Luni	River	Jodhpore.
लूनवा	... Lúnwá	Lúnwa	Town	Ditto.
लुटाना	... Lútáná	Lutána	Ditto	Ajmere.
मच्छीद	... Machhíd	Machhíd	Hill	Oodeypore.
माधोला	... Mádhola	Mádhola	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore.
माढोनी	... Mádhoní	Mádhoni	Hill	Bhurtpore.
माधोरानपुर	... Mádhorájpur	Mádhorájpur	Town	Jeypore.
मदकोटरी	... Madkotrí	Madkotri	Ditto	Bickaneer.
मगरा	... Magrá	Magra	District	Sirohee.
महाजन	... Mahájan	Mahájan	Town	Bickaneer.
महारसामोद	... Mahár Sámod	Mahár Sámod	Hill	Jeypore.
महीजी	... Mahíjí	Mahiji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
महवा	... Mahwá	Mahwa	District and Town	Jeypore.
माकरजी	... Mákarjí	Mákarji	Hill and Temple...	Ajmere.
माल	... Mál	Mál	Hill	Sirohee.
मालाखेडा	... Málákherá	Málakhera	Railway Station	Ulwur.
मालारना	... Malárna	Malárna	District	Jeypore.
मालारनाचौडका	... Malárná-chaur-ká	Malárna-chaur-ka	Town	Ditto.
मालारनाडूंगर	... Malárná Dúngar	Malárna Dúngar	Ditto	Ditto.
मालपुरा	... Málpurá	Málpura	Town and District	Ditto.
माल्डन	... Mándal	Mándal	Town	Oodeypore.
माल्डगढ	... Mándalgarh	Mándalgarh	Fort	Ditto.
मालावरी	... Mandáwarí	Mandáori	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore.
मालार	... Mandár	Mandár	Post Office	Sirohee.
मालावा	... Mandáwá	Mandáwa	Town	Jeypore.
मालावर	... Mandáwar	Mandáwar	District and Railway Station.	Ditto.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
मंडीर	Mandor	Mandor	Town	Jodhpore.
मंडरायक	Mandrâel	Mandrâel	District	Kirowlee.
मंगलयावास	Mángaliáwás	Mángaliawás	Town	Ajmere.
मंकली	Mánkali	Mánkali	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
मनोहरपुर	Manoharpur	Manoharpur	Ditto	Jeypore.
मानपुर	Mánpur	Mánpur	Ditto	Ditto.
मारोठ	Mároth	Mároth	Ditto	Jodhpore.
मासलपुर	Másalpur	Másalpur	District	Kerowlee.
मसूदा	Masúda	Masúda	Town	Ajmere.
माताजी	Mátáji	Mátáji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
मथानिया	Mathániya	Mathánia	Town	Jodhpore.
मथुरानाथजी	Mathuránáthji	Mathuranáthji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
मातरीकुंडयान	Mátrí Kunryán	Mátri Kunrián	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
मन	Man	Man	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
मेडाली	Medáli	Medáli	River	Oodeypore.
मेडकी	Mendki	Mendki	Ditto	Kerowlee.
मेडता	Mertá	Merta	Town	Jodhpore.
मेवात	Mewát	Mewát	Province	Bhurtpore.
मीन्हा	Míndhá	Míndha	Town	Jodhpore.
मीरान चहलतन	Mírán Chahaltan	Mírán Chahaltan	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
मीठरी	Míthri	Míthri	Town	Jodhpore.
मोगरा	Mográ	Mogra	Ditto	Ditto.
मोहानगर	Mohangarh	Mohangarh	Ditto	Jeysulmere.
मोमना मुसव्विर	Momná Musawwir	Momna Musawwir	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
मोरां	Morán	Morán	River	Jeypore.
मोरेल	Morel	Morel	Ditto	Kerowlee.
मोरी	Morí	Mori	Hill	Oodeypore.
मोतीभील	Motí Jhíl	Moti Jhíl	Lake	Bhurtpore.
मुअज्जामाबाद	Muazzamábád	Muazzamabad	Town	Jeypore.
मुहम्मदगढ़	Muhammadgarh	Muhammadgarh	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
मुकंदगढ़	Mukandgarh	Mukandgarh	Ditto	Jeypore.
मुकंदरा	Mukandra	Mukandra	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
मुदावारा	Mundáwára	Mundawára	Ditto	Ditto.
मुंडिया	Mundiya	Múndia	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
मुंदरा	Múndrá	Múndra	Town	Bickancer.

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मुँदवा	Múndwá	Múndwa	Town	Jodhpore.
नाचना	Náchaná	Náchana	Ditto	Jeysulmere.
नदबाई	Nadbái	Nadbai	Railway Station	Bhurtpore.
नाडोल	Nádol	Nádol	Town	Jodhpore.
नागन	Nágan	Nágan	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
नगर	Nagar	Nagar	Ditto	Jodhpore.
नगर	Nagar	Nagar	District	Bhurtpore.
नागौर	Nágaur	Nágaur	Town	Jodhpore.
नागेली	Nágelá	Nágela	Ditto	Ajmere.
नगो	Nago	Nago	Hill	Jodhpore.
नागपहाड	Nágpahár	Nágpahár	Ditto	Ajmere.
नाहलगढ	Náhargarh	Náhargarh	Town and Fort	Harowtee and Tonk.
नानाकेकीनदी	Nanáne-kí-nadí	Nanáne-ki-nadi	River	Kerowlee.
नांद	Nánd	Nánd	Town	Ajmere.
नांदोली	Nándolí	Nándoli	Ditto	Jeypore.
नारायना	Naráyaná	Naraina	Ditto	Ditto.
नारायनपुर	Naráyanpur	Naráyanpur	Ditto	Ulwur.
नरहर	Narhar	Narhar	Fair	Jeypore.
नारोली	Nárolí	Nárolí	Town	Kerowlee.
नासरीदा	Násrídá	Násrida	Ditto	Jeypore.
नाथदारा	Náthdwára	Náthdwara	Town and Shrine	Oodeypore.
नवाई	Nawái	Nawai	Town	Jeypore.
नवलगढ	Nawalgarh	Nawalgarh	Ditto	Ditto.
نيك نانيجي	Neknámjī	Neknámji	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
नियारां	Niyáran	Niáran	Town	Ajmere.
निभेरा	Nibherá	Nibhera	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
नीलकंठमहादेव	Nílkanth Mahá-deo.	Nílkanth Mahá-deo.	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
नीमान	Nímán	Nímán	Town	Bickaneer.
नींबाज	Nímbáj	Nímbáj	Ditto	Jodhpore.
नीमकाथाना	Ním-ká-tháná	Ním-ka-thána	Ditto	Jeypore.
नीमली	Nímlí	Nímli	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair.	Ditto.
निवाई	Níwái	Niwai	District	Ditto.
नोहर	Nohar	Nohar	Town	Bickaneer.
ओराई	Orái	Orai	River	Oodeypore.
ओड़पुरेकाताल	Orpure-ká-tál	Orpure-ka-tál	Lake	Kerowlee.
पचेवर	Pachewar	Pachewar	Town	Jeypore.
पचपद्रा	Pachpadrá	Pachpadra	Ditto	Jodhpore.
पदमनाथजी	Padamnáthjī	Padamnáthji	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.

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पहेसर ...	Pahesar ...	Pahesar ...	Town ...	Bhurtpore.
पाकरयावास ...	Pákariáwás ...	Pákariawás ...	Cantonment ...	Ajmere.
पाली ...	Páli ...	Páli ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
पांचून ...	Pánchún ...	Pánchún ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
पंजना ...	Panjná ...	Panjna ...	River ...	Kerowlee.
पावटा ...	Páotá ...	Páota ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
पार्वती ...	Párbatí ...	Párbati ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
परबतसर ...	Parbatsar ...	Parbatsar ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
परवान ...	Parwan ...	Parwan ...	River ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
पाटन ...	Pátan ...	Pátan ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
पथेना ...	Pathená ...	Pathena ...	Ditto ...	Bhurtpore.
पटली ...	Patlí ...	Patli ...	Ditto ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
फागी ...	Phágí ...	Phági ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
फालोदी ...	Phalodi ...	Phalodi ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
फालसुंड ...	Phalsúnd ...	Phalsúnd ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
पिछोला ...	Pichholá ...	Pichhola ...	Lake ...	Oodeypore.
पीलोदा ...	Pílandá ...	Pílanda ...	Town ...	Jeypore.
पीपाड ...	Pípár ...	Pípár ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
पीसांगन ...	Písánga ...	Písangan ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
पोहकर या पुष्कर ...	Pohkar or Pushkar.	Pohkar or Pushkar.	Town and Fair ...	Ditto.
पोकरन ...	Pokaran ...	Pokaran ...	Town ...	Jodhpore.
पोटला ...	Potlán ...	Potlán ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
परागपुरा ...	Prágpurá ...	Prágpura ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
पुंगल ...	Pungal ...	Pungal ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
पुर ...	Pur ...	Pur ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
पुष्पसागर ...	Pushp Ságar ...	Pushp Ságar ...	Lake ...	Harowtee and Tonk.
रायपुर ...	Rácpur ...	Raepur ...	Town ...	Oodeypore.
रायपुर ...	Rácpur ...	Raepur ...	Ditto ...	Jodhpore.
रघुनाथगढ ...	Raghunáthgarh ...	Raghunáthgarh ...	Hill ...	Jeypore.
रायसर ...	Ráesar ...	Raisar ...	Town and Fair ...	Ditto.
राजलदेसर ...	Rájaldesar ...	Rájaldesar ...	Town ...	Bickaneer.
राजगढ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ulwur.
राजगढ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
राजगढ ...	Rájgarh ...	Rájgarh ...	Ditto ...	Ajmere.
राजमहल ...	Rájmahal ...	Rájmahal ...	Ditto ...	Jeypore.
राजनगर ...	Rájnagar ...	Rájnagar ...	Ditto ...	Oodeypore.
राजपुरा ...	Rájpurá ...	Rájpura ...	Ditto ...	Bickaneer.
राजसमंद ...	Rájsamand ...	Rájsamand ...	Lake ...	Oodeypore.
रालोता ...	Raláotá ...	Raláota ...	Town ...	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
रामद्वारा	Rámdwára	Rámdwára	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
रामगढ	Rámgarh	Rámgarh	Town	Ulwur.
रामसर	Rámsar	Rámsar	Ditto	Ajmere.
रानीडुंगरी	Rání Dúngrí	Rání Dúngrí	Hill	Kishengurh.
रन्थम्भोर	Ranthambhor	Ranthambhor	Town and Fortress	Jeypore.
रास	Rás	Rás	Town	Jodhpore.
रास्या	Rásyá	Rasia	Hill	Bhurtpore.
रासीदपुर	Rasídpur	Rasídpur	Town	Jeypore.
रातादेवी	Rátádeví	Rátadevi	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
रतनगढ	Ratangarh	Ratangarh	Town	Bickaneer.
रतनजीला	Ratanjílá	Ratanjila	District	Jeypore.
राथासन	Rathásan	Rathásan	Hill	Oodeypore.
रतनागिर	Ratnágir	Ratnagir	Ditto	Jodhpore.
रवाई	Rawái	Rawai	District	Sirohee.
रावलया	Ráwalyá	Ráwalya	Hill	Oodeypore.
रावतसर	Rawatsar	Ráwatsar	Town	Bickaneer.
रायण	Ráyan	Ráyan	Ditto	Jodhpore.
रेनी	Rení	Reni	Ditto	Bickaneer.
रेडी	Rerí	Reri	Ditto	Ditto.
रिखबद	Rikhabdev	Rikhabdeo	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore.
रिशीकिशन	Rishíkishan	Rishikishan	Old Temples	Sirohee.
रोहत	Rohat	Rohat	Town	Jodhpore.
रोजो	Rojo	Rojo	Hill	Ditto.
रुदावल	Rudáwal	Rudáwal	Town	Bhurtpore.
रूपहेली	Rúpáhelí	Rúpaheli	Fair	Jeypore.
रूपरेल	Rúpárel	Rúparel	River	Bhurtpore and Ulwur.
रूपबास	Rúpás	Rúpás	District	Bhurtpore.
रूपनगर	Rúpnapar	Rúpnapar	Town	Ajmere.
रूपनगर	Rúpnaparh	Rúpnaparh	Province	Kishengurh.
रूपनारायण	Rúpnapárayan	Rúpnapárayan	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore.
साबी	Sábi	Sábi	River	Ulwur.
साचोर	Sáchor	Sáchor	Town	Jodhpore.
साद्री	Sádri	Sádri	Ditto	Ditto.
सागरमती	Ságarmatí	Ságarmati	River	Ajmere.
साहीवा	Sáhiwá	Sáhiwa	Town	Bickaneer.
साकरहालपुर	Sákarhálpur	Sakarhálpur	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
साकरा	Sakrá	Sakra	Ditto	Ditto.
सालासर	Sálásar	Sálasar	Ditto	Bickaneer.
सालावास	Sálawás	Sálawás	Ditto	Jodhpore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
سَلِيم آباد	Salímábád	Salímabad	Town	Kishengurh.
सलुंबर	Salúmbār	Salúmbār	District	Oodeypore.
सांभर	Sám̐bhar	Sám̐bhar	Lake, Cantonment, &c.	Jeypore, Jodhpore, Ajmere.
समदडी	Samdarí	Samdari	Town	Jodhpore.
समेल	Samel	Samel	Ditto	Ditto.
सामोद	Sám̐od	Sám̐od	Ditto	Jeypore.
सांपला	Sám̐plá	Sám̐pla	Ditto	Kishengurh.
सांडेराव	Sánd̐eráo	Sánd̐erao	Ditto	Jodhpore.
सांडवा	Sánd̐wá	Sánd̐wa	Ditto	Bickaneer.
सांगानेर	Sáng̐áner	Sáng̐aner	Town and Railway Station.	Jeypore.
सांखू	Sánkhún	Sánkhún	Town	Bickaneer.
सांडमाता	Sánr Mátá	Sánr Mátá	Hill	Oodeypore.
सांधू	Sánthú	Sánthu	Town	Jodhpore.
सांतनाथजी	Sántnáthjī	Santnáthji	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
सराधना	Sarádhná	Sarádhná	Town	Ajmere.
सारनेश्वरमहादेव	Sáraneshwar Mahádeo.	Sáraneshwar Mahádeo.	Place of Pilgrimage.	Sirohee.
सरदारगढ	Sardárgarh	Sardárgarh	Town	Bickaneer.
سردار شهر	Sardárshahr	Sardárshahr	Ditto	Ditto.
सारोठ	Sároth	Sároth	Cantonment and Town.	Ajmere.
सरसुरा	Sarsurá	Sarsura	Place of Pilgrimage.	Kishengurh.
सरसुती	Sarsutí	Sarsuti	River	Ajmere.
सरवाड	Sarwár	Sarwár	Town and District	Kishengurh.
साठ	Sáth	Sáth	District	Sirohee.
सथाना	Satháná	Sathána	Town	Ajmere.
सथलाना	Sathláná	Sathlána	Ditto	Jodhpore.
सावर	Sáwar	Sáwar	Ditto	Ajmere.
सेमली	Semlí	Semli	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
सेन	Sen	Sen	River	Ditto.
सेंद्रा	Sendrá	Sendra	Town	Ajmere.
सेन्थल	Senthal	Senthal	Ditto	Bickaneer.
شاه آباد	Sháhábád	Shahabad	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
शाहगढ	Sháhgarh	Shahgarh	Ditto	Jeysulmere.
شاه بلدان	Sháh-i-buldár	Shah-i-Buldán or Nogaza.	Place of Pilgrimage.	Harowtee and Tonk.
شاه پوره	Sháhpúrah	Shahpura	Town	Oodeypore.
شیخاواتی	Shaikhàwátí	Shaikhawátí	Town and Province.	Jeypore.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
शेखसर شیخسر	Shaikh sar	Shaikh sar	Town	Bickaneer.
शमगढ	Shámgarh	Shámgarh	Town and Pergunah.	Ajmere.
शेरगढ	Shergarh	Shergarh	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
सीदमुख	Sídmukh	Sídmukh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
सिहोदरा	Sihodrá	Sihodra	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.
सिकंदरा	Sikandrá	Sikandra	Ditto	Jeypore.
सीकर	Sikar	Sikar	Ditto	Ditto.
सिकराई	Sikrái	Sikrai	District and Town	Ditto.
सीकरी	Sikrí	Sikri	Town	Bhurtpore.
सीलोसढ	Sílserh	Siliserh	Lake	Ulwur.
सिंदा	Sindá	Sinda	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
सिंदरी	Sindrí	Sindri	Ditto	Jodhpore.
सिंघाना	Singháná	Singhána	Ditto	Jeypore.
सीताबाडी	Sítábári	Síta bári	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk.
सिवाई जैपुर	Siwái Jaipur	Siwai Jaipur	Province	Jeypore.
सिवाई माधोगढ	Siwái Mádhopur	Siwai Mádhopur	Province and District.	Ditto.
सिवाई रामगढ	Siwái Rámgarh	Siwai Rámgarh	Town	Ditto.
सिवाणा	Siwáná	Siwána	Ditto	Jodhpore.
सोजत	Sojat	Sojat	Ditto	Ditto.
सी माधोपुर	Srí Mádhopur	Srí Mádhopur	Ditto	Jeypore.
सी नगर	Srinagar	Srinagar	Ditto	Ajmere.
सी नाथजी	Srináthji	Srináthji	Place of Pilgrimage.	Oodeypore.
सुगरी	Sugrí	Sugri	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
सुजानगढ	Sujágarh	Sujágarh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
सुखली	Sukhlí	Sukhli	River	Oodeypore.
सुकरी	Sukrí	Sukri	Ditto	Jodhpore.
सुंधो	Súndho	Súndho	Hill	Ditto.
सुरजगढ	Súrajgarh	Súrajgarh	Town	Jeypore.
सुरतगढ	Súratgarh	Súratgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer.
टाला	Tálá	Tála	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
तलेरा	Talerá	Talera	Province	Kerowlee.
तमनगढ	Tamangarh	Tamangarh	Town	Ditto.
तामडा	Támrá	Támra	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
तारागढ	Tárágarh	Táragarh	Hill	Ajmere.
टेकरी रसया	Tekrí Rasyá	Tekri Rasya	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk.

Vernacular.	Correct Transliteration.	Fixed Spelling.	Description of place.	State where situated.
टेम	Tem	Tem	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
تہانہ غازی	Thánah Ghází	Thána Gházi	Ditto	Ulwur.
थानवा	Thánwá	Thánwla	Ditto	Jodhpore.
तिबारा नीलगरी	Tibará Nílgarri	Tibára Nílgarri	Place of Pilgrimage.	Jeypore.
टीबी	Tíbi	Tíbi	Town	Bickaneer.
तिजारा	Tijára	Tijára	Ditto	Ulwur.
तिनवाडा	Tilwára	Tilwára	Ditto	Jodhpore.
तिंवरी	Tinwri	Tinwri	Ditto	Ditto.
टोडा भोम	Todá Bhím	Toda-Bhím	Town and District	Jeypore.
टोडारायसिंह	Todá Rác Singh	Toda-Rae Singh	Ditto	Ditto.
तोरावाटी	Toráwátí	Torawátí	Town, District and Province.	Ditto.
तोडी	Torí	Tori	Town	Ditto.
उबेसरजी	Ubesarjí	Ubesarji	Hill	Oodeypore.
उचेन	Uchen	Uchen	District	Bhurtpore.
उदाई	Udaí	Udaí (1)	Town	Jeypore.
उदाई	Udaí	Udaí (2)	Ditto	Ditto.
उदैसागर	Udaiságar	Uday Ságar	Lake	Oodeypore.
उदेपुर	Udepur	Udepur	Town and District	Jeypore.
اميد گنج	Umedganj	Umedganj	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
उनीयार	Úniárá	Úniára	Ditto	Jeypore.
उटंगन	Utangan	Utangan	River	Bhurtpore.
उटगिर	Utgir	Utgir	District	Kerowlee.
वैर	Wair	Wair	Ditto	Bhurtpore.
वालघाट	Wálghát	Wálghát	Ditto	Jeypore.
वजीरपुर	Wazírpur	Wazirpur	Ditto	Ditto.
वीनावास	Wináwás	Winawás	Town	Jodhpore.
वींजुवा	Winjuwá	Winjua	Ditto	Ditto.

A supplementary list of places in Banswara, Dholpur, Partabgarh, Dungarpur, and Harowtee and Tonk will be published hereafter.

C. K. M. WALTER,

Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajpootana.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, OUDH.

NOTIFICATION

Lucknow, the 29th January 1877.

No. 26.—Mr. H. A. F. Smith, District Superintendent of Police, 5th Grade, officiated as District Superintendent of Police, 4th Grade, from 8th December 1876 to 7th January 1877, both dates inclusive, *vice* Mr. N. A. Garstin, absent on privilege leave.

DE S. BARROW, Colonel,
Depy. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Oudh,
Police Dept.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th January 1877.

No. 13.—Mr. A. Brereton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted one day's leave without allowance, in extension of the leave granted him in Director's Notification No. 107, dated 28th June 1876.

No. 14.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 18 of the 18th January 1877, placing the services of Captain W. S. S. Bisset R.E., tem-

porarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, Locomotive Superintendent, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Manager of the Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch Railways.

Captain Bisset and Mr. Gutersloh respectively made over, and received, charge of the office and duties of Manager, Open Line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the morning of the 18th January 1877.

Mr. Gutersloh will conduct the duties of Manager in addition to his own.

No. 15.—The services of Ardaseer Harmusjee, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the afternoon of the 22nd December 1876.

No. 16.—Mr. H. B. Ginger, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 31st December 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 29th January 1877.

No. 2.—Mr. W. Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, 1st Division, has been granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th December 1876.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th January 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. P. C. Augier, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Sehwan Division, is granted leave without allowances from August 10th to November 14th, 1876.

The 22nd January 1877.

No. 18.—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Western Extension Survey to the Mooltan District.

The 25th January 1877.

No. 19.—Baboo Tej Rai, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, has been posted by the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 26th January 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily from the Ravi Division to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, which office he joined on the forenoon of the 19th January 1877.

No. 21.—Sheik Edoo, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Chenab Division to the Open Line of this Railway. He joined the Open Line on the 18th September 1876.

No. 22.—Baboo Khetter Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Chenab Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 12th January 1877, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the same date.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Daheeling, the 23rd January 1877.

No. 1.—Mr. R. S. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 222 of 25th October 1876, and joined the Northern Division on the afternoon of 2nd January 1877.

No. 12.—Baboo Keddar Nath Banerjee, Temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Southern Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 247 of 8th December 1876, on the forenoon of 9th January 1877.

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Mr. J. Jamieson, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from the Auditor's Office, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, has reported his arrival and joined the Central Office of Accounts on the forenoon of the 22nd January 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

1st February 1877 ... Rs. 2,68,821-8-2.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
2nd Feb. 1877. }

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED FOR PURCHASE OF CURRENCY NOTE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR PURCHASE OF CURRENCY NOTE.	BALANCE OF BULLION		
			Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1877.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jan. 22nd	8,00,750	15,500	34,39,805	54,92,175
" 23rd	4,27,005	12,070	37,95,170	61,03,025
" 24th	5,13,300	10,200	37,32,385	61,62,227
" 25th	4,15,562	12,300	37,03,985	67,32,454
" 26th	1,98,428	10,520	36,99,969	68,29,368
" 27th	61,034	9,000	36,99,969	67,50,642

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th Jan. 1877. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

No. 1470.—Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the six months of the year 1876-77, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875-76.

N. B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Sept. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS.		EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1876-77.	April to Sept. 1876.	COMPARISON OF 2 YEARS.	
			Increase.	Decrease.				Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Land Revenue	21,381,000	8,678,848	£	£	1.—Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt	3,106,400	£	£	£
II.—Tributes	700,000	321,808	...	376,107	2.—Interest on Service Funds	1,466,577	1,501,454	34,877	...
III.—Forest	600,000	222,127	...	14,719	3.—Refunds and Drawbacks	3,000,000	1,900,939	6,940	...
IV.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	2,525,000	1,226,964	16,186	...	4.—Land Revenue	1,157,800	1,180,986	...	13,324
V.—Assessed Taxes	2,620,000	1,305,484	...	292,289	5.—Forest	414,500	168,712	19,796	6,055
VI.—Customs	6,300,000	2,944,940	...	75,825	6.—Excise on Spirits and Drugs	87,000	41,935	6,535	...
VII.—Salt	8,200,000	4,071,390	422,667	...	7.—Assessed Taxes	180,000	91,883	5,503	...
VIII.—Opium	2,837,000	1,513,662	...	15,408	8.—Customs	525,600	259,374	215,122	13,952
IX.—Stamps	124,000	63,003	75,471	...	9.—Salt	2,199,000	1,853,121	37,551	...
X.—Mint	78,000	387,340	3,201	...	10.—Opium	71,700	37,453	98	...
XI.—Post Office	9,750,000	61,756	11,499	...	11.—Stamps	79,000	41,516	44,717	3,201
XII.—Telegraph*	18,000	164,560	9,296	...	12.—Mint	760,400	395,954	373,987	21,967
XIII.—Law and Justice	18,000	73,215	11,499	...	13.—Post Office	381,300	125,897	131,849	5,932
XIV.—Marine	18,000	74,134	4,296	...	14.—Telegraph*	1,251,500	615,562	648,794	33,232
XV.—Interest	488,000	288,537	11,989	...	15.—Administration	249,400	114,527	105,593	9,024
XVI.—Pensions	504,000	88,370	...	9,811	16.—Minor Departments	2,361,200	1,138,936	1,194,270	55,334
XVII.—Gain by Exchange	247,000	134,931	37,115	...	17.—Law and Justice	403,400	170,443	180,671	10,223
XVIII.—Miscellaneous	288,400	60,403	45,708	...	18.—Marine	161,100	76,762	77,369	607
TOTAL	48,438,300	21,620,025	...	100,312	19.—Ecclesiastical	184,000	90,065	88,283	1,782
Army	840,800	455,602	...	92,271	20.—Medical	293,400	145,236	...	16,427
Public Works, Ordinary, including Irrigation	65,000	21,038	3,215	...	21.—Political	1,675,200	624,008	594,500	29,418
Canals	527,000	244,217	47,817	...	22.—Allowances	586,000	342,874	296,183	46,691
State Railways	415,000	162,367	...	11,200	23.—Civil Furlough	2,332,000	781,318	1,132,667	351,349
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways	7,888,000	3,214,241	356,333	...	24.—Superannuation	45,000	18,383	38,932	20,549
TOTAL	58,174,100	25,680,873	203,582	...	25.—Loss by Exchange	5,059,400	2,541,610	2,532,508	9,102
England, including Army and Public Works	193,900	161,048	...	61,631	26.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	58,368,000	25,841,921	151,951	...	27.—Allocments	...	...	...	...
					Army	25,576,300	12,685,164	957,227	...
					Public Works, Ordinary, including Irrigation	11,820,700	5,565,251	54,743	131,427
					Ditto Extraordinary, including Railways	2,441,500	1,175,339	18,592	...
					Land and Superannuation	3,015,900	1,451,456	17,280	17,478
					Interest in India	93,000	34,758	4,894	...
					State Railways	30,000	17,833	45,135	...
					Working Expenses, Guaranteed Railways, including Profit	292,000	100,120	145,255	...
					Surplus	4,418,000	1,580,096	1,433,299	146,797
					TOTAL	47,687,400	22,686,701	784,889	...
					England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	14,285,600	6,343,591	394,930	...
					GRAND TOTAL	61,963,000	29,030,292	1,169,819	...

COMPTROLLER GENL.'S OFFICE; CALCUTTA, The 1st February 1877.

E. W. KELLNER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.E. F. HARRISON,
Comptroller General.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS		5 PER CENT. DEBITURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT.					
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1863-64.	of 1824-25. 1825-26.	of 1832-33. 1833-34.	of 1842-43. 1843-44.	of 1854-55. 1855-56.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1871. 1872.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	10 years.	15 years.						
Balance of 15th January 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,508	31,46,900	1,55,50,300	1,08,25,500	1,62,05,700	34,61,700	2,57,000	2,90,32,000	82,800	4,10,53,800	28,92,000	33,15,000	12,73,67,325
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1877	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1877	...	...	...	...	...	85,300	...	16,500	10,000	...	5,39,500	...	6,77,000	...	70,000	12,98,500
	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,508	31,46,900	1,56,40,600	1,08,25,500	1,62,22,200	34,71,700	2,57,000	2,96,71,500	82,800	4,16,29,800	28,92,000	33,65,000	12,86,70,625
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	17,000	...	...	...	...	1,23,500	21,000	6,12,000	8,21,500
Balance on 31st January 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,508	31,46,900	1,56,40,600	1,08,24,500	1,62,05,200	34,71,700	2,57,000	2,96,24,500	82,500	4,16,06,300	28,71,000	27,73,000	12,78,46,125

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 3rd Nov. 1876, enfaced from India, 2,369 lakhs; re-transferred from London, 2,423 lakhs.

1st Dec. 1876 to 15th Dec.	3
16th " " to 31st "	2
1st Jan. 1877 to 15th Jan	14
16th " " to 31st "	13
	2,401 lakhs.

2,401 lakhs.
2,456 lakhs.
55 lakhs.

Balance against London ...

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 1st February 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th January 1877.

LIABILITIES.				Rs.	A. P.	ASSETS.				Rs.	A. P.	
Capital paid-up	...	...	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	...	1,06,67,302	2 0		
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	16,71,164	2 5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	68,06,316	4 4		
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Se- curities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	59,12,768	4 7		
Public Deposits at Head Office	...	93,18,366	14 4	}	1,96,97,475	4 3	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	1,50,44,515	11 10		
Public Deposits at Branches	...	1,03,79,108	5 11				Balances with other Banks	...	...	6,46,667	0 3	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	...		1,94,88,940	0 4	Bullion	...	10,082	0 9		
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	...		5,01,240	0 3	Dead Stock	...	10,48,006	6 11		
Sundries	...	...	...		5,89,145	11 8	Stamps	...	11,791	14 5		
							Sundries	...	4,51,555	15 4		
									4,03,99,005	12 5		
							Rs.	A. P.				
							Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Head Office...	82,05,773	0 6	}	2,15,48,959	6 6
							Cash and Cur- rency Notes at Branches	1,33,43,186	6 0			
						</						

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; } J. GORDON,
Calcutta, 1st February 1877. } Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 34.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 31st January 1877.*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH				IRRIGATION.				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of receipt.
1	Sinla Imperial Circle.	Nov. 1878	Dec. 18, 1878	1	Rajputana ...	Nov. 1878	Dec. 30, 1878	1	Nagpur and Chatisgarh.	Dec. 1878	Jan. 20, 1877
2	Central Provinces }	Ditto ..	Do. 28 "	2	British Burmah ..	Ditto ..	Jan. 20, 1877	2	Rangoon and Sitang.	Nov. 1878	Dec. 22, 1878
3	Assam ..	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "	3	Mysore ..	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "	3	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
4	Rajputana ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "	4	Bombay ..	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "	4	Tirhoot Surveys ..	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
5	Port Blair ..	Ditto ...	Jan. 15, 1877	5	Punjab ..	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "	5	Wurdah Valley ..	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "
6	Ondh ..	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "	6	Bengal ..	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "	6	Sindhia ..	Ditto ...	Jan. 23, 1877
7	Hyderabad ..	Ditto ...	Do. 25 "	7	North Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Oct. 1878	7	Western Rajputana.	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
8	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Ditto ..	Do. 26 "	8	Madras ..	Ditto ...	Dec. 24, 1878	8	Tirhoot ..	Ditto ..	Do. 23 "
9	Coorg ..	Ditto ..	Do. 26 "					9	Nizam's ..	Ditto ..	Do. 24 "
10	Central India ...	Ditto ..	Do. 29 "					10	Rajputana ..	Ditto ..	Do. 25 "
11	Mysore ..	Ditto ..	Do. 29 "						Holkar ..		
12	North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ..	Do. 30 "						Punjab Northern		
13	Bombay ..	Ditto ..	Do. 30 "						Neemuch ..	Ditto ..	Do. 29 "
14	Punjab ...	Ditto ..	Do. 30 "	1	Bombay ..	Nov. 1878	Jan. 20, 1877	11	Hubb and Karwar ..	Ditto ..	Do. 29 "
15	Indo-European Telegraph.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "	2	Ondh ...	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "		Dhond and Munmar.		
16	Bengal ..	Oct. 1878	Dec. 23, 1878	3	Punjab ..	Oct. 1878	Dec. 22, 1878		Northern Bengal		
17	Indian Telegraph...	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "	4	Bengal ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "		Assam Extension	Ditto ...	Do. 30 "
18	Military Works ...	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "	5	Madras ..	Ditto ...	Do. 28 "	16	Seelabagar Coal	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
19	Madras ..	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "						Line Survey.	Ditto ...	Do. 31 "
20	Grand Trunk Road	Ditto ...	Jan. 5, 1877					19	Indus Valley ..	Oct. 1878	Dec. 22 "
21	British Burmah	Ditto ...	Jan. 5, 1877					20	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	Ditto ..	Do. 26 "
								21	Store-keeper, Calcutta.	Ditto ..	Do. 28 "
								22	Hyderabad ...	Ditto ..	Do. 28 "
									STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).		
								1	Wurdah Valley ..	Nov. 1878	Dec. 15, 1878
								2	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	Ditto ..	Do. 23 "
								3	Oomraotee ..	Ditto ..	Jan. 17, 1877
								4	Khamgaum ...	Ditto ...	Do. 22 "
								5	Nulhati ..	Ditto ...	Do. 23 "
								6	Nizam's ..	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
								7	Tirhoot ..	Ditto ...	Do. 24 "
								8	Rajputana ..	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
								9	Holkar ..	Ditto ...	Do. 29 "
									Punjab Northern		
									Neemuch ..		

G. J. MELLISS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Dated 1st February 1877.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION. In Order of Merit.

1	Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay Haranchandra	...	Ditto.
3	Thomson, W. H.	...	Hugli College.
4	Mitra, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
5	Nagwant Sahay	...	Patna College.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar	...	Presidency College.
7	Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
8	{ Nag, Haradhan	...	Ditto.
	{ Basu, Jogendrachandra	...	Ditto.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
11	Das, Ramsaran	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Basu, Kalipada	...	Ditto.
13	Chakravarti, Byomkes	...	Presidency College.
14	Sen, Kalimohan	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
15	Lalchand	...	La } Government College.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar	...	Das } College.
	{ Basu, Asvinikumar	...	Ditto.
17	{ Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
	{ Bomanjee Cowasjee	...	St. Xavier's College.
20	Dammilal	...	Agra College.
21	{ Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	...	Free Church Institution.
	{ Sen, Adharlal	...	Presidency College.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	...	Hugli College.
24	Mitra, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
25	{ Ghose, Saradaprasad	...	Free Church Institution.
	{ „ Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
27	{ Bhattacharyya, Chandra Kumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	{ Majumdar, Kunjavihari	...	Free Church Institution.
	{ Datta, Mahanimohan	...	Teacher.
29	{ „ Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
	{ Syed, Khyrat Ahmed	...	Teacher.
32	Ghose, Priyanath	...	St. Xavier's College.
33	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
34	De, Brajendralal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	{ Izad Bakhsh	...	Hugli College.
35	{ Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
	{ Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	...	Ditto.
	{ Ray, Navadwipachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
39	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
40	{ Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan	...	Ditto.
	{ Baral, Nilmani	...	Ditto.
42	{ Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hugli College.
	{ Chattopadhyay, Isvarchandra	...	Patna College.
44	Bhagwan Sahay	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION. In Alphabetical Order.

	Aikath, Saradakumar	...	Presidency College.
	Amjad Ali	...	Benares College.
	Ashraf Ali	...	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
	„ Mahadev	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Rajendralal	...	Presidency College.
	„ Rakhalidas	...	Free Church Institution.
	„ Taraprasanna	...	Hugli College.
	Basak, Rashvihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
10	Bhaduri, Lalvihari	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Meghnath	...	Hugli College.
	„ Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	...	Free Church Institution.
	Chakravarti, Girischandra	...	Teacher.
	„ Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaychandan	...	Canning College.
	„ Dvarkanath	...	Patna College.
	„ Sripati	...	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jadavchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
20	Das, Kamalanath	...	Dacca College.
	„ Prasannachandra	...	Teacher.
	„ Tarakchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Taraprasanna	...	Teacher.
	Datta, Bikykrishna	...	Presidency College.
	„ Karaschandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Mahanimohan	...	Hugli College.

	Dé, Advaityaprasad	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Ghosh, Chandidas	...	Presidency College.
	" Haranath	...	Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
30	" Nityananda	...	Presidency College.
	" Ramgopal	...	Ditto.
	" Saradaprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gosvami, Kisarilal	...	Presidency College.
	Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
	Gyaprasad	...	Ditto.
	Jyotirvid, Gopaldatta	...	Bareilly College.
	Kunjaviharilal	...	Muir Central College.
	Maitra, Kasinath	...	Presidency College.
	Misra, Umasankar	...	Benares College.
40	Mitra, Rammohan	...	Presidency College.
	Mohanlal	...	Delhi College.
	Molakram	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.
	" Gopalchandra	...	Benares College.
	" Nilalohit	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
	Nág, Revatikanta	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	" Syamakanta	...	Presidency College.
	Nizamdeen Hasan	...	Muir Central College.
50	Pain, Isvarprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Pál, Tulsicharan	...	Presidency College.
	Palit, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
	Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	Pramanik, Ramcsvar	...	Canning College.
	Prayagdas	...	Muir Central College.
	Raghunathprasad	...	Ditto.
	Ramlál	...	Agra College.
	Ray, Girishchandra	...	Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
	" Kuladakinkar	...	Presidency College.
60	" Rangulál	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Ugrakanta	...	Presidency College.
	" Umacharan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sankardyal	...	Agra College.
	Sanvardas	...	Muir Central College.
	Sayyid Faizuddin Hosain	...	Hugli College.
	Scott, G. W.	...	Patna College.
	Sen, Harinath	...	Teacher.
	" Srinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Sinha, Nandalál	...	Cathedral Mission College.
70	" Pramathakrishna	...	Presidency College.
	Som, Saradaprasad	...	Hugli College.
	Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	Cathedral Mission College.
73	Taslimuddin Ahmed	...	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Bindulál	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Basu, Ananta Kumár	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhavadev	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Manikchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	Bisvas, Dandadhari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakravarti, Bisveswar	...	Teacher.
	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Tarakanath	...	Presidency College.
	Dev, Kalimohan	...	Presidency College.
10	Goonewardene, W. F.	...	Free Church Institution.
	Kotal, Umeshchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Madangopal	...	Delhi College.
	Majumdar, Chandicharan	...	Benares College.
	Mitra, Krishnakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekar	...	Teacher.
	" Tulsidas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Upendra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Palit, Umeshchandra	...	Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
20	Pande, Ramavatar	...	Muir Central College.
	Ray, Kedarnath	...	Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
	" Mukundanath	...	Presidency College.
	" Rajendranath	...	Canning College.
	" Sitanath	...	Presidency College.
	Sen, Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Matilál	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
27	Sheolál	...	Teacher.

The under-mentioned student has passed the First Examination in Arts in the Third Division :—

Mitra, Purna Chandra

... Patna College.

SENATE HOUSE.

A. W. CROFT,
Offa. Rear., Calcutta University.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Das, Navinchandra	...	Presidency College.
2	Chakravarti, Harachandra	...	Dacca College.
3	Ray, Satischandra	...	Presidency College.
4	Datta, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
5	{ Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.
	{ Das, Brajendramohan	...	Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Guha, Revatimohan	...	Dacca College.
2	Das, Raghunath	...	Presidency College.
3	Maitra, Atalvihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
4	Mustaphi, Chandragoti	...	Presidency College.
5	Ray, Benimadhav	...	Ditto.
6	{ Mitra, Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
	{ Das, Gnanendranath	...	Ditto.
8	{ Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	...	Patna College.
	{ Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
10	Ray, Prasannagopal	...	Ditto.
11	{ Som, Murarilal	...	Hugli College.
	{ Sinha, Nikunjavihari	...	Presidency College.
13	Datta, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
14	Pandit, Surajnarayan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Matilal, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
	{ Basu, Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
16	{ Ray, Kedarnath	...	Dacca College.
	{ Bhattacharyya, Radhakisor	...	Presidency College.
19	Ray, Bijaykrishna	...	Ditto.
	{ Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	...	Ditto.
20	{ Srirām	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	{ Datta, Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
23	{ Datta, Girishchandra	...	Ditto.
	{ Mitra, Bihārīlāl	...	Ditto.
25	Sen, Kalikumar	...	Ditto.
26	{ Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
	{ Ray, Devendranath	...	Ditto.
	{ Hajra, Aghorechandra	...	Ditto.
28	{ Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	...	Ditto.
	{ Sen, Umeshchandra	...	Dacca College.
31	{ De, Amvikacharan	...	Muir College, Allahabad.
	{ Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
33	Maitra, Bijaykrishna	...	Presidency College.
34	Sur, Harimohan	...	Ditto.
35	{ Mukhopadhyay, Kumadinikanta	...	Ditto.
	{ Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	...	Ditto.
37	Sanyal, Krishnagopal	...	Muir College, Allahabad.
38	Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
40	Narayanprasad	...	Patna College.
41	Lahiri, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
42	Govindacharan	...	Patna College.
43	Gangopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
44	{ Kamjilal, Kailas Chandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
	{ Ray, Navinchandra	...	Berhampore College.
46	{ Mukhopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	Presidency College.
	{ Ray, Harinath	...	Ditto.
	{ Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
48	{ Sivsaranlal	...	Patna College.
50	Sen, Radhanath	...	Presidency College.
51	Gangopadhyay, Kisarimohan	...	Ditto.
52	Chakravarti, Adityachandra	...	Dacca College.
	{ Pandit, Jwalanath	...	Presidency College.
53	{ Maitra, Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
	{ Singh, Saligram	...	Ditto.

The under-mentioned persons having fulfilled the conditions required under para. 1 of the Regulations for admission to the degree of Doctor in Law, are declared admissible to that degree :—

Mitra, Trailokyanath, M. A., B. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas, M. A., B. L.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd February 1877. }

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
397	... L 82—56192	... 100	... Hajee Jockereah Hajee Ahamed.
398	... L 52—71286	... 500	... Mr. H. T. Prinsep, C. S.
399	... A 91—83478	... 100	... Moulvie Ahmed Ali.
400	... L 83—30329	... 100	... } Babu Kedar Nath Shaw.
	... L 81—36193	... 50	... }
401	... L 81—16623	... 50	... Mr. Harry Lee, C. S.
402	... L 81—09106	... 50	... Babu Aumrito Nath Jha.
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
297	... L 65—71736 }	... 20	} Messrs. Ram Chunder Juber Mull.
	... " —71739 }	...	
	... A 67—12981 }	... 10	
	... A 65—28776 }	...	
	... L 58—51148 }	... 10	
	... L 42—47059 }	...	
	... L 61—91875 }	... 10	
	... L 71—70375 }	...	
	... L 20—05639 }	... 5	
	... " —05640 }	...	
	... L 20—30846 }	... 5	
	... L 21—47030 }	...	
298	... L 21—57669 }	... 5	... Babu Nilmoney Roy.
	... " —57668 }	...	
300	... L 90—01139 }	... 20	... The Chief Pay Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	... L 89—54069 }	...	
301	... L 81—04379 }	... 50	... Babu Raj Narayan Gupta.
	... " —04380 }	...	
302	... L 25—22013 }	... 5	... Babu Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee.
	... " —22017 }	...	
303	... L 89—52276 }	... 20	... Mr. G. Savage.
	... " —52279 }	...	
304	... L 13—85673 }	... 20	} Babu Obhoy Churn Sircar.
	... " —85672 }	...	
	... L 39—17974 }	... 10	
	... " —17975 }	...	
	... L 17—45942 }	... 5	
	... " —45943 }	...	
	... L 20—54429 }	... 5	
	... " —54426 }	...	
305	... L 21—18476 }	... 5	... Babu Neem Chand Gupta.
	... " —18475 }	...	
306	... A 94—18281 }	... 20	... Babu Pran Kristo Dhur.
	... A 93—12681 }	...	
307	... L 23—07709 }	... 5	... Mr. J. H. Murtyr.
	... " —07705 }	...	
308	... A 80—17609 }	... 10	} Messrs. Hurro Nath Muttylall.
	... " —17608 }	...	
	... L 10—08479 }	... 5	
	... L 9—53300 }	...	
309	... A 27—51141 }	... 20	... Babu Sree Nath Banerjee.
	... " —51142 }	...	
453	... L 60—16601 }	... 10	... Babu Kedar Nath Mitta.
454	... A 67—79239 }	... 10	... Mahomed Burkatoolla.
455	... L 40—49828 }	... 10	} Major B. Money, B. S. C.
	... L 15—82885 }	... 5	
456	... L 81—05209 }	... 50	... Captain W. G. Thomas.
457	... L 44—46312 }	... 10	} Babu Juggobundhoo Bose.
	... L 95—41719 }	... 10	
	... L 75—05929 }	... 10	
458	... L 95—49876 }	... 10	} Mr. W. Swift.
	... L 23—65625 }	... 5	
459	... L 82—40990 }	...	} Mr. T. Smith, C. S.
	... " —40993 }	... 10 each	
460	... A 96—78956 }	... 10	... Babu Khallaram Kur.
461	... A 89—15390 }	... 20	... Babu Ramrutton Shaw.
462	... L 73—33833 }	... 10	} Babu Trailokya Nath Mittra.
	... L 72—29093 }	... 10	

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 2nd February 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Notes Wholly Lost or Destroyed.	Name of Claimant.
1877.		Ra.		
W3	... C 99—81058	... 20	...	Mr. G. R. Purvis, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
	... " —81059	... 20	...	
	... " —81060	... 20	...	
	... " —81061	... 20	...	
W4	... M 24—92920	... 100	...	Hukum Chand, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi.
W5	... C 70—84921	... 500	...	Major T. Cadell, Political Agent, Alwar.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1877.		Ra.		
M3	... M 3—43738	... 5	...	Asur Lalje, 13, Modikhana Back Road, Bombay.
	... " —43739	... 5	...	
H7	... C 99—81147	... 20	...	William Nolan, M.D., Bombay Medical Department, Aden.
	... " —81171	... 20	...	
1876.				
H129	... C 99—53385	... 20	...	Mr. Jehangir Edulje Davur, Bombay.
	... " —84321	... 20	...	
	... M 4—59794	... 5	...	
1877.				
H9	... M 22—28813	... 20	...	Ramcowhoo Bind Dhopesarkar, Revenue Commissioner's Office, S. D., Poona.
H8	... M 27—70248	... 10	...	Vithu Jotiba, Oomarkadi.
	... C 99—52852	... 20	...	

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 23rd January 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Madras Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Notes Wholly Lost or Destroyed.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.		
86	... B 52—23243	... 10	...	Mr. G. Rodrigues, Madras.
87	... B 49—57015	... 10	...	T. Narasing Row, Salem.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Ra.		
228	... B 40—31045	... 5	...	Janer Chand Bhinaji Sait, Coimbatore.
	... B 52—11150	... 10	...	
	... B 42—23616	... 20	...	
	... " —39320	... 20	...	
229	... B 40—26140	... 5	...	Mr. B. V. D'Rozario, Mangalore.
	... " —26141	... 5	...	
	... " —26142	... 5	...	
	... " —26143	... 5	...	
	... " —26144	... 5	...	
	... " —26145	... 5	...	
230	... B 50—28914	... 100	...	Mr. C. S. M. Abru, Mangalore.
231	... B 49—98118	... 10	...	C. Vadanta Charinar, Madras.
232	... B 42—37373	... 20	...	Nimnah Cothendah Ramah, Seringapatam.
	... " —45114	... 20	...	
	... " —46272	... 20	...	
233	... B 49—00823	... 10	...	Mr. T. Burke, Fyzabad.
44	... B 42—21658 } wrongly	... 20	...	R. C. Walker, Esq., Madras.
	... " —21657 } joined.	...	...
	... B 50—51747 } ditto	... 100	...	
	... " —51748 } ditto	...	...
240	... B 41—42439 } ditto	... 10	...	T. Casavooloo Chetty, Madras.
	... " —42436 } ditto	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 22nd January 1877.

F. de H. LARPENT,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Lahore Circle.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Note Wholly Lost or Destroyed.	Name of Claimant.
		Ra.		
4	... L 19—88490	... 50	...	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 27th January 1877.

T. W. BISS,
Depy. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

WANTED.

A Cashier for the Sutlej Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem.

The applicant must be able to keep his accounts in English and furnish security of Rs. 4,000.

Apply to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

MOOLTAN,
The 17th January 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Almorah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. & O. Steamer *Hydaspes*, will be closed at

the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 6th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Homataya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 4th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 3rd February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 9th February 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 8th February 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 2nd February 1877.

Adie, J. R.	Macrone, W. B.
Allen, W. H. & Co., Messrs.	Maciver, Mrs.
Berker, M. A., Mrs.	McConaig, Jas.
Birke, Captain H. P.	Manuel, R. A.
Blank, F. O.	Marshall, Miss L.
Briey, A.	Martin, Mrs. S.
Butcher, E.	Marthin, Henry.
Calder, John.	Murphy, E. T.
Child & Co., Messrs.	Newman, Thos.
Croft, J.	Paul, Mrs. P. J.
Davies, H.	Paul, X. M.
Davidson & Co., Messrs.	Ross, F. A.
Davis, Mrs.	Ryde, Miss.
Doveton, H.	Samuells, H. E.
Farlow, Mrs. Jane.	Scott, Mrs. W.
Faulding & Co., Messrs.	Sharkey, John.
Francis, W.	Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Francis, C.	Smith, James.
Godfrey, T. P.	Stack, G. A.
Granger, John H.	Stewart, C. E.
Green, Patrick J.	Thompson, Mrs. G. F.
Gruzelier, Mr.	Walker, N. T.
Hickson, J. A.	Walls, G.
Higgins, Mrs. E.	White, W. M.
Hodges, William.	Williams, F.
Jackson, E. M.	Williamson, A.
Johnson, Gen.	Wilson, Messrs.
Joseph, C.	Winson, Miss K.
Kay, Geo.	Woods, J. S.
Leckie, Forbes & Co.	Woth, J. M., Geo.
Levy, Paul.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.	Carrington and Wigley.
Barry, J. M.	Cavanagh, Jas.
Barlow, H. E.	Charlston, John.
Berardi, Monsieur Gastow.	Christian, A.
Bethwick, Mrs.	Condey, Mr.
Buckley, C. W.	Cranbourn, Mrs.
Campier, Jas. C. B.	Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.
Campbell, J. F.	Dalitz, H. Oscar.

Daniel, D.	Musgrove, Geo.
Darby, W. K.	Nemo.
DeSouza, J. P. C.	Nicholson, John S.
Douglas, Christie G.	O'Brien, T. H.
E. F. W.	Orban, Monsieur.
E. M.	Penny, P.
Esse.	Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Ferguson, Duncan	Power, W.
Findlay, Alfred.	Ragg, W. L.
Frawley, M. A.	Reed, J.
Friedwaht, Fany.	Reed, J. V. C.
Galloway, John.	Richardson, Geo.
Gardner, William.	Roehn, Profs. E.
Glukinan, Lione.	Rowe, Mrs.
Graham, Mrs. C.	Scoffi, A. L.
Griffith, Andrew.	Scott, Walter.
Huguenot, M.	Shutz, J.
Johnson, Henry.	Sinclair, A.
Jones, B. F.	Travis, Miss Ida.
Kelly, Edward.	Valentine, Rev. C.
Kelly, W. P.	Watt, Capt. J. R.
Kramer, T. O.	Williams, C. A.
Lewis, Chas.	Williams, T.
Liddiard, Mr.	Willins, W. E. S.
Lovering, Geo. L.	Wilkinson, Mrs. J.
Marshall, Capt. G.	Wilson, G. A.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.	Wilson, G.
McWilliams, Miss.	Wilson, J. S.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.	Woods, R. L.
Moseley, Capt W. H.	Young, A.
Munro, Major C. A.	Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Bellany, J.	Kelly, W. P.
Berani, Monsieur.	Liddiard, Mr.
Bayton, Geo.	Munro, Major C. A.
Galloway, John.	Orban, Monsieur.
Holland, Capt.	Richardson, Geo.
Jacob, Edward.	Rowe, Mrs.
Jones, B. F.	Stewart, A.

Registered Letter.

O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set :

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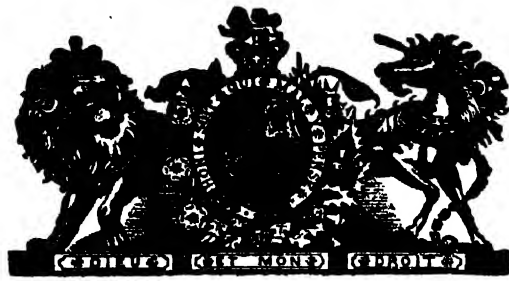
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. } Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL IRON WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Calcutta, on Monday, 12th February 1877, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of January 27th, 1877, viz:—

That Clause 75 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words—

“so that not more than Rs. 1,00,000 principal money be due at any one time.”

By order of the Directors,
RUTHERFOORD & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877. }

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, “Limited.”

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cal-

cutta Jute Mills Company, “Limited,” will be held at the Company’s Office, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o’clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent meeting, as a Special Resolution, will be proposed:—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended and, as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept and give Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, on behalf, and for the purposes, of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a trust deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof, in cash or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the agent to such holder of one fully paid-up Preferred Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By Order of the Board,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA, }
The 6th December 1876.

NOTICE.

Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose of Sham Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, being about to execute a Deed of Trust to Sreemutty Thacoorance Dasse and others, conveying over all their properties situated in Zillah Gya, Patna, Lohardugga, and 24-Pergunnahs, and in the Town of Calcutta, and its Suburbs, the creditors of the said Nundo Lal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose are hereby requested to send in particulars of their claims against the said Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose within fifteen days from the date hereof, at their residence in No. 13, Bindabun Pal's bye-Lane, Sham Bazar, Calcutta, in order that arrangements may be made for the payment of the same before execution of the said Deed.

NUNDOLAL BOSE,
PASSUPUTTY NATH BOSE.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877. }

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the under-

signed will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,
*Administrator to the Estate of
the deceased.*

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William James Ker a partner in our firm as from the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA, } KER, DOD & Co.
The 3rd January 1877. }

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870
in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months :—

No. 1 of 1877.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Forest Short title. Act, 1877."

Commencement. It shall come into force at once;

And the Local Government may from time to Extension. time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, all or any of the provisions herein contained to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or Interpretation-clause. context—

"Forest officer" means any person whom the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to do

(1) anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest officer :

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act :

"Tree."

"Tree" includes bamboos and brushwood :

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood when

"Timber."

cut up, or when fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes :

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a

"Forest-produce." forest, that is to say—

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, cutch, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, skins and horns :

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable

"Forest-offence." under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act :

"Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes,

"Cattle." bullocks, cows, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies,

mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids :

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or

"River." artificial.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may from time to

Power to reserve forests. time constitute any forest or waste-land which is the property of Government, or

over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute a Re-

Demarcation of boundaries. served Forest, and the limits of such Forest have not been defined by boundary-marks,

and are not, in the opinion of the Local Government, already sufficiently defined, by roads, rivers or other such boundaries, the Local Government may cause such limits to be demarcated in such manner as it thinks fit.

5. When the Local Government has ascertained

Notification by Local Government. that the limits of such Forest are already sufficiently defined as aforesaid, or when

such limits have been demarcated under section 4, it may publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) declaring that it is proposed to reserve such Forest under this Act ;

(b) specifying the limits of such Forest ;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce.

6. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section 17, no

Bar of accrual of forest-rights. right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the Forest comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued ; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or any other purpose shall be made in such forest.

7. When a notification has been issued under section 5, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest mentioned therein a proclamation in the language of the country :—

(a) specifying the limits of such forest ;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest ; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid, to present to such officer within such period a written notice stating the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

8. Any such right in respect of which no such notice is presented within the said period shall be deemed to be extinguished, unless the person claiming such right satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the notice within such period.

9. When any such notice is presented as aforesaid, the Forest Settlement Officer shall inquire into the merits of the claim, and may, in the case of a claim to or over any land, if he considers it proved and if he thinks fit to do so, pass an order to that effect and proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and may, in the case of a claim to rights of way or of pasture, or to forest-produce, proceed in the manner prescribed in sections 10 and 11.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and attending before him in pursuance of a notice issued under section 9 of that Act ; and

(c) the conditions prescribed by the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

10. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into the nature and extent of such right, and shall pass an order, admitting, rejecting or modifying the claim.

11. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any such order, shall record the name, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right, the designation (if any), position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the

designation and position of all buildings, in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

No such claim shall be admitted, unless

(a) the claimant was, at the time when the limits of the forest were notified under section 5, in the habitual exercise of the right claimed, and

(b) the exercise of the right is required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same.

12. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits any

Record where he admits claim.

such claim with or without modification, he shall also record the extent to which such rights have been admitted by him, specifying the quantity of timber and other forest-produce annually required, the number and description of cattle admitted to graze in the forest and the season during which such pasture is required. He shall also record whether the produce obtained by the exercise of such rights may be sold or bartered.

13. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, make such arrangements as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(b) so alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and conveniently situated for the purposes of the claimants; or

(c) record an order, conferring upon such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the Reserved Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

14. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it

Commutation of rights.

impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such arrangements as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

15. Any person who has made a claim under

Appeal from order passed under section 9, 10 or 13.

this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section 9, 10 or 13, present an appeal from such order to such of the officers who hear appeals in cases relating to land-revenue as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by notification in the official Gazette: Provided that, where the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) three

persons (hereinafter called the Forest Court) to hear appeals from such orders, the appeal shall lie to such persons.

Every appeal under this section shall be made by petition in writing, and shall be delivered to and forwarded by the Forest Settlement Officer.

If the appeal be to the officer so appointed, the order passed thereon shall be communicated to the Forest Settlement Officer who shall forthwith carry out the same.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day for hearing the appeal and shall give notice of such day to the parties, and shall hear such appeal in the neighbourhood of the forest. The order passed thereon by such Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall (subject to review by the Local Government) be final, and the Forest Settlement Officer shall forthwith carry out such order.

16. The Local Government may appoint any

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

17. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

Notification declaring forest reserved.

(a) the period fixed under section 7 for presenting notices has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) (if any such claims have been made) the period limited by section 15 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate Court; and

(c) all lands (if any) included in the forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section 9, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette declaring the forest, or any portion thereof, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification, and from the date so fixed, such forest or such portion thereof shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

18. The Forest officer shall, before the date

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

fixed by such notification, cause a translation of such notification into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

19. Any forest constituted a Reserved Forest

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act:

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

20. The formation and extension of a Reserved Forest shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section 4.

Formation and extension of Reserved Forests under Land Acquisition Act.

21. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except as here provided, under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

22. No right conferred under section 13, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government, and no produce obtained by virtue of such a right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as a right to sell or barter may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 12.

Rights not to be alienated.

23. The Forest officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that he has already assigned or constructed another way or water-course (as the case may be) in lieu thereof, and that such other way or water-course is a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

24. Any person who—

(a) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire therein in such manner as to endanger the same;

(b) kindles, keeps or carries any fire therein at such seasons as the Local Government may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(c) burns any lime, bricks or charcoal therein;

(d) trespasses or grazes his cattle or permits his cattle to trespass therein;

(e) causes any damage therein by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree therein, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, the same;

(g) collects therein or removes therefrom any forest-produce;

(h) clears or breaks up any land therein for cultivation or any other purpose;

(i) hunts, shoots, fishes or sets snares therein in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such damages for injury done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest officer, or the exercise of any right conferred under section 13, clause (a), or created by written grant or contract made by or on behalf of Government.

In any case of fire which has been caused wilfully, or which there is reason to believe has been so caused, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that the

forest or any portion thereof may be closed for such period as it thinks fit. During the period of such closure the exercise of all rights to pasture or other forest-produce shall be suspended.

25. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion of any forest reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished in such forest shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

26. The Local Government may assign any Reserved-forest or portion thereof, or any forest the property of Government, for the use of any villages situated in the vicinity of such forest. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests. The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the inhabitants of the villages for the use of which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, pasture or other forest-produce, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

Demarcation of village-forests.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DISTRICT-FORESTS.

27. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest; but which is the property of Government, or is a forest over which the Government has proprietary rights.

The forests and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called "District-Forests."

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Power to issue notification—

(a) declare any class of trees in a district-forest or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

(b) prohibit from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of limestone, laterite or any other stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection of any description of forest-produce, in any such forest or in any portion thereof; and

(c) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, and breaking up or clearing of land, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purposes, any land in any such forest.

29. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section 28 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest to which such notification applies.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of district-forests.

30. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

- (a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce from the district-forests;
- (b) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of district-forests, and the production and return of such permits by such persons;
- (c) the granting of trade-permits to persons felling or removing trees or timber or forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such permits by such persons;
- (d) the fees (if any) payable by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or forest-produce;
- (e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;
- (f) the examination of produce passing out of the forest;
- (g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;
- (h) the protection from fire of timber lying in district-forests;
- (i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle;
- (j) hunting, shooting, fishing and setting snares in such forests.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 28.

31. Any person who—

- (a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 28, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, any such tree; or
- (b) breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any forest containing trees reserved as aforesaid, or sets fire to such forests; or
- (c) kindles a fire without taking all such reasonable precautions as are requisite to prevent its spreading to any trees so reserved, or to any timber of such trees in the vicinity; or
- (d) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber; or
- (e) fells any tree or drags any timber in such a manner as to injure any tree reserved as aforesaid; or
- (f) permits cattle belonging to him or under his charge to injure any such tree; or
- (g) quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects or removes any forest-produce, when such quarrying, burning or collecting has been prohibited by a notification under section 28; or
- (h) infringes any rule under section 30,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

32. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 30, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

33. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit the breaking up of land for cultivation or the clearing of the growth in any forest, when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones and avalanches:

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of mountain-ranges, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against shifting and moving sands:

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks:

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways, and other lines of communication:

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health.

34. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any prohibition under section 33, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the proprietor or other person interested in the forest, and considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest shall be paid to the said proprietor or other person.

35. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest under the control of a Forest officer, the forest should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire the same in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

36. On all timber the produce of forests situated within British India or brought from any forest situated beyond the frontier, a duty may be levied in such manner, at such places and at such rates, as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

37. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or forest-produce, notwithstanding that the same be levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

38. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and forest-produce in transit by land or sea, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(a) prescribe the routes by which only timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(b) prohibit the import, export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from the Forest officer, authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(d) provide for the stoppage, reporting and examination of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(e) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôts;

(f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(g) provide for the removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering from the person causing such obstruction the cost of such removal;

(h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(i) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, provide for the registration of such marks and the

time for which such registration shall hold good limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

39. The Local Government may prescribe penalties for the infringement of any rule made under section 38, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by both. Double penalties may be prescribed in cases where the offence is committed between sunset and sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of the same offence.

40. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section 38, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest-produce at depôt.

41. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest or Police officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage.

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

42. All timber and wood found adrift or stranded on any river, or off the sea-coast of any province to which this Act shall be extended, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and all timber beached, stranded or sunk in any river, or on the sea-coast as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto. Such timber may be collected by any Forest officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 48 and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

Drift or stranded timber or timber unmarked, or with marks obliterated to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly.

43. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest officer, of timber collected under section 42. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person having a claim to the possession of the same to present to such officer within three months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Notice to claimants of drift-timber.

44. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim or deliver the timber to the claimant.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any damages or costs against the Government, or against any Forest officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

45. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section 43, or on such claim having been so preferred by him, and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section 44, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 44, in such other person free from all encumbrances of every description.

46. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section 42, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section 48.

48. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, (namely):—

(a) the salving and collection of timber or of certain kinds of timber which may be floating loose and unrafted, or may be sunk, stranded or beached in any river or on the sea-coast;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(c) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting and storing such timber;

(d) the use and registration of marking-hammers.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe for the infringement of any rule made under this section the penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

49. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any timber or forest-produce, the property of Government, in respect of which any offence has been committed.

50. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

51. When there is reason to believe that any property is liable to confiscation under section 50 for any offence, it may be seized by any Police or Forest officer.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, apply for the confiscation of the same to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

52. If on receiving an application under section 51, and on making such inquiry as he deems fit, such Magistrate has reason to believe that such property is liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall cause a summons to be served in manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the owner or person found in possession of such property, and on his appearance pursuant to such summons, or in default thereof, shall examine into the cause of the seizure and, after hearing such evidence as the parties respectively may produce, may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

53. Where the summons cannot be served, the Magistrate shall cause a notice of the application for confiscation to be affixed at such place as he thinks fit.

54. Within one month from the date on which such notice was affixed, any person may present a petition to the Magistrate claiming to be heard in opposition to the application.

55. On the expiry of the said period of one month, if no such petition has been presented, or, if any such petition has been presented, after hearing the petitioner and considering any evidence he may adduce, the Magistrate may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any articles seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such articles if they had not been sold.

56. The officer who made the seizure under section 51, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Sessions Judge, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

57. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 52 or 55, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 56 for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when on such an appeal being preferred, the Sessions Judge confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances of every description.

58. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 51.

59. Any Police or Forest officer who vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

60. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest officer; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

61. Any Police or Forest officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

62. Every Police and Forest officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

63. Every such officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant the person entertaining such design, if the commission of such offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

64. The Magistrate of the district and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in the summary way prescribed by the eighteenth chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

66. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest officer of such grade as the Local Government may from time to time direct, to accept from any person charged with any forest-offence other than an offence under section 60 or section 61 a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings of any description shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

67. When in any proceedings instituted under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest, or doing damage to any trees reserved under section 32, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police or Forest officer.

69. The Local Government may from time to time by rule direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 68 of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	...	...	Ten rupees.
For each buffalo	...	...	Two "
For each camel, horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	...	One rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	...	Eight annas.

*D.—Miscellaneous.***70. Every person who exercises any right in a**

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest and Police officers.

district-forest or in a forest reserved under this Act or under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act is extended, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest,

and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest or Police officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Police or Forest officer demanding his aid—

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

71. The Local Government may, subject to any

Local Government may confer additional powers.

restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest a Forest Settlement Officer, or any Forest officer, by name or as holding any office, with any of the following powers to be exercised by him for the purposes of this Act in any territory to which this Act has been extended, or in any class of cases, that is to say:—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(b) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits or the hearing of appeals;

(c) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate officer.

72. The Local Government may invest any

Local Government may invest Forest officers with certain powers.

Forest officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

(a) to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(b) to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Such evidence shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

73. In addition to the other rules which

Additional powers to make rules.

the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, it may from time to time make rules:—

(a) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at and in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and

(b) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

74. The Local Government may, in making

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment on conviction before a Magistrate of imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both.

75. All rules made by the Local Govern-

Rules when to have force of law.

ment under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

76. If the Government and any person be

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

jointly interested in any forest, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may from time to time either

(a) undertake the management of such forest or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the conservation of the forest or produce and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes under clause (a) of this section the management of any forest, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions herein contained as to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

77. All money payable to the Government

Recovery of money due to Government.

under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue under the law for the time being in force.

78. When any such money is payable for or

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest officer until such amount has been paid.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

79. All Forest officers shall be deemed to be

Bribing Forest officers.

public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

80. No suit shall lie against any public servant

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

81. Except with the permission in writing of

Forest officers not to trade.

the Local Government no Forest officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in tim-

er or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The insufficiency of the present general Forest-law (Act VII of 1865) is universally admitted.

The necessity for legislation regarding forests in the Bombay Presidency, to which Act VII of 1865 has never been applied, has long been apparent, and has been urged by the Local Government. Thus, the want of legal powers to control timber in transit, to require it to be covered by a pass, and to levy duty on foreign timber, causes the loss of several lakhs of rupees annually, and a regular machinery for enquiring into and adjudicating upon private rights claimed in forests and reserves would be equally advantageous to the Government and the people.

The case of the Madras Presidency is generally similar to that of the other Provinces, and there is no doubt that the application to it of an improved Forest-law will be very beneficial.

A general Forest Bill has been under consideration since 1868, and more than one draft has been circulated to the various Local Governments. The present draft is for the most part the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of the Forest Conservators of Bengal and the Panjáb.

It will be observed that this Bill follows in a great measure the Bill for Burma, which has recently been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and that provision is made in section 1 for the non-extension to particular Provinces of any portions of it which may have no local application or utility. The present Bill is divided into nine Chapters, dealing respectively with the following matters:—I, Preliminary; II, Reserved Forests; III, Village-Forests; IV, District-Forests; V, Forests not the property of Government; VI, Duty on Timber; VII, Control of Timber and Forest-produce in Transit; VIII, Collection of drift and stranded Timber; IX, Penalties, Procedure, etc.

In Chapter II will be found provisions for ascertaining, securing and commuting the rights of private persons in any forest which it is deemed necessary to reserve.

Chapters III and IV contain provisions regarding forest-lands belonging to Government or in which Government has proprietary rights, which it is deemed necessary to subject, as District or Village-forests, to regulations less stringent than those indispensable for Reserved Forests.

Chapter V regulates, in a manner analogous to that of the law of France and other European nations, forests and lands not the property of Government for objects affecting the safety and well-being of the public at large.

Chapters VI and VII provide for the levy of duty on timber in transit in certain parts of India, and for the prevention of illicit abstraction of timber from the Government forests.

T. C. HOPE.

The 22nd January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 2 of 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner herein-after appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877."

Short title.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.
2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágírdár, kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the

Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:
 "Heir."
 "Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Broach or Kaira, as the case may be.
 "Commissioner."

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Application for benefit of Act. Thákur, or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate, may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Order to enquire. Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 4, the applicant shall, Verified statement to be submitted. within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of complaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

Report of enquiry and proceedings thereon.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (a) direct a further enquiry, or (b) dismiss the application, or (c), by order published in the

Bombay Government Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue :

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 7 shall be stayed ; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended ;

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities ;

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

(a) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

(b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom :

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Thakur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government :

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs ;

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management ;

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágirdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property ;

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family ;

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujaráti calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlat-dárs' kachabris in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 18, clause (d), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged :

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 11 the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in any of such ways and partly in the other.

18. The Commissioner may—

(a) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(b) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(a) the management shall terminate ;

(b) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10 ;

(c) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 10, shall be paid to him ; and

(d) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct ; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the man-

agement, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

Power to lease.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Manager's receipt, &c. discharge.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

Termination of management.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Restoration of owner.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

Death of debtor during management.

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (b) and (c) of section 9; and

3rdly, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life. section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

Appeal.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

Power to make rules.

(a) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(b) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(c) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(d) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Power to appoint new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act, shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immovable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

38. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act No. VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

39. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmed, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kervára, the Thákur of Dehej and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 14 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immovable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Kaira. The reasons for the measure are substantially the same as those which led to the introduction of similar measures for the relief of landholders in Oudh, Chutiá Nágpur, Ahmadábád, Broach, and Sindh.

The Bill repeals and re-enacts the substance of the Broach Act XV of 1871.

• T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 3 of 1877.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called “The Transport of Salt Act, 1877:”

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

Extent.

(a) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be;

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a square-rigged vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

Exceptions.

(a) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873;

(b) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(c) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to suspect that any salt is being carried, or is about to be, or has recently been, carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may—

(a) require such vessel to be brought to and enter and search the same;

(b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(c) arrest without a warrant any person on board of such vessel who he has reason to suspect is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, and the cargo on board such vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged (a) by the Collector of Customs, or (b) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Collector of Customs or such other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

7. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

8. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no law at present to prevent salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty and destined for Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast and smuggled salt being taken in lieu thereof and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover, there is nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty has been made, being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects have led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it is important to check without further delay. The present Bill therefore proposes that no vessel of less than three hundred tons shall be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels may be brought to and searched, regarding which suspicion exists that they are engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

No. 4 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875

(to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the 'Chief Court' defined said sections shall mean, and in Act XIII of 1875, be deemed to have always sections 2, 3 and 4. meant—

(a) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(b) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act XIII of 1875 provides that probates or letters of administration granted by a 'High Court' shall (unless otherwise directed by the grant) have like effect throughout the whole of British India, and that, whenever such a grant is made, the Registrar shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate of the grant.

It has been found that the burden thus imposed on the High Courts is excessive. For 'High Court' is defined to mean (both in the Succession Act and in the General Clauses Act, 1868) 'the highest Civil Court of Appeal,' and of such Courts there are, besides the High Courts properly so called, a large number in outlying parts of British India.

The remedy which the present Bill proposes to apply is to limit, in Act XIII of 1875, the expression 'High Court' to (a) the four High Courts properly so called, (b) the Panjáb Chief Court, and (c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

A. HOBHOUSE.

The 8th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



• SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 5. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

• GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS
ARE EXCLUDED).

YEARS.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER.													
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		SIND.		BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.*	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
872-73 ..	228,412	2,02,07,928	135,484	1,09,72,278	161,496	79,69,993	64,039	30,97,600	3,377	51,454	23,205	1,08,777	618,013	4,24,08,030
873-74 ...	226,464	2,00,35,610	142,556	1,15,99,192	164,197	81,05,881	68,913	33,42,975	4,396	65,705	19,234	1,09,722	625,763	4,32,58,585
874-75 ...	232,223	2,02,13,536	144,877	1,13,90,228	163,527	81,04,227	62,473	30,33,123	3,803	58,076	18,750	98,205	625,653	4,28,95,485
875-76 ...	225,215	1,97,74,281	146,253	1,14,47,101	170,828	84,94,475	68,868	33,52,970	5,230	72,178	23,808	1,26,201	640,202	4,32,67,201
876-77 ...	232,675	2,02,71,194	156,887	1,22,53,940	165,847	82,53,935	77,919	38,03,212	4,750	67,287	22,929	1,10,587	661,007	4,47,60,155
AVERAGE	228,998	2,01,00,510	145,212	1,15,32,548	165,179	81,85,602	68,442	33,25,976	4,311	62,539	21,585	1,10,716	633,727	4,33,17,891

* The quantity on which Excise Duty was collected is not included.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH).
Calcutta, 29th January 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
 GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
 LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
 THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 24th
 January 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.
 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
 Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
 The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, B.C., K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbyhnott, K.C.S.I.
 Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble D. Cowie.
 The Hon'ble Mahārājā Narendra Krishna.
 The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.
 The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.
 The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble B. W. COLVIN took his seat as an Additional Member.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber. He said that, in asking this permission, he might observe *in limine* that the present idea was that the Bill should be merely of a permissive character, and would not necessarily apply to any province where there might be special local circumstances or peculiarities which needed separate and peculiar legislation. Burma was an instance of the peculiarities to which he referred. He had explained what they were in introducing a separate Bill on a recent occasion. It would be for the Select Committee who would consider the Bill if he obtained leave to introduce it, to judge how far those peculiarities were sufficient to warrant a separate Act, or whether or not it was possible to bring the case of Burma within the general Act now contemplated. At the same time he might say that the tendency of all enquiries that had been made into this subject and the general purport of the reports that had been received, went to show that these peculiarities in different parts of India were not so very formidable in themselves as was supposed, and it would appear to be very practicable to have a law embodying general principles applicable to the whole of India, and to provide for local peculiarities by means of rules to be framed by Government under it.

Another general feature of the Bill was that it was proposed that there should be given power to extend certain portions of the Act, and not the whole Act, to any particular Province. The object of this was that the people in a certain district might not be oppressed, for instance, by restrictions which were quite unnecessary in their district, although they were of the utmost importance in another.

As to the necessity for general Forest legislation, he might refer briefly to the present basis of action in some provinces. Take the Panjáb for instance. We had one set of rules passed in 1855 which had acquired the force of law under the Panjáb Laws Act; they applied to one portion of the Panjáb. Another set of rules was passed in 1871, under the General Forest Act of 1865; but it was not quite certain whether the whole of the rules passed under that Act properly fell within its provisions. Again, another set of rules was passed in 1873, the legality of some portions of which had been called in question

in some quarters. Besides these, the district of Hazára had a separate Regulation, which was passed under the Statute 33 Victoria, c. 3; and after all there were certain portions of the Panjáb which had no rules and no laws whatever relating to forests.

He would not trouble the Council by going through all the different provinces under the Government of India in order to explain the differences and inconsistencies in the laws and rules applicable to them. The Panjáb might be taken as a fair sample of the whole. The laws in force in Bengal had been by competent authority designated as "utterly useless," and there was more or less of action without legal warrant going on throughout the various forest-tracts in the country.

In the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, there was no regular forest-law, because Act VII of 1865 had never been applied to either of them. In Bombay this absence of law was a special difficulty, because we had there Government forests interlaced with important private forests and private lands of different tenures, and with small Native States; so that it was a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent our forests being pillaged, and from this cause there was a loss in the forest-revenue of several lakhs of rupees annually. In Bombay the question had been under consideration for some years, and more than one Bill had been drafted on the subject; but it was now the desire of the Bombay Government that they should be embraced in this general Bill. As to Madras no doubt the necessity for legislation had long been established and gradually admitted by all the authorities there. It might be a question whether, as in the case of Burma, the local peculiarities were such as to require them to be dealt with by the local legislature; and as this Bill presented no obstacle to such a course being pursued, the local Council could legislate with regard to them if necessary. But if local legislation was not needed, Madras could of course be brought under the Bill.

As regards the Bill itself, he might say that the question had been under consideration for a long number of years. This was about the fourth Bill which had been circulated to the various Governments, and they had all been most elaborately reported upon. All the recommendations, observations and criticisms that had been received had been fully considered, and the present draft was in the main the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of two Conservators. At the same time Mr. Hope had no doubt that in Committee they would be able to improve it very considerably.

There were only two main features in the Bill to which he need now refer. One of these was complete provision for the investigation, preservation or commutation of private rights in forests; and the other was that power was given to control timber in transit, and otherwise to ensure that the Government really received the revenue to which they were entitled. He had no doubt that if permission were given to introduce the Bill, it could be worked out in an efficient manner and would prove an immense improvement on any thing which they had at present.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THAKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira. He said that, referring to Kaira first, he might state that it was a district which lay on the north of the Bombay Presidency in the Province of Gujarát. On one side was the district of Ahmadábád, for which a special law of this description was passed in 1862, and on the south was Broach, for which also a special Act (XV of 1871) was passed with a similar view with reference to Thákurs there. This district of Kaira had remained between the two, containing landholders and owners who were under very similar circumstances to their neighbours, and hitherto there had been no special legislation for their relief. It contained a great number of petty Native gentlemen or Chiefs. These, in some places, were entitled to the name of Chiefs, and in others were what was equivalent to squires or squireens, according to the different classes to which they belonged. These men were for the most part of Rájput or Kúli origin. They had maintained their families by the law of primogeniture from

very remote times. A certain number of them were of more recent origin being Muhammadans and owning estates acquired at the conquest. The designation of Thákur did not exactly fit the various local appellations which these men received, and further the limits of the Kaira District did not exactly cover all the persons whom we were desirous of relieving. There might be a particular class of men in Ahmadábád, for instance, who were not exactly covered by the Ahmadábád Act, and whom it was intended to relieve by this Act. He hoped that in Select Committee they should be able to hit upon some designations which would answer both purposes.

As to the condition of the people to whom this Bill was intended to apply, it was simply one of almost hopeless insolvency. Our laws had come in upon them, laws which they were too ignorant to understand and too proud to take means of becoming acquainted with. They had been accustomed for centuries to cut all difficulties with the sword, and they were entirely disarmed by the obligation which our Government forced upon them of cutting them with the tongue and the pen. The result was that they were involved in difficulties from which it was impossible for them unaided to escape. The older men amongst them were quite incapable of business and quite ready to contract fresh debts. The younger men were fairly promising, and were receiving good education in our schools. But they were weighed down by the millstones which their fathers had hung round their necks. These Thákurs had not perhaps the same claims on sentimental grounds for assistance as the Jágirdárs of Sindh, because they were not the very Chiefs from whom we had wrested the country a few years ago. But at the same time they had very important claims from an administrative point of view, because they were of a manly, combative and rather lawless nature. They had great influence, and they had the sympathies of all the dangerous classes of the community, who were always ready to come forward when anything like a row was got up. They had been a source of anxiety ever since we became possessed of the country. They gave us a great deal of trouble during the mutinies in 1857, and there could be no doubt that it would be highly politic to remove any cause of dissatisfaction with our Government.

In 1874 it was proposed to pass an Act for their relief. It was thought better, however, to make an attempt to settle their difficulties by private negotiation, and the Government agreed to advance nearly three lákhs of rupees for that purpose. But the attempt fell through, as there were no means of settling with the creditors equitably, when they proved quite unreasonable, and there was moreover no restriction on the men themselves, who if liberated one day were ready to contract fresh obligations the next morning. So it had become necessary to come to this Council for a legislative enactment.

When the Chutiá Nágpur Act came before the Council, Mr. HOPE mentioned the good effects which had resulted from the passing of the Acts for Bombay, and when the Sindh Act was being passed, he reviewed the chief features of the several Acts, and showed how that Act differed from the others. The Act now proposed was almost in the same words, *mutatis mutandis*, as the Sindh Act.

Hitherto, what he had had to say was as to the district of Kaira; but it would be observed that the Bill also included Broach, which had a separate Act of its own. That Act was passed in 1871. But it was found to be defective in the wording in several places, and not up to the times; it could be drafted a great deal better in several minor particulars. It was also an object to relieve the Statute-book of a number of petty Acts on analogous subjects. It was therefore proposed to repeal the Broach Act and to make this Bill applicable both to Kaira and Broach. At the same time great care would be taken not to subject any of the Broach Thákurs, without fresh and sufficient cause arising, to any disabilities which the present Act did not impose upon them.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea. He said that the object of this Bill might be stated in a few words. There was no law at present to prevent salt shipped

from Bombay without payment of duty, with intended destination to Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast, and smuggled salt being taken in lieu of it and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover there was nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty had been paid being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects had led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it was considered highly important to check without further delay. It was therefore proposed to introduce a Bill to the effect that no vessel of less than three hundred tons should be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels might be brought to and searched regarding which suspicion might exist that they were engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

Leave was granted.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875. He said that the necessity for this Bill arose from an inadvertence of the Council, or he should say of his own, in passing Act XIII of 1875. The object of that Act was to prevent the necessity which existed of persons taking out separate probates of wills whenever a testator happened to die possessed of property in separate Provinces. To effect that object we gave power to the High Courts to grant probates which should take effect all over India; and to prevent the clashing of probates granted by different High Courts, the Council further provided that, when any High Court granted such a probate, it should give notice to the other High Courts. Now what was not considered was this, that by the definition of "High Court" in the General Clauses Act (I of 1868) every Civil Court of final appeal was a High Court; so that in many out-lying parts of India, Courts of the very petty kind—such as Courts of Political Agents—would come under the definition of "High Court." It was not intended that such Courts should grant such probates, neither was it intended that they should receive notices from other High Courts. It was desired to introduce a proper definition of the term "High Court" for this purpose, and that was the sole object of the Bill which he asked leave to introduce.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 31st January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th January 1877. }

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH JANUARY 1877.

No. 3, dated 20th January 1877.

From—The Government of Madras,
To—Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India.

We have the honor to submit our usual weekly report on the state of the season in continuation of our despatch No. 2, of the 13th instant.

2. A slight fall of rain occurred during the week under report in some of the districts, but not to an extent sufficient to affect prospects in any way. Prices have varied, falling slightly in some districts, excepting in Ganjam, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras, and South Canara, where they remained stationary, and in the Kistna District where they rose a little.

3. The numbers on the relief works in the most distressed districts, viz., Bellary and Kurnool, remain almost the same as those reported in our last despatch, while in Cuddapah there was an appreciable falling off of some 6,000 persons. In Chingleput, through a clerical error in the Office of the Collector of that district, the numbers were erroneously stated in our former despatches of the 6th and 13th instant, and we are glad to inform your Lordship that the real numbers are only a fraction of those last reported, being 11,759 instead of 72,562.

The only noticeable increase in numbers has occurred in the districts of Coimbatore and Nellore; in the former they have nearly trebled, and in the latter increased by about 15 per cent. In North Arcot, the numbers are almost the same as those last reported, while in Salem there has been a very remarkable falling off, which, in our last despatch, we noticed and attributed to the omission from the district report of the returns from one of the taluqs, as reported by the Collector. Subsequent information, however, shows that the decrease is chiefly attributable to the enforcement of task-work as the organisation has been made more complete.

4. Cholera, we regret to say, prevails in almost all the districts, but the mortality from it is not, considering the population, large in any of them.

5. One of the gravest causes for future anxiety is the general insufficiency of pasture and water for cattle, which is already making itself severely felt.

6. The supply of grain for the eastern taluqs of Kurnool from the sea coast is proceeding with as much expedition as the circumstances of the local transport will admit of.

7. In the neighbourhood of Madras the Pauper Camp at the Red Hills is making rapid progress towards completion. In the city itself the latest returns show a daily average of about 21,000 indigent persons, unable to work, receiving State alms.

8. The procedure prescribed under the Land Improvement Act having been found, in practice, too complicated to be suited to an emergency like the present and to small advances for petty improvements, such as sinking wells, we applied, as we informed your Lordship in the 12th paragraph of our despatch of the 6th instant, No. 1, to the Governor-General in Council for leave to simplify it, so that advances of the above kind, within the limit of Rs. 300 in any one case, might be made on simple agreements to repay the loans in fixed instalments, collateral security in the shape of mortgages of the lands to be improved being at the same time taken, and the local officers taking every precaution to guard against advances being made on encumbered property. His Excellency was pleased promptly to accede to our request, presuming correctly that our object was only to simplify the procedure connected with these advances, and not in any way to lessen the validity of the security taken for their repayment. As they will all be made under the Act, they will be recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

9. We have received, through the Government of India, an intimation of your Lordship's wish to be supplied with sketch-maps of the distressed districts showing the railways and important irrigation works in each, and indicating by colors the relative distress in localities where large relief works are in progress, and one of a general nature is herewith enclosed, but the preparation of the more detailed ones cannot be completed in time for this mail.

10. Since the date of our last despatch His Grace the Governor has returned from Delhi, having reached Madras on the 18th instant. Sir Richard Temple, with whose appointment as delegate of the Government of India for the purpose of inspecting the distressed districts in this Presidency and of communicating personally with us, your Lordship has, no doubt,

			Rs.	
Kistna	70,000	been already informed, has arrived at Kurnool from Hyderabad, and having visited Gooty, Bellary, and Cuddapah, is now on his way to the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely. We await his arrival in Madras towards the end of next week.
Nellore ...	...	...	2,73,000
Cuddapah ...	...	...	8,40,000
Bellary ...	...	...	28,37,000
Kurnool ...	...	...	11,26,000
Chingleput ...	...	...	1,35,365
North Arcot ...	...	...	1,85,450
South Arcot ...	...	...	15,000
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	5,000
Madura ...	...	...	98,748
Tinnevely ...	...	...	23,000
Coimbatore ...	...	...	1,00,000
Salem ...	...	...	1,38,900
Madras ...	...	...	30,33,074
Tanjore ...	...	...	12,200
Total	88,93,637	11. We enclose the form embodying the information received by telegram from all the districts of the Presidency relative to the season, and append in the margin an abstract showing for each district the advances made on account of the famine, according to the Accountant-General's figures, up to date.

DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Information for the Week ending Tuesday, 16th January 1877.

District.	PRICE. SEALS PER RUPEE.											REMARKS.
	A SEER = 80 TOLAS OR 2·06 LBS. WEIGHT.											
	Second sort; other ordinary dry grain.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12
Ganjam	12	17	591	1,500,000	...	...	...	20	·87	Cholera	Cattle-disease.	Pasture moderate.
Vizagapatam	11	17·3	95	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	2	Cholera, fever	Healthy	Pasture scanty.
Godavari	10	14	...	1,500,000	...	...	...	15	1	Fever	Cattle-disease	...
Kistna	7 96	9 58	92	1,400,000	3,819	61	...	...	·45	Cholera, fever	Do.	Prospects of cattle very bad.
Nellore	6 92	8 48	1,674	1,375,000	63,733	8,970	8	19	·25	681 cholera, small-pox.	Cattle suffering for want of fodder.	...
Cuddapah	6 40	7 77	2,156	1,350,000	195,476	1,003	13	14	Some rain.	564 cholera	1,460 cattle died from want of fodder and disease.	...
Kurnool	6 27	8 04	...	1,000,000	308,280	3,345	53	13	·10	291 cholera	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	...
Bellary	6 63	7 51	3,745	1,650,000	400,500	40,300	10	5	Nil.	Do.	Healthy	Dry fodder very scarce.
North Arcot	7	8 1	...	2,007,000	21,263	...	3	16	Nil.	Cholera, fever	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	Pasture very scarce.
Chingleput	8 08	8 58	150	940,000	11,759	3,066	3	11	·23	Cholera, small-pox, fever.	Pasture and water scarce.	...
Madras	6 93	9 20	13,630	400,000	...	...	...	...	0 01	Cholera, fever, small-pox, dysentery.	Food-and-mouth disease.	...
South Arcot	8	10 8	138	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Cholera	Cattle-disease, cattle weak.	Fodder scarce.
Salem	7 12	9 25	849	1,200,000	14,700	2,000	2	16	Nil.	Do.	Food-and-mouth disease.	...
Trichinopoly	7 5	12 77	61	1,200,000	492	...	...	19	·2	569 cholera, small-pox.	Healthy	Pasture deficient.
Tanjore	8 5	11	967	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	Some rain.	383 cholera	Do.	...
Coimbatore	7 2	9 2	662	1,750,000	18,368	...	6	Not given.	Nil.	493 cholera	Cattle deteriorating	Scarcity of water severe in parts.
Madura	7 14	10 28	736	2,250,000	6,016	708	...	...	Nil.	319 cholera	Cattle want fodder and water.	...
Tinnevely	7 5	11	689	1,700,000	9,194	350	...	...	Nil.	Cholera	Healthy	Pasture scanty.
Nilgiris	6 18	8 53	33	50,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Good	.....	Pasture insufficient.
Malabar	9	9	3,463	2,700,000	1,741	...	...	...	Nil.	2 cholera	Cattle-disease	Pasture sufficient.
South Canara	9 75	11 5	3	920,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Small-pox	Healthy	Pasture insufficient.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 26th January 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collector's Report by Telegram, dated 23rd and 24th January 1877.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PRO- PLE EMPLOYED.		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6162 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.			Average Rain-fall, &c. of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.
							During the past Week.	During the present Week.			Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.		
Khandesh ...	10,168	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	130 tons of grain exported. Fever and small-pox in several talukas. A heavy storm of rain and hail throughout District on the 19th; hail stones weighed from 2 ounces to 1½ lbs. Serious damage done to crops, and those in beds of rivers swept away. 19 cattle killed in one Taluka alone.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous *	2,343	2,884	2,20,233	57,206	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	32½ 29½	32½ 29½	24.94	14.4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Prices cheaper. About half an inch of rain in eastern Talukas, damaging uncovered grain stacks.	Ditto	20,000	17,600	1,15,750	1,07,230	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	31 26	32 29	35.29	27.55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough. Heavy showers and hail in 4 Talukas, injuring the standing crops.	Ditto	25,273	26,944	2,70,831	2,30,823	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	30 27	29 26	24.3	10.65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Large grain importations, prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto	54,000	54,000	7,50,133	2,65,030	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22 23	22 23	30.6	20.76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 39,906; exports Rs. 69,009. Slight rain. Slight cholera in two Talukas.	Ditto	93,892	94,617	10,69,202	5,10,469	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 ...	20 ...	25.21	8.11
Satara ...	4,988	2,692	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply satisfactory. Cholera decreasing. Small-pox among people at Nehr Tank.	Ditto	18,321	18,994	5,71,338	1,65,411	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20½ 19½	20 19½	54.60	25.43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera in 3 Talukas. 84 deaths.	Ditto	41,297	46,020	5,71,171	2,29,761	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	17½ 17½	17 17½	22.43	6.13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful, except in Athni, where prices have slightly risen. 165 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	27,000	29,049	4,05,518	1,36,894	Jowari 43 Bajri 64	20 21	18 19	30.48	21.32
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	People and cattle returning from Kanara, unable to stand the climate. Cholera in nine Talukas.	Ditto	30,577	34,830	7,79,280	1,38,930	Jowari 43	19	18	26.39	13.81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			3,12,703	3,24,938	47,62,456	18,41,754					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pea clearances, &c.

There has been a heavy rain and hail storm in Khandesh, which has caused considerable injury to the crops and cattle. Damage has also been done by the rain in Ahmednagar and Nasik, while in Sholapur its effect upon the water-supply may be beneficial, and there are no crops to injure. Had this rain fallen a month earlier, the benefit to such crops as there are would have been marked.

There is a slight increase in the price of the staple grain, jowari, which now averages a little over 23lbs. the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

Owing to a mistake in the information supplied by the Collector of Sholapur, the number of people upon Relief Works in that district was given in Statement No. X as 1,18,700; it should have been 93,892. The total number of people upon Relief Works was, therefore, 3,12,703, and the increase during the fortnight, 24,855, or at the rate of 12 427½ per week.

The number of people now on Relief Works is 3,24,938, against 3,12,703 for the week ending January 19th, and 5,147 immigrants and hill-men are upon works in Kanara and Ratnagiri.

The Sanitary Commissioner has again visited the Relief Works in the Satara District, and reports that the physical condition of the labourers continues good.

2. In reviewing the general question of Famine Relief, the Government of India have decided that "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." This Government have, therefore, ordered that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal. It is scarcely necessary to add that Government never require people to do work forbidden by their caste rules.

Government have recently taken measures to strengthen the establishments of the Collectors of Sholapur and Kaladgi, the two districts in which the most complete failure of crops has taken place.

Owing to the increasing pressure in Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara Government have ordered the commencement of the Sheersophul irrigation tank, the Nira Canal, and the Ojhra Canal extension, and are anxiously awaiting the orders of the Government of India regarding the commencement of the Dhond-Munmar Railway.

3. The Government expenditure on charity is shewn in the statement below, but conveys no idea of the very liberal manner in which charitable relief is afforded by the public generally, and regarding which detailed information cannot, at present, be furnished:—

DISTRICTS.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 20th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nasik	19	104 8 10	13 13 6	118 6 4
Ahmednagar	Return not received	3,693 13 7	Return not received	3,693 13 7
Poona	1,544	2,787 5 6	589 2 11	3,376 8 5
Sholapur	948	9,271 2 1	846 8 3	10,117 10 4
Kaladgi	252	301 14 4	110 11 6	412 9 10
Belgaum	345	899 5 4	132 8 6	1,031 13 10
TOTAL ...	3,108	17,058 1 8	1,692 12 8	18,750 14 4

4. A table is appended showing the whole area and population, and the affected area and population of the Native States in which distress on account of the present scarcity exists, and contrasting the present and past weeks as regards the prices of the staple food-grains, and the number of persons upon Relief Works.

5. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 3,364 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 15th January, and during the same week, 4,898 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur, and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 8,262 tons for the week.

6. A map, on a scale of ten miles to one inch, shewing the affected areas and principal relief works, is under preparation, but cannot be completed in the manner required by the Government of India before next week, at the earliest.

7. On the whole, the prospects of the crops, owing to the unseasonable rain, are slightly worse, and the public health in Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar is not very good. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, though dear, and the increase during the week in the number of labourers upon Relief Works is not extensive.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
Kholapur and Sonapattha Country	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Grain importations decreasing, and prices rising.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	13,574	18,294	1,91,689	72,030	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18½ 19½	18½ 18½
Atalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	The failure of the crops has been very general	Ditto	3,332	2,938	2,100	15,527	Jowari 61	21	20½
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	The crops are very bad, and the water-supply is growing scanty.	Ditto	434	...	14,559	8,503	Jowari 63	16½	17
Phaltan	397	...	59,124	...	The crops are very indifferent.	Ditto	468	...	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	26 7/10
TOTAL	7,187	...	15,75,284	...			17,808	...	2,45,476	99,865			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pea clearances, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPH.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.												TOTAL.			
	WEST.						EAST.									
	VIA TEHERAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.		No.	Indian Value.
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,835	21,301 7	74	331 14	27	115 7	2,097	11,793 5	11 47	5,121	867 8	136	211 4	4,101	24,668 2	
Received ...	1,255	6,800 0	96	429 12	27	151 9	2,213	9,668 9	32 78	3 237	1,319 9	60	104 3	3,920	18,581 13	
TOTAL ...	2,890	18,101 7	170	761 10	54	267 0	4,310	21,461 14	43 125	8 358	2,217 1	196	315 7	8,021	43,249 15	
TRANSIT.																
East to West	12	88 4	8	26 13	4	15 10	759	8,264 5	...	...	...	...	...	1,783	8,395 0	
West to East	236	1,076 11	39	100 9	1	3 5	558	8,027 2	...	...	...	...	4(a)	17 9	1,626	9,225 4
West to West	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(a)	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6
East to East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	238	1,164 15	47	127 6	5	18 15	3,116	16,295 12	...	...	...	...	4	17 9	3,410	17,624 10
														GRAND TOTAL ...	11,431	60,874 9

(a) From Europe *via* Suez and 1 *via* Teheran.
(b) From Aden *via* Suez to Persian Gulf.

(a) From Europe *via* Suez and 1 *via* Teheran.
(b) From Aden *via* Suez to Persian Gulf.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1876.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { <i>Via</i> Teheran ...	1,255	1,635	2,890	34.95	42.66	38.93
.. Turkey ...	96	74	170	2.67	1.93	2.29
.. Persian Gulf <i>via</i> Kurrachee	27	27	54	.75	.70	.73
RED SEA ... <i>Via</i> Suez ...	2,213	2,097	4,310	61.63	54.71	58.05
TOTAL ...	3,591	3,833	7,424	100.00	100.00	100.00

Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable, Madras to Penang, interrupted the whole month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1st FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras light rain is reported from Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore; none has fallen elsewhere. The numbers on relief works have fallen from 1,017,631 last week (including Malabar) to 947,404, or by about 70,000. There is a decrease of 42,000 in Kurnool, 40,000 in Cuddapah and 7,900 in Nellore, and an increase of 13,380 in Tinnevely, 5,700 in Chingleput, and 1,000 in Coimbatore. No rain is reported from Bombay except light showers in Sind; considerable damage has been done to crops in Khandesh by last week's storm; otherwise there is no change. In Mysore no rain has fallen and no change is reported. Showers and cloudy weather continue in the Central Provinces, to the damage of the wheat and linseed. The harvest of the *rabi* has commenced in Berar. Reports are good from Rajputana and Central India. There has been slight rain in about half the districts of Lower Bengal: prospects are excellent. In Assam rain is reported from Sylhet. Slight rain and cloudy weather have prevailed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; blight is feared if the clouds continue. Showers have fallen in all districts of the Punjab except Hissar and Mooltan; prospects are very good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—Kistna (Jan. 30th)	50	Later dry crops generally good; prices falling in Bander, Repalli, and Sattanapalli; elsewhere stationary; cholera in seven taluks, seizures 503, deaths 220; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease here and there; markets badly supplied; 4,116 against 3,389 last week on relief works; 2,221 fed gratuitously by Government, 1,084 by people.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Kurnool (Jan. 31st)	27 in Ramalkota; Nil elsewhere.	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 174, deaths 173; cattle dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 216,152; gratuitously fed 2,680; difference between this and previous week's figures is 81,149, of which 40,000 due to Cumbum figures being omitted owing to mistakes in taluk return; of the remainder, part due to systematic weeding and part to <i>mohurrum</i> feast.
Cuddapah („ 30th)	Nil	People on relief works 169,304, against 209,550 last week; gratuitously fed 1,430, against 1,419; deaths from cholera 715, against 645; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364, against 642.
Bellary („ 30th)	Nil	349,000 on relief works, decrease on last week of 5,000 (<i>sic</i>) persons; this is owing to large number of Mysore coolies sent away from Hindupur, Madabsira, and Pengonda; 28,147 gratuitously fed; decrease of more than 11,000 chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back; 4,200 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grants; cholera in 13 taluks out of 15; small-pox and fever also prevalent; many cattle perishing for want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing rapidly.
Nellore („ 30th)	Nil	Number on relief works 55,937, against 63,879 last week; some of the taluk weekly returns have not been received, the numbers have been filled up from daily returns so far as have been received; the fall in the numbers seems to have taken place in Atmakur and will be explained; number fed gratuitously 16,498, against 13,117 last week; poor-houses have been established throughout the district, hence the increase; deaths from cholera 591, which is 148 less than last week; small-pox in several taluks; and in Nellore water drying up in wells; prospects of cattle continue bad; season has not improved.
Chingleput („ 30th)	Nil	Number on relief works 8,053, against 2,324; gratuitously fed 4,038; cholera, fever, and small-pox prevalent; pasture insufficient; want of water much felt.
North Arcot („ 30th)	Nil	Relief works coolies 22,235, against 23,023 last week; decrease in coolies since last week owing to prevalence of cholera; persons gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of water.
South Arcot („ 30th)	Nil	Relief works not yet commenced; cholera in some taluks; fodder scarce; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem („ 30th)	Nil	Number on relief works 23,700, against 23,150 last week; gratuitously fed 9,100, against 8,100; health—cholera in all taluks.
Coimbatore („ 30th)	Nil	Cholera continues, deaths 433; cattle deteriorating; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 28,460, against 27,411 last week; gratuitously fed 58.
Tanjore („ 30th)	46 in Negapatam in one day.	Relief works none; 783 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 30th)	Nil	Number on relief works 6,974 against 6,901 last week; gratuitously fed 331; water generally becoming more and more scarce; cholera chiefly in Kulni, deaths 329, elsewhere 91; condition of cattle unaltered.
Trichinopoly („ 30th)	Nil	Number on relief works 717, against 680 last week; gratuitously fed by public subscription 1,078; cholera continues, rather better, seizures 601, deaths 321; slight small-pox also; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevely („ 30th)	Nil	No improvement in condition of crops; where harvested, yield poor; cholera abating; cattle healthy, but suffering from want of water and pasture; prices slightly fallen since last week; number on relief works 20,798, against 7,418 last week; gratuitously fed 1,995.
Malabar („ 30th)	Nil	Markets well supplied; eleven deaths from cholera in Palghaut, Calicut, and Anjengo; health otherwise satisfactory; cattle healthy, except in Walhevaud; pasture failing; 1,958 coolies employed on Kolathur road-work, against 1,796 last week.
Bombay— (Feb. 1st)		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged on the whole.
<i>Sind.</i> (Jan. 31st)		
Hyderabad ...	...	Crops fair; weather changeable; 12 fresh cases of small-pox in Hyderabad city, 3 deaths; it has appeared in four other talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	0-115	Weather mild; <i>rabi</i> crops very promising; fever and cough prevail.
<i>Guzerat.</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops continue well.
Kaira ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops and cotton thriving.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking in progress.
Broach ...	...	Public health good; small-pox abating; <i>kopaks</i> in Ankleswar injured by cloudy weather; slight drizzling in places.
<i>Khandesh and Násik.</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops much injured throughout district by rain and hailstorm last week; small-pox prevailing in some talukas.
Násik ...	...	No change.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna ...	...	Condition of <i>rabi</i> crops middling; small-pox and fever in some talukas.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona (Jan. 30th) ...	...	A few cholera cases in Blimthadi taluka; cattle disease in Takwe, taluka Máwal; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; slight cholera in Mádhá and Karmála talukas.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Satara (Jan. 30th) ...	...	No change in condition of people; small-pox continues among work-people on Nohar tank.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Deaths from cholera 114.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera prevalent in every taluka, especially among Ron relief work-people; scarcity of drinking water very general.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevails; 28 deaths.
Kaladgi (Jan. 29th) ...	...	Cholera in 4 talukas, 113 deaths.
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Wheat being reaped; small-pox in Gondal and Khareri talukas.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Small-pox in Sind and Khandesh; cholera in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; crops as before, except that in Khandesh the standing <i>rabi</i> crops have been injured by the storm reported last week.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	0·2	Weather seasonably cool; the cold weather crops promise well; cholera is still prevalent.
Nonakholly ...	Nil	The nights and mornings have been cold and raw throughout the week, the afternoons have not been subject to such high ranges of temperature as in the previous week; the <i>amun</i> crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still very prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox reported from Sundep and Fenny sub-division.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	Nil	Weather very cold throughout the week; cloudy on the 23rd instant; the prospects of the mustard crop are good; the tobacco plants are thriving well; there are no other crops on the ground.
Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather cool and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	Nil	Weather cloudy up to 23rd instant; since then fine and cold, with north-west wind; the principal failure of crops appears to have taken place in the central portion of Dakhin Shabazpore; where the inundation lasted longest; the country adjacent to the coast of the island did not suffer so much, as the water ran off it when the storm-wave subsided; the sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali reports a very poor outturn of rice in the Chaltabonia outpost jurisdiction, not more than from 4 to 6 annas, the failure being greatest in the islands of Bora and Chota Bashdia; cholera is still very prevalent.
Furreedpore ...	Nil	Weather fine; state and prospects of the crops are fair; cholera is abating.
Dacca ...	·20	It is still raining; state and prospects of the crops are favourable.
Mymensingh ...	Nil	Weather foggy and cloudy; the <i>boro</i> rice has been transplanted; the late rain will greatly benefit this crop as well as the more common cold-weather crops.
Tipperah ...	·56	Weather foggy and damp; state and prospects of the crops are fair.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·83	Weather seasonable and occasionally cloudy; the harvesting of the late rice is not yet completed; public health is much better.
Jessore ...	Nil	Weather cool, but cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are everywhere good.
Nuddea ...	Nil	Weather generally bright and seasonable, but occasionally cloudy; the crops promise well on the whole.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Weather seasonable with passing clouds; the <i>rabi</i> crops are everywhere doing well, but sugarcane is not so; the prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; the cold-weather crops are looking very well after the rain of last week; ploughing is being pushed on; cholera has much decreased.
Rajshahye ...	Nil	Weather cool and cloudy, without rain; the cold-weather crops are in general thriving, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest; 9 deaths from cholera reported during the week.
Bogra ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; state of the district is most prosperous; sugarcane, mustard, <i>pan</i> (betel), and rice crops, are better than they have been for years; other crops are good.
Malda ...	Nil	Weather slightly cloudy almost every day, mornings foggy; the temperature varies from 54° at the lowest to 72° at the highest; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in excellent condition; 55 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagpore ...	·14	Weather, foggy mornings, cloudy atmosphere; the <i>amun</i> crops are not yet fully gathered in.
Rungpore ...	·15	Weather warm; the outturn of <i>amun dhan</i> is good; mustard, potatoe and sugarcane are being reaped; preparations for the early rice have commenced.
Cooch Behar ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; warmer than last week; there is nothing to add to the last report; the crops are generally good, and the outturn satisfactory; tobacco and mustard are looking well; public health is good.
Jalpaiguri ...	Nil	Weather cloudy; <i>sirson</i> (mustard) is being gathered; the yield will probably be good twelve annas; the ploughing for early rice is going on satisfactorily; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	·20	Weather very cold; the <i>kaimanta</i> rice has all been gathered in, with good results; wheat and barley in the hills are doing well.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Midnapore ...	1.66	Weather cool and fair; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	Nil	Weather getting warm; the crops are off the ground, and there is nothing fresh to report about them.
Hooghly ...	.23	Weather getting warm; the <i>amun</i> harvest is over, with very good outturn; mustard, <i>moong</i> , and <i>kalai</i> are being reaped in places; prospects of the spring crops continue favourable; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	.20 at Ranee- gunge; none elsewhere.	Weather cloudy; the prospects of the crops are everywhere good; cholera is reported from the sub-divisions of Ranee-gunge and Culna, and from the head-quarter sub-division; fever is reported from Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	0.18	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Beerbhoom ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; the late rain has enabled the ryots to plough their rice lands.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Weather fine; all crops look very promising; health is better in Deoghur, and cattle disease, which was of late prevalent there, is now abating.
Bhágálpur ...	.37	Weather fine and bright, with west wind; the crops are all excellent; general health is very good; only a few cases of small-pox reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	.88	Weather fair and windy; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	.02 at Begoo Serai.	Weather seasonable; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Durbhanga ...	.21 .15 at Arrareah.	
Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Weather damp, cloudy, and cold at the beginning of the week, warmer and generally fine since; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are very good; oil-seeds are ripening, and are being cut in some parts of Tajpore.
Sarun ...	Nil	Weather seasonable, cold and cloudy; the prospects of the crops seem to be excellent; the late rain has been beneficial to the winter crops; health of the district is good.
Chumparan ...	Return not received.	Weather clear and cold; the sky appears to have settled; wind blowing from the west; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are excellent throughout the district, and a bumper season is anticipated; wheat and barley are in ear; <i>rahur</i> , mustard, peas, and poppy are flowering; indigo-fields are ready for next year's sowings; general health is good.
Patna ...	.02	The cloudy weather has now passed off, and the sky is clear; no wind; prospects of the crops are excellent.
Gya ...	Previous week nil.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; health is generally good.
Shahabad ...	0.07	The sky was partly cloudy and partly clear during the week; the <i>khari</i> crop is now nearly harvested; the prospects of all crops continue so far satisfactory; the rain has done good, but clear weather is now required.
Hazáribágh ...	0.13	Weather cloudy and cool; the <i>rabi</i> crops have greatly benefited by the late rain, and promise well throughout the district.
Lohardugga ...	0.15	Weather cloudy and cold; the rain has benefited the crops on the ground, and enabled the ryots to commence ploughing, the cloudy weather is, however, unfavourable, tending to cause blight.
Manbhoom ...	0.10	There was heavy rain with strong wind on the evening of the 23rd instant; it was slight on the 26th; rain fell almost daily at Palamow, and 1.25 inches reported during the week ending 23rd idem; the rain has been heavier than usual at this time of the year; the prospects of the crops are excellent; general health is good.
Singbhoom ...	0.25	Weather seasonable, days are getting perceptibly warmer; most of the crops have been harvested; the outturn is generally good, as previously reported.
Balasore ...	0.82	Weather seasonable; the prospects of wheat and pulses continue good; general health is good.
Cuttack ...	.47	Weather cold and dry, the <i>sarud</i> crop is all cut, the <i>rabi</i> crops are coming on well; the exportation of rice is still going on very largely; public health is good.
Pooree ...	Nil	No more rain since last report; the ploughing for early rice is going on; the cold weather crops are being reaped with a good outturn.
	Nil	Weather fair; the <i>dalua</i> paddy is progressing well, but requires more rain for a good outturn; the state of the other crops is good. Mangoes promises a good crop; exportation is still going on; the prices have risen a little over those of the last week.
		<i>General Remarks</i> —Rain is reported to have fallen in some of the districts of Bengal during the week; the late rice has nearly been all gathered in with excellent results; the spring crops are doing well after the recent rainfall, and there is every prospect of a good harvest; the ploughing for early rice is being pushed on.
N. W. Provinces—		
Benares (Jan. 31st)	.1 on 29th	Slight in a few places in consequence of cloudy weather.
Allahabad (" 31st)	...	Weather cloudy, with partial showers; sun wanted to give a fine <i>rabi</i> .
Jhansi (Feb. 1st)	...	No change; weather cloudy.
Agra (Jan. 31st)	Nil	Cloudy.
Meerut (" 31st)	...	Slight rain; weather cloudy; prospects good.
Bareilly (" 31st)	Nil	Cloudy; prospects good.
Almora (" 29th)	...	Light general rain on 28th; rest of the week cloudy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—		
Delhi	·1	Health good.
Hissár	<i>Nil</i>	Health generally good, and harvest prospects favourable.
Umballa	·5	Crops and health good.
Jullundur	·7	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Lahore	·2	Crops and health good.
Ráwalpindi	1·1	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Mooltan	<i>Nil</i>	Crops favourable and health good.
Dera Ismail Khan.	·6	Health and harvest prospects good.
Pesháwar	·5	Health and agricultural prospects good.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Health generally good throughout the province; crops have further benefited from the light rainfall of the past week.
Oudh—		
Lucknow	<i>Nil</i>	} Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur	Slight rain	
Fyzabad	Slight rain	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Jan. 27th)	...	Weather clear; <i>rabi</i> gathering; health good; prices falling.
Sambalpur	1·1	Heavy rain; prospects good; no epidemic; prices easy.
Biláspur	·70	Linseed and <i>masur</i> suffered owing to continued cloudy weather; fever continues; prices easy.
Raipur	·60	Crops, especially linseed, injured by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bálághát	·10	Considerable damage done to crops by continuous rain and hail in Búrha tahsil; slight fever; prices steady.
Chhindwára	4·67	<i>Rabi</i> damaged to the extent of one-eighth owing to heavy rain and hail; health good; prices steady.
Chándá (Jan. 29th)	·30	<i>Rabi</i> suffered slightly; health good; prices stationary.
Betúl	2·54	<i>Rabi</i> suffered by heavy rain and hail; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára („ 30th)	·40	<i>Jowar</i> suffered much, wheat also to some extent; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur („ 31st)	1·4	Rain done some damage to wheat and linseed; health good; prices rising.
Wardha	·01	<i>Rabi</i> favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Nimár	·19	Weather cloudy and warm; small-pox continues.
Hoshangabad	...	Weather cloudy; more injury apprehended if clouds continue; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur	...	Weather cloudy, with light showers; prospects fair if weather clears up; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore	·09	<i>Rabi</i> would suffer if clouds continue; health good.
Saugor	·28	Weather cloudy; no damage to crops; health good; prices risen slightly.
Seoni	·45	Pulses partially injured; health good.
Damoh	...	Cloudy weather unfavourable to crops; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla	·85	Weather cloudy; prospects favourable; fever continues; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Heavy rain and hail have injured wheat and linseed, chiefly latter; more damage apprehended unless clouds clear away; if fine weather sets in, <i>rabi</i> will still be fair.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 1st)	<i>Nil</i>	Heavy fog in the morning; days clear and cool; mustard crop being gathered in; public health good.
Sylhet („)	1·05	Crops benefited; field work progresses.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (2nd Feb.)	...	Prospects unimproved; grain price has fallen slightly in several districts, stationary in others; markets kept supplied by importation; cholera prevalent in this province and Coorg; deaths in Bangalore 94, against 31 previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 1st)	...	<i>Rabi</i> cutting commenced in some places, expected outturn below usual average.
Central India—		
Indore	} (Jan. 31st)	<i>Nil</i>
Gwalior		
Neemuch		
Rutlam		
Sutna		
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 1st)	} (Dec. 27th)	...
Jeypore („ 1st)		
Deoli		
Harowtee		
Tonk		
Jhallawar („ 27th)	...	Health and prospects good; weather cloudy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE
MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 5, dated 26th January 1877.

*From—The Government of India,**To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*

IN continuation of our despatch of the 19th instant, on the sub-

Memoranda by Mr. Bernard, dated 16th January 1877.

Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 19th January 1877.

Memorandum by Mr. Bernard, dated 19th January 1877.

Minute by Sir R. Temple, dated 20th January 1877.

Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 22nd January 1877.

Ditto ditto 20th "

Ditto ditto 23rd "

Ditto ditto 23rd "

Ditto ditto 23rd "

Ditto from Government of India to Madras Government, dated 26th January 1877.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 18th January 1877.

Letter from ditto ditto No. dated 18th January 1877.

" to ditto ditto No. 57, dated 16th "

" from ditto ditto No. 260C.-W., dated 9th Dec. 1876.

" to ditto ditto No. 1T., " 20th "

" from ditto ditto No. 22C.-W., " 8th Jan. 1877.

" to ditto ditto No. 90, " 23rd "

Telegram from Sir R. Temple, dated 23rd January 1877.

ject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, we beg leave to forward for Your Lordship's information, copies of the communications specified in the margin.

2. The condition of Bombay has not improved, the numbers on the works having, by the 19th instant, increased to 337,511, and

the prices of grain having slightly risen in the districts of Násik, Sátára, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar. There have been showers in Násik, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, and a heavy storm in Khandesh which has injured the *rabi* crops and washed away those in the beds of rivers.

3. In the Madras Presidency slight rain has fallen in parts of the Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput and North Arcot districts, but without practically improving the position of affairs. In Bellary there has been a large reduction in persons on the works, but this is nearly counterbalanced by increases in some of the southern districts, the condition of which is undoubtedly serious. The total number on the relief works is 1,015,835, independently of persons receiving gratuitous support.

4. Sir Richard Temple has visited all the central and southern districts of the Madras Presidency, and is to reach Madras to-day, for the purpose of conferring with the local Government. We have received and enclose herewith three memoranda from his Secretary, Mr. Bernard, on the condition and prospects of the Kurnool and Bellary districts, and the organisation of relief in the former, as also two minutes from Sir Richard himself suggesting means of reducing and controlling relief expenditure in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah and commenting on their condition. Regarding these districts, he makes very important suggestions, the result of which he estimates, in a separate telegram, will be a reduction in expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees per mensem. You will observe, from other telegrams from him which we enclose, that Sir Richard Temple considers that relief operations in North Arcot are cheaply and efficiently conducted, as compared with those in Cuddapah; that there has been some mitigation of the block of grain on the railways, but that the Madras line is still unequal to the demand for carriage; and that he has submitted to the Bombay Government suggestions analogous to those sent to Madras, whereby he hopes that twenty-five lakhs of rupees may be saved.

5. With reference to the subject of suspending instead of remitting arrears of land-revenue, we have commended to the consideration of the Madras Government a suggestion from Sir Richard Temple in favour of the latter course. On the other hand, we are led by a telegram from the Bombay Government, of which a copy is enclosed, to anticipate objections from that Government to the instructions which we issued, as reported in our last despatch; but the promised communication has not actually reached us.

6. In connection with Your Lordship's telegram of the 16th instant, and our replies of the 17th and 23rd instant, we have to report that we have authorised the Madras Government to begin the Chingleput Extension Railway if, after consultation with Sir Richard Temple on the condition of the Chingleput district, they consider the measure to be necessary.

7. The inconvenience and irregularities arising from delegating to Collectors in the Bombay Presidency the important power of commencing relief works without the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner having come prominently before us, we have requested His Excellency the Governor in Council to take steps for its withdrawal, and enclose a copy of our letter on the subject.

8. In continuation of paragraph 6 of our despatch of the 12th instant, in which mention was made of slight distress in the Colaba and Ratnagiri districts of the Bombay Presidency, we enclose copies of correspondence connected with those districts and the opening of relief works in Kanara, from which Your Lordship will see that we have found it necessary to lay down, as a general principle, that the British Government is not under any obligation to provide extensive relief for the subjects of Foreign States.

9. In conclusion, we would invite your attention to a telegram from Sir Richard Temple in which he shows the application of certain paragraphs of our instructions to the condition of affairs in Madras and Bombay.

Memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Kurnool District, as ascertained at SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S conference with the local officers on the 14th and 15th January 1877.

THE officers who met Sir Richard Temple at Kurnool were—Mr. Davidson, who had joined the district as Collector about a fortnight previously, and Messrs. Clogstown and Gibson, civil servants of 12 years' standing, who had been deputed to Kurnool for relief duty about six weeks ago: Mr. Latham, Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Company, was also good enough to furnish valuable information. Rajasatna Modeliar, Deputy Collector, deputed on relief duty to the south of the district, met Sir Richard at Peapally; and at Kurnool a conference of some twenty-five of the chief local traders was held, from whom information regarding the grain trade was obtained. As Mr. Davidson's heavy current duties had prevented him from fully acquainting himself with all that had happened before his arrival, he introduced to Sir Richard Gopaul Krishwama Chetty, Deputy Collector, and also the Dewan (Native Superintendent) of the Collectorate Office, both of whom had served long in the Kurnool District and had been much trusted by successive Collectors.

2. All the ordinary crops of the year 1876-77 have failed over the whole of the district; and the only areas from which any appreciable yield has been, or will (by March 1877) be, secured are the lands watered from wells or by the Irrigation Company's canal. The ordinary acreage of Kurnool food-crops and the estimated yield of the current year is as follows:

	Area sown in the last ordinary year.	Estimated yield of the current year's crop.
Cholum (or jowari or big millet) ...	901,000	Two annas or $\frac{1}{2}$ of ordinary good crop.
Korra (a lesser millet) ...	322,000	Half-anna or hardly any appreciable yield.
Arkalu, small poor grain ...	142,000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Cumboo (a lesser millet) ...	83,000	Ditto ditto ditto.
Rice (both early and late crops) ...	74,000	Two annas or $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ordinary yield.
R. gi (lesser millet) ...	17,000	Ditto ditto ditto.

The cotton crop, which covered during the previous year 202,000 acres, also failed utterly.

It is noteworthy that though the canal is in full working order, and can water from 20 to 300,000 acres, yet in 1875-76 only 9,000 acres took canal water. Even in the present famine year nine-tenths of the canal water ran to waste until November, and about two-thirds is going off unused; though Government has engaged to pay the water rent this year on lands which may take water, and yet fail to produce a good crop.

The only crops which have given any appreciable yield are cholum and rice, and this yield has been secured on the irrigated lands only. About 16,000 acres are irrigated from tanks and wells, and 72,000 acres have this year taken canal water. The present utter failure was due to the short rainfall; the average yearly rainfall of the district for the last three years being $32\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while the average rainfall of 1876-77 from June up to the end of December was $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the whole district, ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the Markapore to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the Nandial taluk.

3. The harvests of the preceding year 1875-76 were fairly good all round; in the year 1874-75 there was too much rain, and the yield was below the average. After the irrigated crops now in the ground shall have been reaped, the first food-crop will be the cholum (millet). If the rainy season is favourable, about two-thirds of the whole cholum crop of the district will be ripe in September. The rest (about one-third) of the cholum is a winter crop and is reaped about January. Some, but only a small proportion, of the lesser millets will also ripen in September. The district ordinarily produces quite enough food for the support of its people. The staple food of the ryots and poorer classes is millet (cholum, korra, arkalu and cumboo); the richer classes eat rice. A good deal of rice is ordinarily imported into the district from the Nizam's territory, while other food-grains are exported to Bellary and Cuddapah.

4. The total population of the Kurnool District is 912,000. Kurnool is the only large town with a population of 35,000. The people mostly live by the land; the weaver, pariah and other labouring classes being roughly estimated at about one-third of the whole. There are 85,000 ryots holding land directly from Government, besides some 10 to 12,000 privilege holders (inamdars) of different kinds. About 35,000 of the ryots have substantial holdings, and out of these 4,000 hold really considerable farms, but 50,000 ryots possess small holdings of about six acres and under. The trading classes are numerous and prosperous, but it is said that more than three quarters of the ryots are heavily in debt, and have mortgaged their land or their bullocks. To the eye of a man from Behar, the Kurnool peasantry look well-clad and prosperous, but the local officers say that the great bulk of the people have neither stocks nor credit to fall back upon, and that as there is no work to be done in the fields, they have no means of earning their living off the relief works. It is urged also that the immense increase of thefts and dacoities in the autumn evinced the straits to which the people were driven, especially as violent crimes of this kind almost ceased when relief works had been everywhere opened. There is an abundance of roomy bullock carts (of the Madras bandy type) in the district, and they ply freely over the roads of the plain country, but the district is intersected by rocky hills on the passes of which the large carts ply with difficulty.

5. The grain markets are at present fairly well supplied with rice and cholum. Part of the supply comes from home stocks, and part is imported from the Nizam's country, or from stations on the railway, to which it comes from Madras and from Central India. On only a very few of the more remote relief works have the labourers been on occasions unable to buy food locally. Importations of grain have slackened somewhat lately; the traders explain that prices are cheaper since Government grain began to come, and so the profit on importations from a distance is smaller and less certain.

6. The present prices of grain in Kurnool are—

Cholum	...	...	...	* 8½ seers per rupee.
Common rice	...	...	...	6½ „ „

The average price of cholum at Kurnool during the last three years has been 28 seers per rupee. Some weeks ago prices were dearer than they are now, having touched 6½ seers for cholum and 5 seers for rice. The prices quoted for Kurnool apply to most of the chief markets in the district, for they, too, draw supplies direct from railway stations.

7. For some weeks past Government has been importing rice from Madras (believed to be Coconada rice) into Kurnool by railway. It is understood that the Government propose to import 2,000 tons (about 54,400 maunds) of rice into Kurnool per month for four months. The price at which this grain is being put down at Kurnool is not precisely known to the local officers. The Collector has also bought grain in the local markets, and is making contracts with Kurnool traders for the supply of some 3,000 tons for his relief works. About 33,000 maunds (1,200 tons) of Government grain have already been expended, and out of this total 13,200 maunds consisted of grain purchased locally.

8. Relief is being given to the people mainly in the shape of wages for labour on relief works. Employment is given mainly on some 250 miles of roads and cross-roads, and the people are engaged in throwing up embankments, making cuttings, and in collecting, stacking, spreading and consolidating road metal. On one large tank 10,000 people are said to be employed, but on the whole a comparatively small number only are on tanks and petty village works.

* Interest on its capital is guaranteed by Government, and the whole charge for interest has hitherto fallen on the public treasury.

As the Irrigation Company's canal is a private* concern, no relief labourers are employed on canal extensions, although the canal engineers are understood to have on hand schemes for such extensions.

9. The total number of persons returned as employed on relief works in Kurnool on the 6th January is 320,338. Up to that date every body who applied was taken upon the works, and received a daily relief wage which at one time was 3 annas a day. During the last three weeks the rate has been 2½ annas a day, and this week it is being reduced to 2 annas a day. For some few days a corn wage of ¾ of a seer (1½ lbs.) of rice was given. These rates are for adult males, the wages for women and children being proportionately lower. A full day's wage is paid, but no labour is exacted for Sunday. It is not possible to say precisely how many of these persons on the returns are women and how many children, for biggish boys are rated as women. But among the work people (some thousands), whom Sir Richard Temple saw on works round Kurnool, the great majority seemed to be women and children. None of the work-people whom he saw bore on their persons signs of present or past want; and their clothing was certainly better than the raiment of ordinary day labourers in other parts of India.

10. Thirteen lakhs of rupees have already been spent on Kurnool relief works, and the present expenditure is at the rate of about Rs. 30,000 a day. The Engineering Staff of the district is small† for the work now doing; and hitherto no task-work or piece-work has been exacted from the labourers, who spend a certain number of hours on or near the works, and go back to their homes in the evenings. In only a very few instances did Sir Richard observe that labourers had put up temporary shelter for them close to works; though it was said that some of them come from villages 7 or 8

† 1 Engineer.

3 Assistants or other Range Officers.

8 Overseers, one for each Taluk.

4 Extra Overseers ordered from other districts and now arriving.

miles away. The work-people are mostly paid under the supervision of civil officers of different grades; though the services of the Engineering officials are fully utilised as far as they go. A revenue inspector on a salary of Rs. 20 a month, who was employed near the Gooty road, said that he had 10,000 relief labourers under him, whom he managed and paid through gomashitas (clerks) and maistries (gangmen). Mr. Clogstown, the Kurnool relief officer, stated that the coolies whom he had employed in the grain store at 4 annas a day complained that the work was too hard, and went off to the relief works on $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 annas a day.

11. Mr. Davidson, the new Collector, was not satisfied with the state of affairs he found at Kurnool; and he has drawn up rules for enforcing task-work and for paying labourers according to the task they may perform. These rules seem to be in the main good, and should be worked upon as quickly as possible; but a largely increased number of trustworthy Engineering subordinates is required. Meanwhile the maximum daily relief wage should be brought down to the bare subsistence point, and the Sunday present of one day's wages might cease. Mr. Davidson considers that a rigorous exaction of task-work will drive away from the relief works all people who could support themselves otherwise; and he anticipates that he will be able very materially to reduce the numbers of relief labourers, and also to keep them from increasing hereafter to the high maximum named by the local Native officials. The Native Deputy Collector in charge of relief work, Mr. Peapally expressed an opinion that 20 per cent. of the relief labourers could thus be reduced. The Collector's Assistants Mr. Clogstown and Mr. Gibson fear that only 10 per cent. could thus be reduced. The Native officials of Kurnool and of the several taluks (sub-divisions) have estimated, and appear still to believe, that 500,000 people (more than half the population of the district) will eventually at the worst time of the year come upon the relief works. But the Collector, Mr. Davidson, does not accept this estimate; he hopes to get the number of relief labourers down to 250,000, and to keep the number from very greatly exceeding 300,000, provided he can obtain adequate engineering assistance.

12. Gratuitous relief is being given from private charity to some 2,000 indigent persons in Kurnool City. Sir Richard Temple visited the Kurnool poor-house at the time cooked food was being distributed. Most of the recipients were infirm, blind, lame or otherwise unfit to labour; and a considerable proportion were small children. The numbers, who are obtaining gratuitous relief at the public expense in the interior of the district, are said to amount to 4,000; but there seems some doubt about the number for the Cumbum taluk, where charitable relief is sometimes given in the shape of cash, 2 annas a day for adults. The administration of charitable relief is under the direction of Civil Officers; but it is not clear that such relief (at present not large compared to the relief wages) is administered on a uniform system.

13. The condition of the cattle is said to be bad. But there is a good deal of fodder along the canal and on the marshes which it creates. The cattle have not been driven away to

* On the Gooty road were passed this morning (16th January) 127 carts with an average load of over eight bags (16 maunds) each, so the bullocks were doing good duty as the gradients on part of the road are steep.

distant pastures outside the Kurnool district, and they suffice for the grain carts, though they are said to be in bad condition and unable to draw heavy* loads. It is believed that more cattle than usual are dying; and this belief is borne out

by the fact (to which the owner of one of the chief tanneries testified) that four or five times the usual number of hides are now being brought daily to the Kurnool tanneries.

14. The Collector has not yet reported how much of the land revenue will have to be suspended or remitted in Kurnool. Notices of demand for the instalment of land revenue now due are being issued, but the collection has not regularly begun. From some of the taluks (sub-divisions) suggestions have come in, which point to the suspension of more than half the current year's land revenue, and the possible eventual remission of nearly one quarter. The total land revenue of the district is between 12 and 13 lakhs. As yet no remissions whatever have been granted or promised.

Gooty,
16th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
On special duty.

Memorandum regarding the staff required for relief operations in the Kurnool district.

MR. DAVIDSON, the Collector of Kurnool, asked for suggestions regarding the staff he ought to organise and the manner of its employment for effectually combating distress in his district. This memorandum has therefore been drawn up under Sir Richard Temple's orders, and contains suggestions dictated by experience in previous famines.

2. The Kurnool district contains an area of 7,037 square miles and a population of 912,000 souls.

It is divided into eight taluks (or tahsil sub-divisions), thus —

	Total population.	Percentage of population now on relief works.	Some characteristics of the taluk.
Ramalkotha (head-quarters)...	148,000	49 per cent.	Mostly open plain; is traversed by the canal.
Pathkonda ...	171,000	21 "	Large area; much of it hilly.
Koilkuntla ...	98,000	45 "	Mainly open plain; traversed by the canal in one corner only.
Nandi Kotkar ...	101,000	27 "	Plain parts traversed by the canal; east part hilly and sparsely peopled.
Nandial ...	107,000	46 "	Valley part traversed by the canal; remainder hilly and sparsely peopled.
Sirwell ...	71,000	36 "	Traversed by the canal; mostly open country.
Cumbum ...	123,000	44 "	Hilly in parts; remote from head-quarters.
Markapur ...	92,000	19 "	Hilly, sparsely peopled; large area; difficult of access for carts.

3. At present the Collector's civil staff consists, besides the police officers, of—

- 3 covenanted assistants of several years' experience.
- 1 covenanted assistant of one year's work.
- 3 uncovenanted European officers, who are said to be active and efficient.
- 2 native deputy collectors, besides the treasury officer.
- 2 additional deputy collectors, under orders for Kurnool, but not yet arrived.
- 8 tahsildars with their staff of revenue inspectors and clerks, &c.

And the engineering staff of the district consists of—

- 1 executive engineer.
- 3 range officers, either sub-engineers or supervisors.
- 8 overseers, one for each taluk.
- 4 additional overseers recently deputed for relief duty.

The district and its relief work of all kinds are at present divided into three sections thus—

Kurnool section	... { Under Mr. Clogtown, C.S., with head-quarters at Kurnool	... { Ramalkotha taluk Pathkonda Koilkantla
Nandial section	... { Under Mr. Gibson, C.S., with head-quarters at Nandial	... { Nandial Nandi Kotkar Sirwell
Cumbum section	... { Under Mr. Farmer, C.S., with head-quarters at Cumbum	... { Cumbum Markapur

4. Probably this arrangement cannot be improved* upon. But steps should be taken

* Major Hicks, who is not now serving in Kurnool, has suggested that Koilkantla would come better into the Nandial, and Nandi Kotkar into the Kurnool section.

to accelerate the postal service to Cumbum, which is at present three days post from the Collector. I am not sure that the other officers are at present employed to the best advantage. For instance the Deputy Collector at Peapally has under him, so far as relief work is concerned, the tahsildars of Pathkonda and Koilkantla. Mr. Maver has under him the Markapur taluk and the Markapur tahsildar. So again the Nandial Deputy Collector has under him the Sirwell taluk and the Sirwell tahsildar. I think that in this way there are too many links in the official chain, and that the area in charge of each primary executive officer (a whole taluk) is too large.

5. I would divide the whole district into relief circles, and would place a responsible officer in full relief charge of each circle; the circle officer would be subordinate only to the section officer and to the Collector. I suggest that each taluk be divided into two circles, with perhaps

† Major Hicks suggests that Pathkonda should also be divided into three circles.

three† circles in the Cumbum taluk. The town of Kurnool would be kept under separate management outside the head-quarter Ramalkotha circle. This would give 17 circles in all besides the town of Kurnool. Each taluk head-quarters would naturally be the site for one circle officer, and suitable central stations would have to be chosen for the other circle officers.

6. I suggest that each tahsildar, provided he be personally active and efficient, be at once made circle officer for his own head-quarter circle.

‡ Mr. Thornhill says that in Bellary the tahsildars have been thus relieved already.

He would have to be relieved‡ entirely of all his ordinary tahsil and magisterial duties: probably the deputy (or some other local official) could be appointed to officiate in his tahsildar's room. In a famine time like this all ordinary current work diminishes, and a considerable number of

§ Mr. Thornhill fears it would be difficult to spare many inspectors, but he thinks that men might perhaps be drawn from the Settlement and Survey Departments.

the tahsil staff (gomashtras and peons) could be told off for relief duty. Then the other nine circles could be officered perhaps by Mr. Brett and the three European uncovenanted officers, and by five other native officials whom the Collector

would have to select§ from the police inspectors of his district, or from the class of men who furnish suitable candidates for tahsildarships and inspectorships.

7. Each circle officer will have to be a disbursing officer, so it would be well that he should be a permanent official borrowed from some other duty, whose integrity could be thoroughly trusted. Any revenue subordinates, such as revenue inspectors, within a circle should be placed under the circle officer's orders, so that he may have full command of the village officials (reddis and karnams). Sufficient shelter for him and his office would have to be hired or built, and a strong box provided for cash. Each circle officer would require at least two clerks, one of whom would be in charge of the accounts. To each circle officer would be allotted a police guard for his cash and a sufficient number of police (or other) orderlies. An allowance of Rs. 40 a month might be made to police inspectors or other officials below the rank of tahsildar who may be selected for each circle officership. I do not think any other extra allowances should be given.

8. A deputy collector out of the staff* now in the district should be attached to each section officer with a competent staff of clerks; for the section officer will have to be constantly moving about, while his deputy collector will manage the treasury work, accounts and current correspondence.

9. In order that the Collector, Mr. Davidson, may have time to travel in the interior, to supervise and to organise, he should have the assistance of another covenanted† officer with full powers, to whom he could delegate (during his absence from Kurnool or otherwise) the current judicial and executive work and ordinary correspondence. If this be not done, Mr. Davidson will not be able to visit or make himself felt in the interior of the district. The officer who comes as Personal Assistant to the Collector would be able to direct relief operations in Kurnool town.

10. Each circle officer should have under him (or associated with him) an engineering subordinate to direct and control the work, overseers and gangmen described in the Collector's new rules (page 4). One of the range officers should be attached to each relief section of the district, so that they may direct and supervise the relief works, under the orders of the section officer, while the executive engineer should occupy a similar position under the Collector.

11. Now that such an enormous expenditure is going on, I think it would be well that the Accountant-General at Madras should depute‡ a selected official from his staff to organise and direct the punctual preparation of accounts. If this is not done now, there will be great trouble hereafter. It is believed that the Account Department will be satisfied without excessively elaborate accounts; all they require is that daily sheets of receipts and disbursements should be sent into Kurnool for compilation with detailed vouchers prepared at the time.

12. Hereafter, if village to village inspection and relief should be required, it may be necessary to form sub-circles (under the circle officer) of 10 or 15 villages each, and to place over every such circle a selected village official (reddi or karnam) or a competent clerk (gomashita) from the tahsil or police department. But I do not think that such a measure can be at present needed, while such an immense proportion of people is receiving relief wages.

13. If these suggestions are accepted, with such modifications as local knowledge may suggest, then the steps which must be at once taken, are —

- (a) to get from Government a competent civil servant to be Personal Assistant to the Collector :
- (b) to mark out circles on the map, with a central head-quarters and sufficient shelter for each :
- (c) to nominate and send out circle officers, fill the places of officials taken from tahsil or other departments, and to provide each circle officer with a small establishment of clerks, &c., with a house, and with a map of his circle showing works in progress :
- (d) to get from Government additional overseers, and to allot an overseer to each circle.

G. O. T. Y ;
16th January 1877. }

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 19th January 1877.

Having visited the Ceded Districts, comprising Bellary and Cuddapah, and also the district of Kurnool,—all of which are much affected with loss of harvests and are threatened with danger unless some interposition by Government shall be maintained,—I have to submit for the consideration of the Government of Madras certain proposals, which have reference mainly to considerations of expense, as bearing on the condition of the people. In separate memoranda I have caused an epitome to be made of all that was learnt during my visit to these districts. This Minute, therefore, will be confined to suggestions.

2. There is no doubt that in these districts the threatened famine has been met and is being kept down; danger being averted from the people, distress being alleviated, and the exertions of the local officers being most praiseworthy. But in rapidly accomplishing this great amount of good, three risks are incurred: namely, 1stly, that the numbers of relief

recipients should grow beyond the powers of the local officers to control; 2ndly, that the people may entertain an exaggerated idea of the extent to which the State charity can be properly dispensed; and 3rdly, that the Government may be involved in expenditure beyond its means of defraying. To obviate these two risks, two main objects might be aimed at, *viz.*, 1st, to reduce the existing numbers, and 2ndly, to prevent the numbers from rising too rapidly.

3. When distress suddenly develops itself over an extensive area, the local authorities are generally obliged to take all comers, until the first crisis is passed, time not admitting of individual scrutiny. But afterwards, when the authorities get a little leisure to examine the position, they are often able to eliminate persons who had at the first outbreak been temporarily admitted. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that now, when these districts have been placed for the present beyond the reach of danger, the local authorities might be able to re-examine every person in all relief gangs and to eliminate every one who did not seem to be in absolute need, or in such a condition as could not be endured without Government support. It may be conceded that many of those in the gangs are in absolute need. But I am sure the condition of many falls short of such extremity at present; whether their condition will hereafter approach such extremity is a question which may be re-considered a few weeks hence; all I say is that they are not yet in absolute need; they are at present in good condition; if hereafter it be found that physical depression is commencing; then, and not till then, will it be necessary for Government to interpose.

4. Again, such large numbers (equal to one-fourth of the total population) having been admitted to relief, the first shock of the calamity must have been fully, perhaps more than fully, resisted; therefore it cannot be necessary to admit any more at present, save in exceptional cases of destitution which might be certified by some competent and responsible officer.

5. Further, although the relief organization in these districts may not yet be complete, yet it is to be remembered that the ordinary civil organisation is strong,—stronger indeed than in most parts of India. Each district is divided into taluks; in each taluk there is a tahsildar and a deputy tahsildar, both responsible native officials; under them there are two or three revenue inspectors, native officials of lesser rank: all these are available for supervision of relief. Every three or four taluks are formed into a sub-district under either an Assistant or a Deputy Collector. There is already a considerable engineering establishment of officers and overseers: besides these, several European military officers are immediately expected. In every village there is a headman (reddi) and an accountant (kurnam). These village officials are all available for supervision of relief. I recapitulate all this because, when extensive measures are adopted with many and large gangs, it is not safe to proceed unless a tolerably effective agency exists on the spot, which can immediately pick up and remedy any bad cases which may occur, and which may prevent any accident happening. It seems to me that there actually is such an agency in these districts. If all these establishments from top to bottom be thoroughly on the alert, as they doubtless are, it is almost impossible for any man, woman or child to drift into danger of starvation without the case being found out and remedied.

6. Another mode of reducing or keeping down numbers is the well-known plan of enforcing task work: but with such large numbers of both sexes and of all sorts and conditions, such enforcement is always difficult, and in a large proportion of the total number of cases is almost impossible. It must often happen that our officers try to enforce the task and hope to succeed: while the reality they fall short of success. We may be sure that although task work may be enforced upon many works, yet that in many other cases it never will, despite all our efforts, be really enforced: and that in all this category of cases, the labour will at the best be but very light.

7. Now, the present rate of wages is fixed at two annas per diem for an adult, and proportionately lower for women and children. This rate is fixed upon the supposition that it will purchase one and a half pound of grain per diem,—a quantity which is deemed essential for a man while at work. There might indeed be a question whether life cannot be sustained with one pound of grain per diem, and whether Government is bound to do more than sustain life. This is a matter of opinion; and I myself think that one pound per diem might be sufficient to sustain life, and that the experiment ought to be tried. Possibly, the gangs might not perceptibly fall off in condition. After a week or fortnight of experience it would be seen whether they so fall off, or not: if they were to seriously fall off, then the point could be considered. It is to be remembered that, when these poor people first came on relief, their condition was low, and they needed very full rations. Such rations have been allowed for some time, and the people are in very good case. A reduction might now be demanded in the interests of financial economy and might be attempted for a time at least without danger; at all events the trial might be made for people at task work, and especially with those who are not really at task work, and who, though nominally at some sort of task work, are doing very light or nominal work. One pound of grain ought to be made to suffice. At the present prices, a rate of one anna and a half would purchase a pound of grain and would leave a small margin for condiments, vegetables and the like. It may be that Government would be willing to allow more than a pound a day of grain if its financial means permitted; but the demands of economy seem to require that at all events a trial should be made as to whether a pound a day might not be made to suffice for the one purpose which is admitted, namely, the staving off of danger by starvation.

8. I do not include in these suggestions the ordering of the enforcement of task work, because this has been already ordered, and will doubtless be carried out as far as possible;

but looking to all the circumstances and to the scattered character of the work, I should fear that in a considerable proportion of the cases it never can be really carried out: that in many, perhaps more cases, it is not as yet exacted, I feel sure.

9. The summary of my suggestions thus would be as follows:—

- (I).—To stop all fresh admissions to relief works in the Ceded Districts, save under a certificate from an official of a grade not lower than a deputy fahsildar.
- (II).—To re-examine, as soon as possible, every gang, person by person, with a view to eliminating and discharging for the present every one not in absolute need of State relief. By absolute need is meant danger of starvation if not supported by Government.
- (III).—To reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and a half anna per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately. The grain wherever issued to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.
- (IV).—To impress upon the reddy and kurnam of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector every case of dangerous distress.
- (V).—These measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative, subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

10. I am aware that the successful carrying out of such measures with such large numbers of persons is a difficult task demanding the exercise of caution, patience and resolution combined with a humane sense of what is necessary for safety of life. If judiciously carried out, they will produce financial economy without endangering safety. If injudicious proceedings, however, were to be taken, then some accident might occur to life. I believe that the authorities in these three districts, if well instructed, would be able to carry out these measures successfully. At all events, I think that an effort ought to be made and a trial ought to be had.

11. Seeing that the grain trade which was slack at first has set in with activity both on the railway and inland from the railway stations into the interior, there can be no need to pay the relief labourers in grain; their wages will enable them to buy grain. The grain wage only becomes necessary when there is reason to fear that the grain is so deficient that it cannot be got for money. I would therefore deprecate any payments in grain, and any further purchases of grain by Government. Any operations of this nature by Government would be likely to discourage private trade. Rather than send grain to work-people, I would prefer, if possible, to bring work-people to the grain and employ them on large and fully supervised works near to well-supplied markets. It may be advisable to despatch a limited quantity of the grain already purchased by Government to certain places distant sixty miles and upwards from the railway, for the supply of which private trade may not prove sufficient. This seems the best way of disposing of the grain which has been purchased. The remainder of the grain already purchased might be kept in reserve at Madras. But within such a radius of sixty miles, I think it would be better to avoid storing Government grain.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Bellary district, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's conferences with the local officers on the 17th and 18th January 1877.

AMONG the officers and gentlemen who met Sir Richard Temple at Bellary were—

Mr. G. Thornhill, first member of the Revenue Board, who kindly accompanied Sir Richard from Gooty.

Mr. G. H. Master, Collector of Bellary for the last seven years.

Mr. Cox, C.S., who joined the district for relief work a few days previously only.

Major Hicks, who for some years has been District Superintendent of Police in Bellary and who is now managing the transport of Government grain from the railway to the interior.

Mr. Legatt, the Executive Engineer, and several assistants and subordinates, whom Sir Richard met on the different relief works which he visited.

Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy, a Bellary firm which deals in country produce.

V. Venkata Chulum, Deputy Collector of Hospett, who has charge of the three western taluks of Hospett, Haveinbudgally and Harpinhally.

Moorgeshum Modeliar, Deputy Collector, now living at Bellary, but in charge of relief works in the south-western taluks of Rayadroog and Kudligi.

Mr. Agar, in relief charge of the head-quarter taluk.

The Deputy Collector at head-quarters and other head-quarter officials all furnished information. But Mr. Ross, C.S., the Assistant in charge of the remote southern taluks of Pennakonda, Indapur and Madkasira, was at his post in Pennakonda, and therefore some of the facts regarding the condition of that part of the district remain to be cleared up.

2. The district of Bellary has an area of 11,007 square miles, and a population of 1,668,006 persons. It is divided into fifteen taluks (revenue sub-divisions). The food-crop area of Bellary as returned for the last ordinary year (1875) was 2,680,000 acres. The proportion

ordinarily sown with each of the great food staples and the estimated yield of the present year may be thus shown—

	Area of crop acres sown in the year 1876.	Estimated yield of the current year's crop, on an average for the whole district.
Cholum (jowaree millet)	1,240,000	Varies from nothing to three annas in different taluks, but cannot exceed half an anna on an average for the whole district; that is to say, is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ and of an ordinary yield. 2 annas, or $\frac{1}{3}$ th of an ordinary good yield.
Ragi (small millet)	101,000	
Cumboo (small millet)	230,000	
Other small millets, such as korra, &c.	560,000	
Rice	185,000	

Total, say under a one-anna crop for the whole district.

The yield, such as it is, has been secured only on the lands watered from wells and tanks, or by the channels led from the Tungabadra river. In the Hospett taluk, for instance, some 25 villages along this river have got very fair rice and cholum (millet) crops. But the area returned as "under wet crop" for the whole district was only 115,000 acres in an ordinary year, so the irrigated area bears only a very small proportion to the whole food-crop land of the district. The district tanks are said to be mostly dry, as the rainfall of this year did not suffice to fill them. Of the dry (unirrigated) crop, not one quarter of the usual area was even sown, and on the area sown only about one-eighth of the ordinary yield was secured. The cotton crop covering about 340,000 acres in ordinary years, has failed entirely. The plants ought at this season to be green, as the fibre is picked in March and April; but at present there is, it is said, no cotton to be seen in any part of the district. From Gooty to Bellary, and for several miles round Bellary itself, Sir Richard saw that the country was absolutely bare of all crop or stubble, and that there was no sign of any fodder or grass. The local officers say that the condition of the country is the same all over the black soil taluks (*i. e.*, more than one-third the district); over the red soil taluks some fodder has been produced, but there has been no appreciable food-crop except on the areas within the influence of the Tungabadra river, or on small patches of land near wells. The loss of harvest, subject to exceptions above noted, has been utter all over the district.

3. The rainfall of the Bellary district is never large, and the rain of an ordinary year ranges from 22 inches in the western and south-western, to 15 inches in the central and eastern taluks. The district lies on the edge of the area of each of the two south-west (or August) and north-east (or October) monsoons, and it often gets a short rainfall under one of them. The rainfall of the past six months has ranged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in different parts of the district. Bellary has suffered from more or less severe famines in the years 1751, 1793, 1803, 1833, 1854 and 1866.

4. The harvests of the preceding year (1875) were poor, not exceeding 8 annas, or half an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The rainfall of that year was short. In the year 1874, there was a very heavy downpour which greatly injured the cholum crop, so that the total yield of the district for that year also is not estimated at above 10 annas, or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a good yield. In good years the Bellary district is said to produce sufficient food for the support of its population; though a certain quantity of rice, wheat and other food-grains is usually imported from the Nizam's territory and elsewhere for the consumption of the richer classes and the urban population. If seasonable rain falls in June next, the first food-crop of next season (yellow cholum) will come into the market by the end of July.

5. The condition of the Bellary peasantry and labouring classes is said to be tolerably good in ordinary years; they amassed a good deal of wealth during the days of dear cotton. Many of the ryots are of course in debt, but on the whole the Collector does not consider the people of Bellary to be in an exceptionally poor or distressed condition. The number of ryots who pay revenue direct to Government is 143,000, of whom about 80,000 have holdings of ten acres and under. The ryots and petty privileged holders (inamdars) with their families must amount to over 900,000 persons. The classes who live by daily labour are estimated to amount to one-fourth of the district population.

6. The grain markets of Bellary town and most of the markets of the interior are now fairly well supplied with cholum and rice. At some of the petty towns and villages of the interior the local supply has on occasions been insufficient for the wants of the relief labourers. Nearly all the grain exposed for sale in the bazars is said to be railway-borne grain, from Central India and from Madras. A small quantity of grain from the Malabar Coast finds its way by carts into the western taluks of the Bellary district.

7. The present prices of grain at Bellary as compared with ordinary prices are—

			Prices in January 1877.		Average price for previous six years in the month of December.
			First week.	Second week.	
Cholum	...	...	8 seers per rupee	8 seers per rupee	23 seers per rupee
Rice	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	$6\frac{1}{2}$ "	12 "
Ragi	...	...	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "	$8\frac{1}{2}$ "	34 "
Cumboo	...	...	Not now obtainable at all		25 "
Korra	...	...			35 "

In the interior of the district, where markets are mostly supplied with grain imported through Bellary, prices range from $\frac{1}{2}$ to one seer per rupee dearer. Some weeks ago prices at Bellary were from one to two seers per rupee dearer than they now are. Grain became cheaper partly in consequence of private importations and partly (so the native officials and traders say) because Government imported grain itself, and no one knew how much Government grain was coming, or how it was to be used. There are abundance of good carts in the district, and sufficient grain can certainly be carried from the railway into the interior, if only the cattle do not die or migrate. But unless a constant stream of traffic be maintained, and the cartmen are enabled to buy food for their bullocks, there is risk that the supply of carts and draught cattle may fail.

8. The local officers have not yet received final orders as to the quantity of grain Government is going to buy and send into the distressed districts. So far as can be ascertained on the spot matters stand thus. Government have, it is believed, arranged for the purchase of 30,000 tons of coast (and Calcutta) rice through a Madras firm (Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company) as brokers. The Collectors also have authority (so it is said) to lay in supplies through the local traders. No limit has as yet been put on Collectors' action in this respect,

Bellary ...	Pennakonda ...	1,000 tons a month.
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	2,000 " "
	Koilkantla ...	800 " "
	Nassam ...	300 " "
	Peapully ...	858 " "
	Nendial ...	850 " "
	Cumbhun ...	300 " "
	Cagulumarco ...	400 " "
Cuddapah...	Kadiri ...	600 " "
	Royachoti ...	400 " "
	Budnail ...	300 " "
	Jummulmadpi ...	200 " "
	Pradator ...	200 " "
	Door ...	200 " "
	Sulivendla ...	300 " "
	Total ...	8,705

save that they are to consult the local agent of the Government broker. It is not known precisely what amounts of grain Collectors have thus purchased or arranged for, but the total probably does not exceed some few thousand tons altogether. The Government grain bought at Madras is being stored by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company at railway stations up-country, and is there handed over to Major Hicks (Government grain officer) for transport into the interior. Major Hicks has already concluded contracts at comparatively moderate rates (5 annas and 6 annas per ton per mile) for carrying 8,700 tons of Government grain per month for four months to the depôts marginally noted. He has received from local

officers indents for the despatch of a further quantity of about 9,000 tons per month. He anticipates that Government grain will be also required for remote tracts round the depôts noted in the margin; and he estimates that the indents of the local officers will not be fully satisfied under a total of about 20,000 tons a month. This quantity, it may be observed, would cost about 22 lakhs (£ 220,000) a month, and would furnish food (one pound per diem) to one and a half millions for one month; so that this supply, if sanctioned, would feed $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the total population

of the three famine districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and it would feed nearly two-thirds of the total population of the tracts remote from the railway, which these depôts are intended to serve.

9. Some of the local traders of Bellary represent that the interposition of Government in the grain trade has had the effect of deterring local traders from importing as they would otherwise have done and as they at first were doing. Government having entered as a buyer into the markets of the coast, prices there have grown much dearer. At the same time, while there is so much doubt how much Government will import and how it will use its importations, prices have fluctuated very greatly in the local markets; and the grain trade has become a risky business. They cite as an instance of the effect of these fluctuations, that a few weeks ago prices went down at Bellary and up at Madras; so much so that private grain (previously imported from the east coast and from Central India) was being despatched from Bellary to Cuddapah at the rate of 20 wagons a day. Prices at Bellary have now stiffened somewhat and this strange export has ceased. The traders urge that if Government wants grain for its relief labourers, local dealers are ready to put it down at Bellary, and they suggest that cholam (jowari) be ordered from the north instead of rice from the south, for cholam is 15 per cent. cheaper than rice and is moreover the ordinary food of the people. They point out that in the autumn this plan of supplying the Government need answered well both directly and indirectly. The traders vied with each other, and supplied Government with rice (about 14 or 15 transactions aggregating 1,50,000 maunds) at rates which began at Rs. 10½ per bag of 164lbs and came down, by dint of competition, to Rs. 8½ per bag. At the same time the local trade was kept brisk and was free from the fear of competition from the Government.

10. The facts and arguments urged by certain of the local traders on Sir Richard Temple are abstracted as above. At the same time it should be stated that the petty native dealers did not seem to deprecate or to complain of Government action. And the larger Bellary traders expressed a fear that private trade might fail to carry sufficient supplies into the remoter taluks of the south and west. It was not, however, clear why the lesser traders in the interior should abstain from the grain-trade, provided the fear of Government competition did not deter them.

11. It is said that, generally speaking, stocks are small in consequence of the shortness of the harvests of 1875. Still it is believed that small stocks do exist in the possession of many

* So the Bellary people say. Sir Richard Temple has not yet been able to verify the facts of the Mysore case on the spot, though he hopes to do so. Recently, when he passed through the south of the Nizam's territory, in two directions, he found that the failure of crops there was not by any means so general or so severe as the civil authorities of the Bombay Deccan had been led to fear.

been obtained from the Nizam's country, whence supplies this year would be short.

12. The population of the affected tracts of Bellary are being mainly relieved by wages paid for presence on relief works. Hitherto no one who offered himself or herself for employment has been refused. The relief works consist mainly of roads on which the people are engaged in making embankments and cuttings, in breaking, stacking and spreading road metal. Some few thousands are employed on excavating or clearing tanks, in deepening wells and in other petty village works.

13. The number of people returned as employed on the works is enormous, and has been rising at the rate of about 30,000 a week. The numbers of people now on the works is as follows :—

Name of taluk.	Total number on the works on the 16th January 1877.	Proportion of relief labourers to the total population.
Bellary	55,219	31 per cent.
Hospett	16,669	18 "
Kudligi	22,405	24 "
Havanhulgully	17,854	20 "
Hurpanhally	7,912	9 "
Alur	31,186	32 "
Adoni	63,931	31 "
Gooty	23,997	16 "
Tadpatri	11,999	10 "
Kayadrug	8,071	9 "
Anantapur	22,588	21 "
Dhurmavaram	24,548	20 "
Pennakonda	10,551	11 "
Madaksira	23,375	30 "
Hindaporo	42,080	46 "
TOTAL	382,385	or 23 per cent.

These are the figures as given by the Bellary Collectorate Office, taluk by taluk. But the total number on relief works in Bellary, according to a statement published in the Madras newspapers of the 18th current, is 446,100, or equal to 26 per cent. on the total population of the district. These large figures did not reach Sir Richard Temple till he had left Bellary, so the discrepancy was not explained. On the face of the taluk figures no explanation can be offered of the great variations in the percentage of the population admitted to relief wages in the different taluks. It is said the emigrants from the distressed tracts of Mysore swell the

* See paragraph 21 below.

numbers in the Madaksira and Hindaporo taluks. Other* facts would seem to show that the local authorities in the south of the district do not exercise sufficient discrimination in admitting claimants to relief. It may be noted that the highest number of labourers in receipt of relief wages during the Bellary famine of 1866 never exceeded 22,000.

14. The civil authorities consider that a large proportion of the relief labourers are ryots who hold land from Government. They think also that a proportion of these people could for a time, at any rate, support themselves without relief wages. The physical condition of the labourers (men, women and children) is said to be at present good. Sir Richard Temple saw several thousands of them on works round Bellary, and he inspected them closely. It seemed to him that these relief labourers, as a rule, looked a comfortable well-clad body of peasantry. The clothes of nearly all, men and women, looked to be considerably better than one is accustomed to see on the backs of labouring men and women in other parts of India. Many of the labourers were provided with excellent new blankets of Bellary make. It was said that in the Bellary and Adoni taluks a good many people, who did not need Government relief, have been turned off the works. In this way the numbers, which at one time were 62,000 in Bellary taluk, have been brought down to 55,000.

15. Some of the subordinate officials estimated that the total number on the relief works in Bellary might eventually reach 900,000. Mr. Master, the Collector, however on a review of the past history of the scarcity, hopes that there will be no great increase in the number of relief labourers after the month of January. He anticipates that by strictly enforcing task work, and by turning off the work-people who apparently could live without relief wages, he may be able to reduce the present great numbers. He would be prepared to stop all new admissions to the relief works, for a fortnight at any rate, as an experiment.

16. On the works in the Bellary taluk task-work is to some extent exacted from the relief labourers; and it has been found possible to make the task-work on stone-breaking rigorous in

this taluk. But in outlying taluks task work is not exacted; and the staff of engineering subordinates is insufficient to control the enormous number of labourers. The works are under the supervision of the local civil officers. Rules have been issued by the Collector for enforcing discipline among and paying the labourers. The names of all the labourers are entered on registers by subordinate officials.

17. The rate of relief wages in the early days of the works* was one and half anna a day for adult males. But they were afterwards raised to two annas a day when the prices rose. At present in the Bellary taluk, relief wages are paid in grain, at the rate of a little over two pounds of rice per diem. Outside the Bellary taluk relief wages are still paid in cash. These are the rates for adult males, and the relief wages for women and children are proportionately lower.

18. The total expenditure on relief works in Bellary, from the commencement of operations to the beginning of January, was 22 lakhs (£220,000), and the present expenditure on relief wages only is at the rate of 14 lakhs (£140,000) per mensem.

19. Relief labourers are not at present employed on irrigation works. Proposals were made for constructing a new canal (for which plans and estimates were prepared some time ago) from the Tungabudra with relief labour, but the relief labourers could perform only a portion of the work; the canal probably would not be remunerative, and so it has not been considered suitable to undertake this canal as a relief work. The local officer of Hospett suggests that some of the relief labour be employed to re-construct the Tungabudra anicuts and channels which are out of repair, but the professional agency is not strong enough to prepare schemes of this kind, and relief labourers are put upon works on which some labour can be done without professional preparation.

20. The numbers of people in receipt of gratuitous relief at the public expense is already 45,365, of whom 18,688 are in the single taluk of Hindapore. It is said that some of these people have come across from the Mysore country in family parties and in a depressed condition. But it also appears that seven-ninths of the Hindapore paupers are children of people who are in receipt of relief wages on the works. The Collector considers that all such children should be supported by their parents, and no doubt these large numbers at Hindapore will be shortly reduced. Some 5,000 persons receive cooked food daily at the Bellary relief house, which is administered at the cost of private funds. Persons are admissible to charitable relief on the certificate of the tahsildar at the head-quarters of each taluk; but practically discretion in the matter is delegated to the tahsildar's subordinates, and at outlying relief houses to relief superintendents on Rs. 20 a month. Village headmen (reddis) are authorised to relieve casual sufferers, and then to forward them to the nearest constituted relief house; and the "reddi" sends in his bill periodically to the tahsildar. At the relief houses the allowance is one pound of cooked food for adults and half a pound for children; the recipients come to the relief house in the afternoon, get their food, and go home.

21. The condition of the cattle in Bellary is critical. Over a great part of the district there is no fodder at all. The Native officials and Native traders estimate that from one-fifth to one-fourth of the cattle have died already; and they anticipate that more than one-half must die before June, unless heavy January showers fall. It was estimated that four-fifths of the cattle in the district

died during the famine of 1833. European and Native officials substantiate the statements (previously published in the newspapers) that ryots formerly well-to-do have sold bullocks in the Bellary market at one rupee a head, or for eight seers of gholum. Some of the cattle from the eastern taluks have been driven to the Kurnool hills; from Western Bellary some of the cattle have been taken to the Western Ghât pastures; while the hills of the Soondoor chiefship (in Bellary) afford some pasture. Attempts are being made to employ relief labourers in converting prickly pear (cactus), of which there is abundance in Central Bellary, cutting into fodder by separating off the thorns. In Bellary town these attempts are succeeding on a small scale, but they have yet to be extended into the interior of the district.

22. The supply of drinking water has not run short as yet, though many of the tanks are quite dry. Wells are being deepened by relief labour in the villages. Still it is feared that, later in the year, there will be scarcity of water in some villages. It is not clear that anything else can be done to remedy the difficulty.

23. It is expected that from one-half to three-quarters of the land revenue (that is 16 out of 23 lakhs) will have to be suspended. And it is feared that after two years of short crops and one year of absolute failure, the Government may be compelled eventually to remit a large proportion of the suspended land revenue demand. It is urged that if a large number of the cattle die, the power of the people to pay up the suspended land revenue demanded will be greatly crippled. Besides the suspension of land revenue, one-half of the abkaree (liquor excise) revenue demand from the contractors has been suspended in Bellary.

CUDDAPAH,
The 19th January 1877. }

C. BERNARD,
On Special Duty.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated 20th January 1877.

In forwarding the three memoranda of facts ascertained on the spot regarding the famine in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah, I have to record the following observations :—

KURNOOL DISTRICT.

2. There is, unhappily, no doubt as to the danger which threatens the district of Kurnool, and which would have broken ere this had relief operations not been commenced. There is also no doubt that these operations are sustaining the people in good condition. Consequently, as regards mortality from starvation or any dangerous degree of distress, there is no apprehension whatever. The local officers are extremely anxious to do their work well, according to the instructions they have received, and to save the people from danger. So far well.

3. On the other hand, the relief operations must have passed out of hand, and have got beyond control locally, previous to the arrival of the present Collector, Mr. Davidson, about a fortnight ago, he having been urgently despatched thither by the Government of Madras. Within this brief period he is doing all he can to bring affairs into order, but they have arrived at such a stage as to demand further consideration and further instructions from superior authority. It seems to me that, in arriving here, he must have found the operations being conducted in a manner calculated to cause a heavy drain upon the treasury and to render the people too dependent upon the State.

4. The gravity of the case is in this wise: out of a population of 917,000 souls, there are reported to be 330,000 on relief works in the first fortnight of January, having gradually risen to the great number during December. There are some thousands on charitable relief from the State. Thus at this very early period, namely, the beginning of January, more than one-third of the total population have been allowed to be fed by the State. That such a proportion should come upon the State during the worst season, namely, the hot weather, might, under the circumstances of the district, have been anticipated, though this proportion even at that season would be full. But that such a proportion should at this early period come upon the Government is a circumstance not heretofore known and transcending the experience of former famines in India. Looking to that experience and allowing also for the poverty and depression of the people, admitting further that some considerable relief is even now called for, yet I cannot believe that the extreme degree of relief is absolutely necessary at this early period. Even now there is a tendency to increase, and at this rate of progress, if it be unchecked, ere long half the population will be in receipt of State support. And if additional precautions be not taken, the process might go on until nearly the whole population were involved in State charity. Although the State may be called upon to save life from starvation, it surely need not be called upon to undertake such a task as that above described. At present the population consists of a peasantry with very small holdings of land. Of these already a large number are upon relief works. There seems to be no reason why larger and larger numbers from the same class should not apply for employment; and if they do, they will get it under existing orders. There is no preliminary check whatever for testing whether they are in absolute need or not. The fact of such men applying at all, does indeed indicate that they are in some need; the question, however, is otherwise: Are they in such extreme need as to require State support?

5. The following table of percentages shows that in some taluks, or component parts of the district, the numbers on relief are excessive, while in other taluks they are comparatively moderate. There are not, so far as I can learn, local circumstances to account for these differences, which must be in part attributed to variations in administration; either the people have got the idea that they are to be fully fed at any cost, or the local authorities are too lenient. The object should be to reduce the proportions in some taluks to the level of the proportions in other taluks:—

TALUKS.

Ramalkota	has 49 per cent.	Nandial	has 46 per cent.	} of its total population on relief works.
Pattikonda	" 21. "	Sirwell	" 36 "	
Koilkantla	" 45 "	Cumbum	" 44 "	
Nundikothkoor	" 27 "	Markapore	" 19 "	

6. As a *prima facie* proof that these extreme measures in Kurnool can hardly be necessary, I would adduce the case of the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency which I have just visited. In the districts of Sholapur and Kaladgi and half the districts of Ahmednagar and Poona, the loss of crops is as great as in Kurnool. Yet, in these several tracts with a total population exceeding 2½ millions, there were in the beginning of January about 200,000 relief labourers, as compared with 330,000 in Kurnool out of a population of 917,000. Thus proportionately the number of relief labourers, as compared with the population, is in Kurnool more than four times as great as in the Deccan. Perhaps in some respects the position of Kurnool may be more unfavourable than that of the Deccan; but I am unable to learn any such local variations between the one and the other as would justify Kurnool having four times as many relief labourers as the Deccan. Certainly it cannot be said that the relief labourers in the Deccan are too few under the circumstances. On the contrary, the people in the Deccan are being well sustained under their misfortunes, and the only question is whether the

number of relief labourers even there might not be somewhat reduced. Thus, I fail to perceive any escape from the argument which is brought to bear upon Kurnool from the analogy of the Deccan. Therefore it seems necessary that the new Collector of Kurnool should be instructed to immediately re-consider the situation in his district, with a view to reducing the present number of relief labourers and to prevent its being augmented.

7. Another question relates to the importation and issue of Government grain. Although it is impossible to know the amount of grain in stock, there is no reason to suppose that stocks are exceptionally low, or that there is any deviation from the custom, whereby in other places several months' supply of food is kept in hand. Private trade is tolerably active; there are plenty of unemployed carts in the district, which can be and are used for the conveyance of grain from the several railway stations into the interior. There is a fair prospect of large quantities of grain coming from the north as well as from the south. The grain merchants of Kurnool are importing 3,000 maunds daily into the city; they say, however, that their importations are diminishing, which diminution they seem to attribute to the importations of grain by Government. They do not seem, indeed, to particularly object to such importations of grain by Government; they only assign it as a reason for themselves taking a less active part in the trade. Under the circumstances, the policy of importing grain on account of Government seems to require consideration. I mention this, because it is understood that 5,000 tons of grain a month are ordered to be imported by Government from without for this district. Even if the maintenance of some reserve is necessary; still the policy of importing into the district at this early period may be open to question, because it may discourage trade and might cause railway wagons and country carts to be taken up for Government, which might otherwise have been at the disposal of traders.

8. At all events, I would recommend that Government grain be not under any circumstances issued to relief labourers at present. It may, indeed, be necessary hereafter at some places to pay relief labourers in grain only, especially when the worst season approaches. But at present it is far better to pay in cash, because this causes a local demand for grain, which again induces the holders of stock to bring forward their supplies, and encourages traders to bring in grain from without. Experience in relief operations has conclusively proved this. So long as the labourers can purchase food with their cash wages, let them be paid in cash. They certainly can at present obtain grain for cash. When the cash wages shall no longer enable them to purchase grain (and that time is apparently still distant), then and not till then let them be paid in grain.

9. It may be necessary to store a certain amount of grain at Kurnool itself, for use in event of emergency arising in the eastern parts of the districts Kumbum, Nundial, Markapore. But I would explain this carefully to the traders, and assure them that not a bag of this store would be used so long as any grain were otherwise forthcoming. But I would not store any grain at any place between the railway and Kurnool, as these places are easily accessible to traders.

BELLARY DISTRICT.

10. As another proof that the numbers on relief in the Kurnool district must be too high, I would advert briefly to the Bellary district. There the failure of this year's harvest has been as utter as in Kurnool, with this difference, however, that in Kurnool last year's harvest was fairly good, whereas in Bellary it was bad last year and indifferent the year before that. In Bellary, therefore, there has been a gradually deepening scarcity. Now in Bellary the total number of those on relief amounts to 450,000, representing more than one-fourth of the total population of 1,600,000. By that analogy there ought to be less than one-fourth of the population on relief in Kurnool, instead of more than one-third as there actually is.

11. In Bellary, however, as in Kurnool, I have carefully inspected the gangs of relief labourers, person by person, and have seen many who do not appear to be in absolute need. It is manifest, also, that not only have all the labouring classes been admitted to relief, but also a portion of the ryot classes, that is, peasant proprietors and men having a beneficiary interest in the land. One relief gang near Bellary, drawn up in line for inspection, consisted of peasant proprietors in one line and their wives in another line. I cannot think that State charity need be dispensed to such people at this early period.

12. When the proportion of persons on relief to the whole population is compared in each taluk, there are striking differences which cannot, I think, be fully accounted for, save by the supposition that in some taluks the relief is being too liberally administered. Thus—

TALUKS.

Bellary	has 31 per cent.	Tadpatri	has 10 per cent.	} of its total population on relief works.
Hospett	" 18 "	Raydrug	" 9 "	
Kudligi	" 24 "	Anantapore	" 21 "	
Havunhugally	" 20 "	Dharmavaram	" 20 "	
Harpunhally	" 9 "	Pennakonda	" 11 "	
Alur	" 20 "	Madakasira	" 30 "	
Adoni	" 31 "	Hindapore	" 46 "	
Goety	" 16 "			

13. The number of those on charitable relief, about 45,000, seems extraordinarily high in Bellary; it requires immediate revision. It is partly, however, to be accounted for by the fact that here the children of persons earning relief wages on the works are admitted to gratuitous relief. This is not necessary, and should, I think, be stopped.

14. Those works which are under the supervision of the Public Works Department employing above 150,000 persons on trunk roads and large tanks, are well supervised. I fear that over the rest of the 400,000 on relief works, say 250,000 who are on petty village works, the supervision is not yet complete.

15. The benefit to the Bellary district of the railway is striking during such a crisis as this. After successive failures of harvests the local stocks must be abnormally low (though, if all accounts be true, there are still more stocks remaining), but the local grain markets are all well supplied through importations by rail through private trade. The mart of Bellary itself receives the supplies from the distant districts, and then distributes them among the bazars in the interior. There may ultimately be some difficulty in supplying by trade the markets in the western and south-western parts of the district near the frontiers of Mysore and of the South Mahratta Country, namely, the taluks of Hospett, Huvundhudgally, Hurpunhally and Pennakonda, and to these grain may have to be sent by Government. I am far from being sure of this, however, as opinions seem to differ on the point. But in all other parts of the district I would deprecate the storing of Government grain, as interfering with private trade.

16. And I would deprecate the issue of grain wages to relief labourers as not being called for by any existing deficiency of grain in the markets.

17. The prospect of preserving the cattle is more gloomy in Bellary than in any other district. Fortunately, however, the prickly-pear is abundant, and many trials have proved that it answers as fodder. The ryots, indeed, have a prejudice on the point, which is known to be erroneous and ought to be overcome. The most earnest attention of the Collector might be drawn to the subject, as vitally affecting the preservation of the plough cattle; and relief labourers might be employed in preparing the plant for fodder, which is done by extracting the prickles.

18. The future increase of relief labourers in this district is a question on which opinions differ. The Collector, Mr. Master, hopes that it will not largely increase beyond the present total, but some of his subordinates think it will. Seeing that the increase has been so rapid of late, at a rate of 30,000 persons a week, I very much fear that the total will largely increase unless a check be applied.

CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

19. This district is much more favourably situated than either Kurnool or Bellary. Though it has lost three-fourths of the crops of the year, still it has saved nearly one-fourth. There is some irrigation going on. There is something of a crop in the ground which will be reaped in the spring. Out of a population of 1,350,000, there are 200,000 persons on relief or one-eighth. Here, also, are some of those differences between the taluks or component parts of the districts, in respect to the proportion of relief labourers to the population which indicate variations in the administration. In the south-western taluks (locally called the "plateau" taluks), the administration is apparently too liberal, the proportion of relief labourers to the population being too high to be satisfactorily accounted for. Thus—

TALUKS.							
Cuddapah	has	6	per cent.	Muddunpally	has	16	per cent.
Roychoti	"	13	"	Kadiri	"	28	"
Pulumpett	"	5	"	Voilpand	"	19	"
Prodore	"	9	"	Sirdhout	"	8	"
Janamadigee	"	13	"	Pulivendla	"	20	"
Boodrail	"	6	"				

} of its total population
on relief works.

The management is stricter around the head-quarters of the district under the eye of Mr. Price, the Collector. But even here I saw many persons receiving relief who seem to be as yet far from being in extremity. But I am under the impression that in the Muddunpally division of the district there is an excessive expenditure going on, and that re-consideration is urgently called for there. The best part of the cattle are said to be safe. The grain markets are well supplied. I should deprecate any payments being made in grain; and the storing of any grain save at a few distant localities beyond the reach of private trade.

20. In a separate minute I will offer such practical suggestions as occur to me in reference to all these considerations respecting the three districts.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PREVENTION OF DEATH BY STARVATION IN TIME OF FAMINE.

No. 7, dated the 2nd February 1877.

From—Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE beg leave to forward for Your Lordship's information copies of a Resolution passed by the Government of Bombay on the subject of the prevention of death by starvation in time of famine, and of the letter which we have caused to be addressed to that Government on the subject.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department No. 50 E.—158, dated 25th January 1877.

RESOLUTION.—By Resolution No. 26 E.—93 of the 18th instant, His Excellency the Governor in Council approved of certain orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, prescribing the mode of dealing with labourers employed on relief works, who might think fit to leave them from dissatisfaction with the rules laid down by Government for regulating the rates of wages.

2. By those orders, the Village Officers were directed to "take care that no person is allowed, through obstinacy, to die of starvation." This injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz.*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation, if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it. But His Excellency in Council now observes that, in the instructions issued by the Government of India to Sir R. Temple on the 16th instant, the following very important qualification is introduced: "Even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal."

3. The letter in question does not lay down any general principles by which the District Officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life; and His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point. In the meantime, however, he feels convinced that in no case could assistance be more properly refused, than in that of a man who wilfully and deliberately refuses to render the reasonable equivalent demanded by the Government for the means of subsistence which it is ready to afford him.

4. It is therefore, ordered, in modification of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner, that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing, on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.

No. 116, dated the 2nd February 1877.

From—The Hon'ble T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 50 E.—158, dated 25th January. This Resolution begins by referring to previous orders of the Bombay Government under which "the village officers were directed to take care that no person is allowed through obstinacy to die of starvation;" it says that "this injunction was quite in conformity with the principle on which the Government was then acting, *viz.*, that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if it was in the power of the Government to prevent it;" and the Government of Bombay then proceeds to modify its former instructions. The new orders are accompanied by observations which imply that there are circumstances in which relief is to be withheld, even though it may be necessary to save life, and the instructions lately issued to Sir Richard Temple by the Government of India are quoted as the reason for this change of policy.

2. The views of the Government of India appear to have been seriously misunderstood. The Government of Bombay seems to think that the Government of India has laid down the doctrine that there are certain circumstances

in which the Government ought to allow people to die of starvation, although it may be in its power to prevent it. The Resolution to which reference has been made states that the instructions to Sir Richard Temple "do not lay down any general principles by which the district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life, and that His Excellency in Council would view with satisfaction the issue of supplementary instructions on that point." It cannot be stated too strongly that the Government of India has never had any such views as those which the Government of Bombay supposes it to have expressed, and it is now necessary further to explain the opinions which His Excellency in Council actually holds, and which he believes have been fully understood by Sir R. Temple, in whose instructions it was endeavoured to state them with clearness and precision.

3. The second paragraph of those instructions contains a general statement of the principles by which our policy ought to be guided. Those principles may be summarised and repeated as follows: It is no more the duty of the Government to prevent all distress in time of famine than in other times, but it is the duty of the Government to spare no effort which may be possible to save the people from starvation and from an extremity of suffering dangerous to life. Paramount as this duty is, and fully as it is accepted by the Government of India, it is obvious that it could not be adequately performed if it involved the necessity of an expenditure beyond the power of the country to bear, and which might go far to render the future good government of India an impracticable task. This may seem to be a truism, but it was necessary to state it, because it has often been assumed that the Government was placed in this dilemma, *viz.*, that in times of severe famine it must either allow people to die of starvation, or incur expenditure which might ultimately bring ruin upon the country. The Government of India has denied that any such dilemma exists, and has confidently asserted that the history of past famines shows that the duty of preventing loss of life and extreme suffering can be efficiently discharged without incurring charges disastrously heavy. This opinion, however, will only be justified if every effort be made to prevent relief being given to those who do not actually require it, and to exact the application of the strictest practicable tests and rules, so that no more relief shall be afforded than is absolutely necessary to ensure the fulfilment of the object in view.

4. In laying down instructions of a purely official character relative to the management of relief operations by the officers of Government, the Governor General in Council thought it out of place and unnecessary to give assurances of his sympathy with suffering, or to dwell on his determination, which he thought had already been made sufficiently clear, that no one shall die of starvation if it be in the power of the Government to prevent it. In regard to the duties which humanity imposes upon the Government, there has not been, and will not be, any change of policy. We say that human life shall be saved at any cost and at any effort; no man, woman, or child shall die of starvation. Distress they must often suffer; we cannot save them from this. We wish we could do more, but we must be content with saving life and preventing extreme suffering, and it taxes all our efforts and all our resources to accomplish even this. In regard, therefore, to the enquiry which has been made by the Government of Bombay as to the "general principles by which the district officers should be guided in refusing the aid needed to preserve life," the reply must be that there are no such principles, and that there are no circumstances in which such aid can be refused.

5. The Resolution of the Government of Bombay No: 26E.-93 of 1877, dated the 18th January, "approved of certain orders issued by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, prescribing the mode of dealing with labourers employed on relief works, who might think fit to leave them from dissatisfaction with the rules laid down by Government for regulating the rate of wages." The Governor General in Council agrees with the Government of Bombay in generally approving the Revenue Commissioner's orders; but this approval is subject to one exception. By those orders the village officers were required to watch all persons who had left the works, and to "take care that no person is allowed through obstinacy to die of starvation." The Governor General in Council does not believe that any one ever died

of starvation through obstinacy, and certainly no rules for dealing with such cases can be necessary. Under almost all circumstances which, if the Government of India is rightly informed, are likely to hold good in the distressed districts of the Bombay Presidency, where the population is almost wholly agricultural, and accustomed to field and other manual labour, the rule laid down by the Government of Bombay appears quite proper. That rule is that "in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal." The result of such refusal will certainly, in the case of agricultural labourers, not be death from starvation. The Bombay Government, however, will doubtless bear in mind the fact that, unless circumstances are very different in Bombay from those in the Bengal Presidency, there may be exceptional cases which will require exceptional treatment. There is, for example, ~~no~~ class of respectable women who cannot appear in public, and for whom the ordinary labour-tests are altogether inappropriate. There may also be men, who on a point of caste or other prejudices or feelings would rather die than take employment on relief works. Ordinary rules will evidently not be applicable to such cases, which must be dealt with as they arise. These views are, in regard to the main principle involved, identical with those stated in paragraph 7 of the instructions to Sir R. Temple, which distinctly contemplate the possible existence of circumstances under which it may be necessary to give relief without the application of the ordinary tests.

6. I am to state in conclusion that, while the Governor General in Council regrets that his views in regard to the duty of sparing no efforts to save life should have been misunderstood, he feels sure that there is really no difference of opinion between the two Governments on this subject. He is satisfied that the Bombay Government and its officers are as anxious and as determined as he is himself, that no loss of life shall occur which can be prevented by the Government. The Governor General in Council notices at the same time with much satisfaction the efforts which are being made to prevent the relief works from becoming too attractive, and to prevent relief being given to those who do not really require it.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register No. 38.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 6.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 6th February 1877.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Mr. R. E. Egerton, C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Panjáb, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

No. 6.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, is pleased to nominate Mahárájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore of Calcutta to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 7.—The following Statutes and Rules thereunder are published for general information:—

38 & 39 VIC., CHAP. 91.

An Act to establish a Register of Trade Marks.

[13TH AUGUST 1875.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons,

in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. A register of trade marks as defined by this Act, and of the proprietors thereof shall be established under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Patents, and from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade mark as defined by this Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of this Act.

2. A trade mark must be registered as belonging to particular goods, or classes of goods; and when registered shall be assigned and transmitted only in connexion with the goodwill of the business concerned in such particular goods or classes of goods, and shall be determinable with such goodwill, but subject as aforesaid registration of a trade mark shall be deemed to be equivalent to public use of such mark.

3. The registration of a person as first proprietor of a trade mark shall be prima facie evidence of his right to the exclusive use of such trade mark, and shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of such registration, be conclusive evidence of his right to

the exclusive use of such trade mark, subject to the provisions of this Act as to its connexion with the goodwill of a business.

4. Every proprietor registered in respect to a trade mark subsequently to the first registered proprietor shall, as respects his title to that trade mark, stand in the same position as if his title were a continuation of the title of the first registered proprietor.

5. If the name of any person who is not for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of a trade mark in accordance with this Act, or otherwise in accordance with law, is entered on the register of trade marks as a proprietor of such trade mark, or if the registrar refuses to enter on the register as proprietor of a trade mark the name of any person who is for the time being entitled to the exclusive use of such trade mark in accordance with this Act, or otherwise in accordance with law, or if any mark is registered as a trade mark which is not authorised to be so registered under this Act, any person aggrieved may apply in the prescribed manner for an order of the court that the register may be rectified; and the court may either refuse such application, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may award damages to the party aggrieved.

Where each of several persons claims to be registered as proprietor of the same trade mark, the registrar may refuse to comply with the claims of any of such persons until their rights have been determined by the court, and the registrar may himself submit or require the claimants to submit in the prescribed manner their rights to the court.

The court may, in any proceeding under this section, decide any question as to whether a mark is or is not such a trade mark as is authorised to be registered under this Act, also any question relating to the right of any person who is party to such proceeding to have his name entered on the register of trade marks, or to have the name of some other person removed from such register, also any other question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register.

The court may direct an issue to be tried for the decision of any question of fact which may require to be decided for the purposes of this section.

Whenever any order has been made rectifying the register the court shall by its order direct that due notice of such rectification be given to the registrar.

6. The registrar shall not, without the special leave of the court, to be given in the prescribed manner, register in respect of the same goods or classes of goods a trade mark indetical with one which is already registered with respect to such goods or classes of goods, and the registrar shall not register with respect to the same goods or classes of goods a trade mark so nearly resembling a trade mark already on the register with respect to such goods or classes of goods as to be calculated to deceive.

It shall not be lawful to register as part of or in combination with a trade mark any words the exclusive use of which would not, by reason of

their being calculated to deceive or otherwise, be deemed entitled to protection in a court of equity; or any scandalous designs.

7. Subject as aforesaid, a register office shall be established from and after such time (not being later than the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six), in such manner and with such officers, and at such salaries, to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, as the Lord Chancellor may, with the consent of the Treasury, direct; and the Lord Chancellor may from time to time, with the assent of the Treasury as to fees, make, and, when made, alter, annul, or vary, such general rules as to the registry of trade marks, and as to notices to be given by advertisement before the registration of trade marks, and as to the classification of goods for the purposes of this Act, and as to the registration of first and subsequent proprietors of trade marks, and as to the fees to be charged for registration, and also for the continuance of a trade mark on the register or otherwise, and as to the removal from the register of any trade mark, as to notices, and as to the persons entitled to inspect the register, and as to any proceedings to be taken to obtain the judgment or leave of the court in any matter in which the judgment or leave of the court is required to be obtained under this Act, and generally for the purpose of carrying into effect this Act, as he may deem expedient.

Any rules made in pursuance of this section shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament if Parliament be then sitting, or if not then sitting, then within ten days from the then next assembling of Parliament, and shall be of the same validity as if they had been enacted by Parliament: provided that if either House of Parliament resolve, within one month after such rules have been laid before such House, that any of such rules ought not to continue in force, any rule in respect of which such resolution has been passed shall, after the date of such resolution, cease to be of any force, without prejudice, nevertheless, to the making of any other rule in its place, or to anything done in pursuance of any such rules before the date of such resolution.

8. The certificate of the registrar as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorised by this Act, or any general rules made thereunder, to make or do, shall be evidence of such entry having been made, and of the contents thereof, and of such matters and things having been done or left undone.

9. With respect to the master, wardens, searchers, assistants, and common-Cutlers Company and alty of the Company of Cut-Sheffield corporate lers in Hallamshire, in the county of York (in this Act called "the Cutlers Company"), and the marks or devices (in this Act called "Sheffield corporate marks") assigned or to be assigned by the master, wardens, searchers, and assistants of that company, be it enacted as follows:

(1.) Within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner the Cutlers Company shall at their own expense deliver to the registrar under this Act copies of all Sheffield corporate marks in force at the time of such delivery:

- (2.) When any person, after the passing of this Act, applies to the said master, wardens, searchers, and assistants to assign to him any mark or device, notice of such application, with a copy of such mark or device, shall, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, be delivered to the registrar under this Act; and such mark or device shall not be assigned until after the expiration of the prescribed period from the giving of such notice. In like manner, when any person applies for the registration under this Act of a trade mark as belonging to any goods or class of goods specified in section two of the Cutlers Company's Act of 1860, notice of such application, with a copy of such trade mark, shall, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, be delivered to the Cutlers Company; and such trade mark shall not be registered until after the expiration of the prescribed period from the giving of the last-mentioned notice:
- (3.) Upon the assigning of any such mark or device, or the registration of any such trade mark as aforesaid, notice of the assignment or registration shall, within the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner, be given to the registrar under this Act, or to the Cutlers Company, as the case may be:
- (4.) The registrar under this Act, without the special leave of the court, to be given only in cases where the applicant proves his right, shall not in respect of any goods or classes of goods with respect to which a Sheffield corporate mark shall have been assigned and actually used, and of which mark a copy or description or notice of the assigning whereof shall have been delivered or given to the registrar as aforesaid, register a trade mark identical with such Sheffield corporate mark, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive:
- (5.) The master, wardens, searchers, and assistants of the Cutlers Company shall not assign to any person a mark or device identical with any trade mark registered under this Act, and notice of the registration whereof shall have been given to the Cutlers Company as aforesaid, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive:
- (6.) Any person to whom a Sheffield corporate mark legally belongs shall be entitled to have the same mark registered also as a trade mark under this Act, in respect of any particular goods or classes of goods, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions in and upon which he might have registered the same if it were not a Sheffield corporate mark:
- (7.) Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or affect the rights and privileges of the Cutlers Company, nor, save as is otherwise in this Act expressly provided, shall any of the provisions of this Act apply to or in the case of any Sheffield corporate mark.

Definitions. **10. For the purposes of this Act:**

- A trade mark consists of one or more of the following essential particulars; that is to say,
 A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or
 A written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or
 A distinctive device, mark, heading, label, or ticket;

and there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words or figures, or combination of letters, words, or figures; also

Any special and distinctive word or words or combination of figures or letters used as a trade mark before the passing of this Act may be registered as such under this Act.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by general rules made in pursuance of this Act; and

"Court" means any of Her Majesty's superior courts of law or equity at Westminster, or any court to which the jurisdiction of such courts may be transferred, or any one or more of such courts which may be declared to be the court for the purposes of this Act by such general rules as aforesaid; but the provisions of this Act conferring a special jurisdiction on the court as above defined shall not, excepting so far as such jurisdiction extends, affect the jurisdiction of any court in Scotland or Ireland in causes, actions, suits, or proceedings relating to trade marks; and if the register requires to be rectified in consequence of any proceedings in any such court in Scotland or Ireland, due notice of such requirements shall be given to the registrar, and he shall rectify the register accordingly.

11. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875.

39 & 40 VIC., CHAP. 33.

An Act for the Amendment of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875.

[24TH JULY 1876.]

WHEREAS by the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, in this Act referred to as the principal Act, it is provided that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade mark as defined by the principal Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of that Act:

And whereas by reason of the number of trade marks, and especially by reason of the difficulties attending the registration of trade marks in relation to textile fabrics, it has been found impossible to complete the registration of existing trade marks within the time specified by the said section; and it is therefore expedient to prolong the time for the completion of such registration as aforesaid, and otherwise to amend the principal Act:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and

Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. There shall be repealed so much of section one of the principal Act as provides that from and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent the infringement of any trade mark as defined by that Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of that Act, and in place thereof be it enacted that—

From and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, a person shall not be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent or to recover damages for the infringement of any trade mark as defined by the principal Act until and unless such trade mark is registered in pursuance of that Act, or until and unless, with respect to any device, mark, name, combination of words, or other matter or thing in use as a trade mark before the passing of the principal Act; registration thereof as a trade mark under the principal Act shall have been refused as herein-after is mentioned.

2. When an application by any person to register as a trade mark a device, mark, name, word, combination of words, or other matter or thing proposed for registration as a trade mark, which has been in use as a trade mark before the passing of the recited Act, has been refused, it shall be the duty of the registrar, on request, and on payment of the prescribed fee, to give to the applicant a certificate of such refusal, and a certificate so granted shall be conclusive evidence of such refusal.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876.

Rules under the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, and the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876.

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3. Determination of doubt as to classes.
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49. Manner of delivery of new Sheffield marks.
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APPENDIX I.

RULES.

Whereas by the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, the Lord Chancellor is authorised from time to time, with the assent of the Treasury as to fees, to make general rules as to the registry of trade marks, and other matters connected therewith, and also when made to alter, annul, or vary such rules, as is in the said Act mentioned:

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Hugh MacCalmont Baron Cairns, of Garmoyle in the county of Antrim, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in pursuance of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling me in this behalf, do hereby, without prejudice to any proceedings that may have been taken under any former rules as to the registry of trade marks before made by me, annul all such rules, and do hereby make the following Rules:—

Preliminary.

Classification of goods in schedule. 1. For the purposes of these Rules goods are classified in the manner appearing in the first schedule hereto.

Fees. 2. The fees to be charged in pursuance of these Rules are the fees specified in the second schedule hereto.

Determination of doubt as to classes. 3. If any doubt arises as to what class any particular description of goods belongs to, the doubt shall be determined by the registrar.

4. A trade mark or trade marks may be registered in pursuance of the same application by the same person in respect of all or any goods, subject to the payment of the additional fees specified in the second schedule in respect of the registration of different trade marks or the extension of the same trade marks to goods in different classes.

Application for Registry.

5. A person, whether a British subject or an alien, desiring to register a trade mark shall apply to the registrar by sending to him a statement accompanied by such declaration as is herein after mentioned and the prescribed fee.

Contents of statement on application. 6. The statement shall contain the following particulars:—

- A. The name and address and calling of the applicant: and
- B. The description of the trade mark to be registered: and
- C. The class or classes of goods (being some one or more of the classes mentioned in the first schedule): and
- D. In the case of a trade mark used before the passing of this Act, a description of the goods in respect of which it has been used and the length of time during which it has been so used.

Requisites of statement. 7. The above statement must bear a date and be signed by the applicant. Subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar, the statement sent to the registrar shall be upon foolscap paper of a size of thirteen inches by eight inches, and shall have on the left-hand part thereof a margin of not less than one inch and a half.

Nature and size of representation of trade mark. 8. Subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar, a description of a trade mark shall be given in writing, and shall be accompanied, when practicable, by a drawing or other representation, of a durable nature, in duplicate, not less than three inches square, on foolscap paper of the size aforesaid, or by pasting or otherwise fastening on such paper a specimen of the trade mark.

Where a drawing or other representation or specimen cannot be given in manner aforesaid, a specimen or copy of the trade mark may be sent either of full size or on a reduced scale, and in such form as may be thought most convenient.

The registrar may, if dissatisfied with the representation of a trade mark, require a fresh representation either before he proceeds with the application or before he registers the trade mark.

The registrar may also, in exceptional cases, deposit in the Patent Museum a specimen or copy of a trade mark which cannot conveniently be placed on his register, and may refer thereto in his register in such manner as he thinks advisable.

Declaration to accompany application. 9. The declaration must be on foolscap paper of the abovementioned size, and must verify the statement, and declare that, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and be-

lief, he is lawfully entitled to use the trade mark, and must be made and subscribed as hereinafter mentioned.

10. Where an application for the registry of a trade mark is made by or on behalf of a corporate body of persons, the statement and declaration shall be made by the secretary or other principal officer of the body of persons; and the registrar may require such proof as he thinks fit that the application made is duly authorised by such body of persons.

11. Where an application for the registry of a trade mark is made by or on behalf of any firm or partnership, the statement and declaration may be made by any one member of such firm or partnership, or by any person duly authorised by such firm or partnership; and the registrar may require such proof as he thinks fit that the application made is duly authorised by such firm or partnership.

12. On receipt of the application the registrar shall send to the applicant an acknowledgment thereof.

Advertisement of Application and Notice of Opposition.

13. As soon as may be after the receipt of an application made as provided by these Rules, the registrar shall require the applicant to insert an advertisement of the application in the official paper, during such time, and in such form, and generally in such manner as the registrar may think desirable, and distinguishing whether the mark has or has not been used before the thirteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

14. The official paper for the purposes of these Rules shall be some paper published under the direction of the Commissioners of Patents, or such other paper as such Commissioners, or any one of them, may from time to time direct.

15. For the purposes of such advertisement the applicant may be required to furnish the printer of the official paper with a wood-block or electrotype of the trade mark, of such dimensions as may from time to time be directed by the registrar, or with such other information or means of advertising the trade mark as may be allowed by the registrar.

16. A notice of opposition may be given by sending to the registrar, together with the prescribed fee, a written notice in duplicate, on foolscap paper of such size as aforesaid, stating the grounds of the opposition. The registrar shall acknowledge the receipt of such notice of opposition, and shall send one copy of such notice to the applicant.

Within three weeks after the receipt of such notice, or such further time as the registrar may allow, the applicant may send to the registrar, on foolscap paper of such size as aforesaid, a

counter-statement in duplicate of the grounds on which he relies for his application, and if he does not do so shall be deemed to have withdrawn his application.

If the applicant sends such counter-statement the registrar shall require the person who gave notice of opposition to give security, in such manner and to such amount as the registrar may require, for such costs as may be awarded in respect of such opposition; and if such security is not given within fourteen days after such requirement was made, or such further time as the registrar may allow, the opposition shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

If the person who gave notice of opposition duly gives such security as aforesaid, the registrar shall send him one copy of the counter-statement sent by the applicant, and thereupon the case shall be deemed to stand for the determination of the court.

Registration of Trade Marks.

17. On the expiration of three months from the date of the first appearance of the advertisement in the official paper, the registrar may, if he is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to registration, register the trade mark in respect of the description of goods for which he may be entitled to be registered, and the applicant as the proprietor thereof, on payment of the prescribed fee.

18. Where each of several persons claims to be registered as proprietor of the same or a nearly identical trade mark in respect of the same goods or goods belonging to the same class, the registrar shall use his discretion as to registering all or any of such trade marks, either unconditionally or on the condition of the introduction of such variations (if any) or otherwise as he thinks fit, or the registrar may, if in any case he thinks it expedient, submit or require the claimants to submit their rights to the court.

19. Where a trade mark has been already registered in respect of any goods or description of goods belonging to one particular class, a trade mark identical with such trade mark, or so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, shall not, without leave of the court, be registered in the name of another person as proprietor thereof with respect to any goods in that class.

20. Upon registering any trade mark the registrar shall enter in the register the date on which the statement relating to the application for registry was received by the registrar (which day shall be deemed to be the date of the registry) and such other particulars as he may think necessary, including the name and address of the proprietor.

21. The registrar shall send notice to the applicant of the registration of his trade mark, together with a reference, where practicable, to the advertisement of such trade mark in the official paper.

22. There shall not be entered in the register, or be receivable by the registrar, any notice of any trust, expressed, implied or constructive.

Trust not to be entered in register.

Registration of subsequent Proprietors.

23. The person to whom any registered trade mark has been assigned or transmitted may apply to be registered as proprietor thereof.

Registration of assignee or transmittee.

24. Where the trade mark has been assigned the person claiming as assignee to be registered shall send to the registrar, with his application, an assignment by deed executed both by the assignor and assignee, or a certified copy of such assignment, and a declaration verifying the fact of such assignment having been made.

Production of assignment, &c., by assignee.

25. Where a trade mark has been transmitted by the death of the registered proprietor, the legal personal representative of such proprietor shall be recognised as having the title to the mark.

Right of transmittee or his assignee.

Where the trade mark has been transmitted by marriage, bankruptcy, or otherwise by operation of law, the person applying as the transmittee to be registered shall send to the registrar, together with his application, a statement of the manner in which such trade mark has been transmitted, and a declaration verifying such statement.

Any transmittee may assign his interest in the mark, notwithstanding that he has not been registered as proprietor thereof.

26. Where the person applying to be registered claims as the transmittee of any registered proprietor, or as the assignee of a transmittee, there shall be produced to the registrar the following evidence :—

Evidence to be produced on transmission.

(1.) If the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered is carried on in England or Ireland, then

A. If such transmission has taken place by the death of any person, there shall be produced the probate of the will of such deceased person, or the letters of administration to his estate, or an official extract therefrom; and

B. If such transmission has taken place by the marriage of the female proprietor, there shall be produced a certified copy of the register of such marriage, or other legal evidence of the celebration thereof, and a declaration of the identity of such female proprietor; and

C. If such transmission has taken place by the bankruptcy of the registered proprietor, or otherwise by operation of law, there shall be produced to the registrar such evidence as may, for the time being, be receivable as proof of the title of the applicant; and

(2.) Where the said business is not carried on in England or Ireland,—

There shall be produced similar evidence to that hereinbefore prescribed, or such evidence as would be received as sufficient evidence in the courts of justice of the country or place at which the proprietor carries on business.

27. Every declaration made by an assignee or Declaration by transmittee shall state his name and address, and that he is entitled to the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered, or to some part of such goodwill.

28. Where two or more persons are registered Assignee, &c., of as joint proprietors of the same registered trade mark, those proprietors, or the survivors or survivor of them, or their or his assignee or transmittee, shall alone be recognised by the registrar as having any title to the mark.

29. Where divers persons claim to be severally entitled to the goodwill of a business concerned in the goods with respect to which a trade mark has been registered, such persons, or any of them, may, if they all consent thereto, and on the production of the proper evidence, and on payment of the prescribed fee, be registered separately as separate proprietors of such trade mark.

Registration of joint owners as separate owners of separate trade marks.

If all of such persons so entitled do not so consent, the registrar shall not, without leave of the court, register any of them as separate proprietors of such trade mark.

Continuance of a Trade Mark on the Register.

30. At a time not being less than two months nor more than three months before the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the registration of a trade mark, the registrar shall send a notice to the registered proprietor that the trade mark will be removed from the register unless the proprietor pays to the registrar, before the expiration of such fourteen years (naming the date at which the same will expire), the prescribed fee, and if such fee be not previously paid, he shall at the expiration of one month from the date of the giving of the first notice send a second notice to the same effect, and if such fee be not paid before the expiration of such fourteen years, the registrar may, after the end of three months from the expiration of such fourteen years, remove the mark from the register, and so from time to time at the expiration of every period of fourteen years.

Removal of trade mark after fourteen years unless fee paid.

31. If before the expiration of the said three months the registered proprietor pays the said fee, together with the additional prescribed fee, the registrar may, without removing such trade mark from the register, accept the said fee as if it had been paid before the expiration of the said fourteen years.

Payment of additional fee after expiration of fourteen years.

32. Where after the said three months a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the prescribed fee, Power of Commissioners to restore trade mark.

the Commissioners of Patents, or one of them, may, if they are satisfied that it is just so to do, restore such trade mark to the register on payment of the prescribed additional fee and compliance with such conditions as they may think just.

33. Where a trade mark has been removed from the register for non-payment of the fee or otherwise, such trade mark shall nevertheless for five years after the date of such removal be deemed for the purpose of section six of the Act, and not for any other purpose, to be a trade mark which is already registered.

Trade mark like one removed not to be registered for five years.

34. The court may, on the application of any person aggrieved, remove any trade mark from the register on the ground, after the expiration of five years from the date of the registry thereof, that the registered proprietor is not engaged in any business concerned in the goods within the same class as the goods with respect to which a trade mark is registered.

Removal of trade mark where no business in goods.

Alteration and Rectification of Register.

35. The registered proprietor of any registered trade mark may, by leave of the court, alter such trade mark, so that he do not alter any one or more of the particulars in such mark which are declared by section ten of the Act to be the essential particulars of a trade mark, and the registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee and compliance with the requisitions of the registrar as to the deposit of representations of the trade mark as altered, alter the register accordingly.

Alteration of non-essential parts of trade mark.

36. Where due notice of an order of any court rectifying the register has been given to the registrar, the registrar shall forthwith, upon an official copy of so much of the order as relates to such rectification being left with the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee, rectify the register in accordance with the order.

Entry of rectification in register.

37. Whenever the register is rectified or altered in any particular in respect to any trade mark, the registrar shall, if he thinks that such rectification or alteration should be made public, at the expense of any person interested, publish, by advertisement or otherwise, and in such manner as he thinks just, the circumstances attending the rectification or alteration of the register.

Publication of rectification or alteration of register.

38. Any person may send, with the prescribed fee, notice to the registrar of his desire to oppose the registration of any assignee or transmittor, or any alteration of the register. The registrar shall give to the applicant for such registration or alteration the like notice, and may require security for costs in like manner as in the case of a notice of opposition to the original registration of a trade mark.

Notice to registrar of opposition in any matter.

The registrar in such case may, if he think fit, require the parties interested to submit their claims to the court.

39. If the registered proprietor of a trade mark send to the registrar, together with the prescribed fee, notice of an alteration in his address, the registrar shall alter the register accordingly.

Alteration of address, &c., in register.

Inspection of Register.

40. On such days and during such hours as the registrar may from time to time determine, not being less than three hours on three separate days in a week, any person may, on paying the prescribed fee, inspect the register of trade marks; and any person may, on paying the prescribed fee, obtain an office copy of any entry in the register.

Inspection and copies of register.

41. The registrar when required for the purpose of any legal proceeding or other special purpose to give a certificate as to any entry, matter, or thing which he is authorised by the Act, or any of these rules to make or do, may, on payment of the prescribed fee, give such certificate, and shall specify on the face of it the legal proceeding or other purpose for which such certificate is granted.

Certificate by registrar.

Application to the Court.

42. The court for the purposes of this Act is hereby declared to be the Chancery Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

Definition of court.

43. An application to the court under the Act and these Rules may, subject to rules of court under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1875, be made by motion or by application in chambers, or in such other manner as the court may direct.

Application to court.

44. Where the registrar refuses to comply with the claims of any persons until their rights have been determined by the court, the manner in which the rights of such claimants may be submitted by the registrar, or, if the registrar so require, by the claimants, to the court shall, unless the court otherwise order, be by a special case; and such special case shall be filed and proceeded with in like manner as any other special case submitted to the court, or in such other manner as the court may direct.

Submission to court of conflicting claims.

45. The special case may be agreed to by the parties, or if they differ may be settled by the registrar.

Settlement of special case.

Cutlers' Company.

46. The time within which the Cutlers' Company are in pursuance of the Act to deliver to the registrar copies of all Sheffield corporate marks in force at the time of such delivery shall be the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, or such later day as the Lord Chancellor may fix.

Time for delivery of old Sheffield marks.

47. Subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar the manner in which such copies are to be delivered shall be the sending to the registrar of copies

Manner of delivery of old Sheffield marks.

as hereinafter defined of such marks, accompanied by a statement of the names, addresses, and callings of the persons to whom such trade marks have been assigned.

48. The time within which the Cutlers' Company are to deliver to the registrar notice of an application to them for assigning any mark or device, with a copy of such mark or device, shall be as soon as practicable after the date at which such Company have determined on the mark or device to be assigned.

49. The manner in which such notice and copy shall be delivered to the registrar shall be the sending to the registrar a notice of the application, accompanied by a statement comprising the like particulars as a statement required to be made by an applicant for the registration of a trade mark by the registrar under the Act, so far as such particulars are known to the Cutlers' Company.

50. The period before the expiration of which such mark or device shall not be assigned by the Cutlers' Company, shall be six weeks from the date of sending the said notice to the registrar.

51. The time within which notice of an application for the registration under the Act of a trade mark as belonging to any particular goods or class of good specified in section two of the Cutlers' Company's Act, 1860, together with a copy of the trade mark, is to be delivered to the Cutlers' Company, shall be as soon as practicable after the receipt of the application by the registrar.

52. The manner in which such notice is to be given shall be the sending to the Cutlers' Company a copy of the official journal containing the mark of which notice is required to be given, with a note distinguishing such mark.

53. The period from the giving of such notice, before the expiration of which the trade mark is not to be registered, shall be six weeks from the date of sending such notice to the Cutlers' Company.

54. The time within which notice of the assignment of any trade mark or device, or the registration of any trade mark, is to be given to the registrar or to the Cutlers' Company (as the case may be) shall be fourteen days after such assignment or registration.

55. The manner in which such notice shall be given shall be the sending a notice of such assignment or registration, with sufficient particulars to identify the mark, or device, or trade mark, to the registrar or Cutlers' Company, as the case may be.

56. A copy of a trade mark for the purpose of these Rules when sent by the Cutlers' Company shall be a drawing or representation of the trade mark, in duplicate, and, subject to any other directions that may be given by the registrar, shall be of a size of not less than three inches square, and shall be upon foolscap paper of such size as aforesaid.

Cotton Goods.

57. For the purpose of facilitating the granting of trade marks in respect of cotton goods in Classes 23, 24, and 25 there shall be established by the Commissioners of Patents, and subject to their control, an office at Manchester for the exhibition of all devices, marks, headings, labels, tickets, letters, words, or figures, or combinations of letters, words, or figures used in the cotton trade, and in these rules included under the expression "cotton marks."

58. Every person who at the date of the passing of the Act used any cotton mark shall, on or before the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, send to the Manchester office three representations of such cotton mark, in such form and with such a description as may be from time to time required by the Commissioners of Patents.

59. A committee of persons versed in the usages of the cotton trade shall be appointed by the Commissioners of Patents, consisting of such number of persons as may from time to time be determined by them; and it shall be the duty of such committee, on or before a time to be named by the Commissioners of Patents, to divide the cotton marks, representations of which have been so sent in to the Manchester office, into two classes, the first class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act, and the second class consisting of such of the said cotton marks as are not, in the opinion of the committee, trade marks within the meaning of the Act.

60. The said committee shall form a list of the cotton marks sent to the Manchester office in each of the aforesaid classes, and shall transmit such lists to the Commissioners of Patents, accompanied by two representations of each of the marks specified in the second class in such list.

The third representation of each of the marks in the second class in such list shall be retained for reference in the Manchester office.

61. The Commissioners of Patents may from time to time add to the aforesaid list any cotton marks as they may think just, and such addition shall be deemed to be part of the original list.

62. Any proprietor of a cotton mark not specified in the second class in such list may apply to be registered as proprietor of such cotton mark in manner and subject to the conditions in which he may apply to be registered as proprietor of any other trade mark, but it shall not be lawful for the registrar to register any person as proprietor of any cotton mark in the second class of the aforesaid list except in pursuance of an order of the court.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a cotton mark in Class 1 may apply to be registered.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a cotton mark in Class 1 may apply to be registered as proprietor of any other trade mark, but it shall not be lawful for the registrar to register any person as proprietor of any cotton mark in the second class of the aforesaid list except in pursuance of an order of the court.

63. A cotton mark shall not be registered except in manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by these rules with respect to the registry of cotton marks.

Cotton mark not to be registered except in manner here-in prescribed.

Declaration and Evidence.

64. In any case in which any person is required under this Act to make a declaration on behalf of himself, or of any body corporate, or any evidence is required to be produced to the registrar, the registrar, if satisfied that from any reasonable cause such person is unable to make the declaration, or that such evidence may be dispensed with, may, upon the production of such other declaration or evidence, and subject to such terms as he may think fit, dispense with any such declaration or evidence.

Dispensing with declaration, evidence, &c.

In any case in which any person is required under this Act to make a declaration on behalf of himself, or of any body corporate, or any evidence is required to be produced to the registrar, the registrar, if satisfied that from any reasonable cause such person is unable to make the declaration, or that such evidence may be dispensed with, may, upon the production of such other declaration or evidence, and subject to such terms as he may think fit, dispense with any such declaration or evidence.

65. The declarations required by these rules shall be made and subscribed in the United Kingdom under the authority of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-two, "to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths and affidavits,' and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths," and may be made and subscribed before any justice of the peace, or any commissioner or other officer authorised by law in any part of the United Kingdom to administer an oath for the purpose of any legal proceeding.

Manner in which and persons before whom declaration is to be taken.

The declarations required by these rules shall be made and subscribed in the United Kingdom under the authority of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-two, "to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths and affidavits,' and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths," and may be made and subscribed before any justice of the peace, or any commissioner or other officer authorised by law in any part of the United Kingdom to administer an oath for the purpose of any legal proceeding.

The declaration, when taken out of the United Kingdom, shall

(a.) If made in any part of Her Majesty's dominions be made and subscribed before some court, justice, or officer authorised by law in such part of Her Majesty's dominions to administer an oath for the purpose of a legal proceeding; and

(b.) If made out of Her Majesty's dominions, be made and subscribed before a British consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer.

66. Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed there-to or thereon the seal or signature of any person hereby authorised to take such declaration, in testimony of such declaration having been made and subscribed before him, may be admitted by the registrar without proof of the genuineness

Notice of seal of officer taking declaration to prove itself.

Any document purporting to have affixed, impressed, or subscribed there-to or thereon the seal or signature of any person hereby authorised to take such declaration, in testimony of such declaration having been made and subscribed before him, may be admitted by the registrar without proof of the genuineness

of any such seal or signature, or of the official character of such person or his authority to take such declaration.

67. If any person is, by reason of infancy, lunacy, or other inability, incapable of making any declaration or doing anything required or permitted by the Act or these rules to be made or done by such incapable person, then the guardian or committee, if any, of such incapable person, or if there be none, any person appointed by any court or judge possessing jurisdiction in respect of the property of incapable persons, upon the petition of any person on behalf of such incapable person, or of any other person interested in the making such declaration or doing such thing, may make such declaration, or a declaration as nearly corresponding thereto as circumstances permit, and do such thing in the name and on behalf of such incapable person, and all acts done by such substitute shall for the purpose of the Act and these Rules be as effectual as if done by the person for whom he is substituted.

Declaration by infant, lunatic, &c.

If any person is, by reason of infancy, lunacy, or other inability, incapable of making any declaration or doing anything required or permitted by the Act or these rules to be made or done by such incapable person, then the guardian or committee, if any, of such incapable person, or if there be none, any person appointed by any court or judge possessing jurisdiction in respect of the property of incapable persons, upon the petition of any person on behalf of such incapable person, or of any other person interested in the making such declaration or doing such thing, may make such declaration, or a declaration as nearly corresponding thereto as circumstances permit, and do such thing in the name and on behalf of such incapable person, and all acts done by such substitute shall for the purpose of the Act and these Rules be as effectual as if done by the person for whom he is substituted.

Commissioners of Patents.

68. The registrar, in the exercise of his powers, duties, and discretion under the Act and these Rules, shall be subject to the superintendence of the Commissioners of Patents, and shall conform in every case to any instructions, directions, orders, or rules (general or special) that may be issued, given, or made by such Commissioners, or any one of them; and he shall in all cases of doubt be entitled to refer to the said Commissioners, or any of them, for instructions.

Registrar subject to Commissioners of Patents.

The registrar, in the exercise of his powers, duties, and discretion under the Act and these Rules, shall be subject to the superintendence of the Commissioners of Patents, and shall conform in every case to any instructions, directions, orders, or rules (general or special) that may be issued, given, or made by such Commissioners, or any one of them; and he shall in all cases of doubt be entitled to refer to the said Commissioners, or any of them, for instructions.

Notices.

69. Applications, statements, notices, and documents, required by the Act or by these Rules to be served or sent shall be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and may be delivered personally, or served and sent by post, and if sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was prepaid and put into the post properly addressed.

Notices to be in writing and served by post.

Applications, statements, notices, and documents, required by the Act or by these Rules to be served or sent shall be in writing or print, or partly in writing and partly in print, and may be delivered personally, or served and sent by post, and if sent by post shall be deemed to have been served and received respectively at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of post; and in proving such service or sending it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was prepaid and put into the post properly addressed.

70. Any application, statement, notice, and document to be served or sent on or to the registrar shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the registrar of trade marks at his office; and if required to be served on or sent to the proprietor of any trade mark shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the registered proprietor at his registered address.

Mode of addressing notices.

Any application, statement, notice, and document to be served or sent on or to the registrar shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the registrar of trade marks at his office; and if required to be served on or sent to the proprietor of any trade mark shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed to the registered proprietor at his registered address.

71. These Rules shall be construed as if they were part of the Trade Marks

Construction of Rules.

These Rules shall be construed as if they were part of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, as amended by the Trade Marks Registration Amendment Act, 1876, and the said Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, amended as aforesaid, is in these Rules referred to as "the Act."

72. The forms in the third schedule to these Rules or such other forms as the registrar may direct may be used in all cases to which they are applicable.

CAIRNS, C.

August, 1876.

We the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury do hereby assent to the above Rules so far as they relate to fees.

CRICHTON.
R. WINN.

September, 1876.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.

Illustrations.

Note.—Goods are mentioned in this column by way of illustration, and not as an exhaustive list of the contents of a class.

- Class 1.**
Chemical substances used in manufactures, photography, or philosophical research, and anti-corrosives.
Such as—
Acids, including vegetable acids.
Alkalies.
Artists' colours.
Pigments.
Mineral dyes.
Varnish.
- Class 2.**
Chemical substances used for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes.
Such as—
Artificial manure.
Sheep washes.
Deodorisers.
- Class 3.**
Chemical substances not included in Class 1, used in medicine and pharmacy.
Such as—
Tinctures.
Extracts.
Barks.
Patent medicines.
Cod-liver oil.
Plaisters.
Lozenges.
- Class 4.**
Raw or partly prepared vegetable, animal, and mineral substances used in manufactures, not included in other classes.
Such as—
Resins.
Oils, not included in other classes.
Dyes, other than mineral.
Tanning substances.
Fibrous substances (*e. g.* cotton, hemp, flax, jute).
Wool.
Silk.
Bristles.
Hair.
Feathers.
Cork.
Seeds.
Bone.
Sponge.
- Class 5.**
Unwrought and partly wrought metals used in manufacture.
Such as—
Iron and steel, pig or cast.
" rough.
" bar and rail, including rails for railways.
" bolt and rod.
" sheets, and boiler and armour plates.
" hoops.
" wire.
Lead, pig.
" rolled.
" sheet.
Copper.
Zinc.
Gold, in ingots.

Class 6.

Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural machines included in Class 7.

Such as—
Steam engines.
Boilers.
Pneumatic machines.
Hydraulic machines.
Locomotives.
Sewing machines.
Weighing machines.
Machine tools.
Mining machinery.
Fire engines.

Class 7.

Agricultural and horticultural machinery, and parts of such machinery.

Such as—
Ploughs.
Drilling machines.
Reaping machines.
Thrashing machines.
Churns.
Cyder presses.
Chaff cutters.

Class 8.

Philosophical instruments, instruments and apparatus for useful purposes, or for teaching.

Such as—
Gauges.
School desks.
Logs.

Class 9.

Musical instruments.

Class 10.

Horological instruments.

Class 11.

Instruments, apparatus, and contrivances for surgical or curative purposes, or in relation to health.

Such as—
Bandages.
Friction gloves.
Lancets.

Class 12.

Cutlery and edge tools.

Such as—
Knives.
Forks.
Scissors.
Shears.
Files.
Saws.

Class 13.

Metal goods not included in other classes.

Class 14.

Goods of precious metals (including aluminium, nickel, Britannia metal, &c.), and jewellery, and imitations of such goods and jewellery.

Such as—
Plate.
Clock cases and pencil cases of such metals.
Sheffield and other plated goods.
Gilt and ormolu work.

Class 15.

Glass.

Such as—
Window and plate glass.
Painted glass.
Glass mosaic.
Glass for optical purposes.

Class 16.

Porcelain and earthenware.

Such as—
China.
Stoneware.
Terra-cotta.
Statuary porcelain.
Tiles.
Bricks.

Class 17.

Manufactures from mineral and other substances for building or decoration.

Such as—
Cement.
Plaster.
Imitation marble.

Class 18.

Engineering, architectural, and building contrivances.

Such as—
Diving apparatus.
Warming apparatus.
Ventilating apparatus.
Filtering apparatus.
Lighting contrivances.
Drainage contrivances.
Electric and pneumatic bells.

<p><i>Class 19.</i> Arms, ammunition, and stores not included in Class 20.</p>	<p>Such as— Cannon. Small-arms. Fowling-pieces. Swords. Shot and other projectiles. Camp equipage. Equipments.</p>	<p><i>Class 37.</i> Leather, and skins unwrought and wrought.</p>	<p>Such as— Saddlery. Harness. Whips. Portmanteaus. Furs.</p>
<p><i>Class 20.</i> Explosive substances.</p>	<p>Such as— Gunpowder. Gun cotton. Dynamite. Fog-signals. Percussion caps. Fireworks. Cartridges.</p>	<p><i>Class 38.</i> Articles of clothing.</p>	<p>Such as— Hats of all kinds. Caps and bonnets. Hosiery. Gloves. Boots and shoes. Other ready-made clothing.</p>
<p><i>Class 21.</i> Naval architectural contrivances and naval equipments not included in classes 19 and 20.</p>	<p>Such as— Bonts. Anchors. Chain cables. Rigging.</p>	<p><i>Class 39.</i> Paper (except paper hangings), stationery, printing, and book-binding.</p>	<p>Such as— Envelopes. Sealing wax. Pens (except gold pens). Ink. Playing cards. Blotting cases. Copying presses.</p>
<p><i>Class 22.</i> Carriages.</p>	<p>Such as— Railway carriages. Waggons. Railway trucks. Velocipedes. Bath chairs.</p>	<p><i>Class 40.</i> Goods manufactured from india-rubber and gutta-percha not included in other classes.</p>	
<p><i>Class 23.</i> Cotton yarn and thread.</p>		<p><i>Class 41.</i> Furniture and upholstery.</p>	<p>Such as— Paper hangings. Papier-mâché. Mirrors. Mattresses.</p>
<p><i>Class 24.</i> Cotton piece goods of all kinds.</p>		<p><i>Class 42.</i> Substances used as food, or as ingredients in food.</p>	<p>Such as— Cereals. Pulses. Olive oil. Hops. Malt. Dried fruits. Tea. Sago. Salt. Sugar. Preserved meats. Confectionery. Oil cakes. Pickles. Vinegar. Beer clarifiers.</p>
<p><i>Class 25.</i> Cotton goods not included in Classes 23, 24, or 38.</p>			
<p><i>Class 26.</i> Linen and hemp yarn and thread.</p>			
<p><i>Class 27.</i> Linen and hemp piece goods.</p>			
<p><i>Class 28.</i> Linen and hemp goods not included in classes 26, 27 and 50.</p>			
<p><i>Class 29.</i> Jute yarns and tissues, and other articles made of Jute not included in Class 50.</p>			
<p><i>Class 30.</i> Silk, spun, thrown, or sewing.</p>			
<p><i>Class 31.</i> Silk piece goods.</p>			
<p><i>Class 32.</i> Other silk goods not included in classes 30 and 31.</p>			
<p><i>Class 33.</i> Yarns of wool, worsted, or hair.</p>			
<p><i>Class 34.</i> Cloths and stuffs of wool, worsted, or hair.</p>			
<p><i>Class 35.</i> Woollen and worsted and hair goods not included in classes 33 and 34.</p>			
<p><i>Class 36.</i> Carpets, floor-cloth, and oil-cloth.</p>	<p>Such as— Drugget. Mats and matting. Rugs.</p>	<p><i>Class 43.</i> Fermented liquors and spirits.</p> <p><i>Class 44.</i> Mineral and aerated waters, natural and artificial, including ginger beer.</p> <p><i>Class 45.</i> Tobacco, whether manufactured or unmanufactured.</p> <p><i>Class 46.</i> Seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes.</p> <p><i>Class 47.</i> Candles, common soap, detergents, illuminating, heating, or lubricating oils, matches, and starch, blue, and other preparations for laundry purposes.</p> <p><i>Class 48.</i> Perfumery (including toilet articles, preparations for the teeth and hair, and perfumed soap).</p>	<p>Such as— Beer. Cyder. Wine. Whisky. Liqueurs.</p>

Class 49.

Games of all kinds.
Archery.
Fishing tackle.
Toys.

Such as —
Billiard tables.
Roller skates.
Fishing nets and lines.

Class 50.

- Miscellaneous, including—
- (1.) Goods manufactured from ivory, bone, wood, not included in other classes.
 - (2.) Goods manufactured from straw or grass, not included in other classes.
 - (3.) Goods manufactured from animal and vegetable substances, not included in other classes.
 - (4.) Tobacco pipes.
 - (5.) Umbrellas, walking sticks, brushes, and combs.
 - (6.) Furniture cream, plate powder.
 - (7.) Taraulins, tents, rick-cloths, rope, twine.
 - (8.) Buttons of all kinds other than of precious metal or imitations thereof.
 - (9.) Packing and hose of all kinds.
 - (10.) Goods not included in the foregoing classes.

Such as —
Coopers' wares.

GENERAL NOTE.

Any wares made of mixed materials (for example, of both cotton and silk) shall be included in such one of the classes appropriated to those materials as the registrar may decide.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FEES.

The following fees shall be payable to the registrar on or for the following occasions or purposes:—

	£	s.	d.
1. On application to register one trade mark for one or more articles included in one class ...	1	0	0
2. On application to register more than one trade mark for one or more articles included in one class, for each additional trade mark after the first ...	0	10	0
3. On application to register a trade mark in respect of goods in different classes, for every class after the first to which such trade mark is extended, an additional fee of ...	0	2	0
4. For registration of one trade mark ...	1	0	0
5. Where the same person is registered at the same time for more than one trade mark, for registration of each additional mark after the first ...	0	10	0
6. Where the same person is registered at the same time for the same trade mark in respect of goods in different classes, for the registration of one mark in each class after the first an additional fee of ...	0	2	0
7. For entering notice of opposition ...	2	0	0
8. For registering subsequent proprietor ...	1	0	0
9. For altering address on the register ...	0	5	0
10. For every entry in the register of a rectification thereof or an alteration therein, not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0
11. For continuance of mark at expiration of fourteen years ...	2	0	0
12. Additional fee where fee is paid within three months after expiration of fourteen years ...	1	0	0
13. Additional fee for restoration of trade mark when removed for non-payment of fee ...	2	0	0
14. For certificate ...	1	0	0
15. For inspecting register, for every quarter of an hour ...	0	1	0

16. For office copy of documents, 2d. per £ s. d.
folio, but never less than ... 0 1 0
17. Settling a special case by registrar ... 2 0 0

Note.

If a copy of a trade mark is required for any purpose, such copy shall be supplied by or at the expense of the applicant.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

FORM OF STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ONE TRADE MARK.

I,* [John Jones, of Moon Street, in the town of Birmingham, pharmaceutical chymist,] apply to be registered as proprietor of a Trade mark† [being a goat's head and neck with a gold collar attached thereto], and which is represented in the paper annexed hereto.

I desire that the said trade mark may be registered in respect of the description of goods following contained in [Class I, that is to say, acids, including pigments, mineral dyes].

§ This paragraph may be omitted if the trade mark was not used before the 13th of August 1875.

¶ Here insert date. || The — day of — 187 .
¶ Here insert signature. (Signed) John Jones.¶

FORM B.

FORM OF STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF MORE THAN ONE TRADE MARK.

I,* [John Jones, of Moon Street, in the town of Birmingham, pharmaceutical chymist,] apply to be registered as proprietor of the following trade marks, numbered from "1" to .

The trade marks are described as follows; that is to say,

No. 1 is† and is represented on paper 1 annexed hereto.

No. 2 is† and is represented on paper 2 annexed hereto [and so forth].

I desire that the said trade marks may be registered in respect of the descriptions of goods following; that is to say,

As to No. 1, in respect of the following goods contained in class ‡

As to No. 2, in respect of the following goods contained in class ‡ [and so forth].

§ I have used the trade marks numbered [respectively] and in respect of the goods for which I desire them to be registered for years before the 13th of August 1875.

¶ Here insert date. || The — day of — 187 .
¶ Here insert signature. (Signed) John Jones.¶

FORM C.

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ONE TRADE MARK.

I A. B. of do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as follows:—

(1.) The statement signed by me and dated the — day of —, and marked with the letter "A," and shown to me at the time of making this declaration is true:

(2.) The description of the trade mark in such statement is a true description of the trade mark for the registration of which I apply:

(3.) I am lawfully entitled to the use of the trade mark, of which the said description is a true description.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.'"

Signed *A. B.*

Declared before me

NOTE.—*The above Form will require to be altered so as to suit an application for the registration of more than one trade mark.*

FORM D.

FORM OF DECLARATION* TO ACCOMPANY STATEMENT ON APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF ONE TRADE MARK.

* This Form is to be used when the Declaration is made out of the United Kingdom.

I *A. B.* of do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, as follows:

- (1.) The statement signed by me, and dated the day of , and marked with the letter "A," and shown to me at the time of making this declaration is true:
- (2.) The description of the trade mark in such statement is a true description of the trade mark for the registration of which I apply:
- (3.) I am lawfully entitled to the use of the trade mark of which the said description is a true description.

(Signed) *A. B.*

Declared before me

NOTE.—*The above Form will require to be altered so as to suit an application for the registration of more than one trade mark.*

FORM E.

FORM OF ASSIGNMENT OF TRADE MARK.

* Here enter number or other means of identifying trade mark in register.

Trade mark, class

Name

Place of business

I† *A. B.* of

in the county of

† Alter as necessary if there be more than one proprietor.

ation of registration at

being registered proprietor of the trade mark above particularly described, in consideration of pounds paid to me by *E. F.*, carrying on business at

F. & Co., hereby assign the said trade mark to the said *E. F.*, together with the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal, this day of

18

(Signed)

Executed by the above-named *A. B.*, in the presence of

[insert description and place of residence.]

Executed by the above-named *E. F.*, in the presence of

FORM F.

DECLARATION BY TRANSMITTER APPLYING TO BE REGISTERED AS PROPRIETOR.

Trade mark, class , No. *

* Here enter number or other means of identifying trade mark in register.

Name of owner

Firm

Place of business.

- (1.) I†, the undersigned *A. B.* of the county of

† Alter accordingly, if more than one person makes the declaration.

‡ Alter accordingly to circumstances.

carrying on business at in the county of

, declare as follows:

I declare that *A. B.*, the registered proprietor of the trade mark above described§
 § Alter according to circumstances. [died at in the county of , having first made his will, dated the day of , whereby he appointed me executor and I proved [or confirmed] his said will on the day of in the Court of], or [died at in the county of on the day of , intestate, and letters of administration of his estate and effects were [confirmation as executor of the said was] on the day of duly granted to me by the Court of]:

Or,

I declare, that [the estate of] *C. D.*, the registered proprietor of the trade mark above described, was on the day of duly† [adjudged a bankrupt] [sequestrated], and that I was on the day of appointed trustee of the [sequestrated] estate of the said *C. D.*, and I am by law entitled to be registered as proprietor of the said trade mark in place of the said *C. D.*:

Or,

I declare, that on the day of I intermarried with and am now the husband of *C. D.*, the registered proprietor of the trade mark above described; and † I declare that on such marriage the interest of the said *C. D.* in the said trade mark and in the goodwill of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark is registered became by law vested in me, and that I am entitled to be registered as owner of the said trade mark in place of the said *C. D.*, and I declare that *C. D.* is the person referred to in the annexed certificate.

- (2.) I am lawfully entitled to the goodwill ‡ of the business concerned in the goods with respect to which the trade mark so transmitted to me is registered.

‡ If the declarant is entitled only to some share in the goodwill, the share must be specified.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled 'An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.'"

(Signed)

Dated at the day of 18

Made and subscribed by the above-named *A. B.* in the presence of me,

(Signed)

APPENDIX I.

Instructions to Persons applying for the Registration of Trade Marks.

Forms of Application will be found at page 25 of the Rules under the Trade Marks Registration Act. The Applicant should carefully read over Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11, relating to Application for Registry, and attend to the notes attached to the forms in the third schedule to the Rules.

All applications must be made in the English language.

The attention of Applicants is called to the following points:

The Declaration.

1. Declarations made in the United Kingdom are made under the authority of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cap. 62. (vide Rule 65), and should conclude in the form set out in

that Act,—“And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the session of Parliament held in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled ‘An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament, intituled ‘An Act for the more effectual abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.’”

2. The Declaration must be made before a Justice of the Peace or before a Commissioner for administering oaths (*vide* Rule 65). If made before a Commissioner, it should bear a 2s. 6d. Inland Revenue impressed stamp.

3. Declarations made out of the United Kingdom are not made under the authority of the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. cap. 62, and should not conclude with the statutory termination above quoted, but should be made strictly in accordance with Form D. of the third schedule of the Rules; such Declarations do not require an Inland Revenue stamp.

4. Declarations made out of Her Majesty's dominions may, in cases where it is impracticable to make them before a British consular officer, be subscribed before a mayor, whose signature or official seal must, however, be certified by a British consular officer, or by the Consul of the nation, in London.

5. The Declaration, and the Statement on Application, should bear the ordinary signature of the person or persons by whom made. The trading name under which the business is carried on must also be stated in every case.

6. If the Application is made by a partner, secretary, or manager of a firm or corporate body, the Declaration and Statement should be made as “on behalf of” such firm or body, and the capacity in which the person signing the documents is acting should be stated.

7. In filling up the first paragraph of the Declaration the day of the month and the year should be stated.

The Statement on Application.

FORM A. OR B.

1. The Statement should be certified as an exhibit to the Declaration by the authority before whom the latter document is declared.

2. It should give an accurate description of the Mark, specifying any words, &c., forming a conspicuous part of the Mark. It should also specify *separately for each class* the description or descriptions of Goods in respect of which the Mark is applied for.

3. Ornamental or coloured groundwork, such as plaids or checks, &c., cannot be claimed as part of a mark unless it is included within the mark by some border or lines which should be referred to in the statement.

4. Where part of a label or mark consists of words or figures which vary with the different goods or qualities of goods to which the mark is applied, these variable parts should not be set out in the description of the mark, but should be referred to in general terms as “printed matter” or “other words referring to the goods to which the mark is applied,” in which case these parts may appear in the representations in one variety, or the applicant may leave these parts of the mark or label blank, describing the blank spaces as “to be filled according to the quality or description of the goods with printed matter,” or as “to be filled with other words, &c.,” as above.

5. Attention should further be paid to the following points:—

Applications for the Registry of Trade Marks in Class 7 should only be made in respect of the larger kinds of agricultural and horticultural implements and machines; for all the smaller descriptions of metal implements, such as gardening, draining, excavating, and mining tools, other than with a cutting edge, application should be made in Class 13.

Marks for the under-mentioned goods should be claimed in Class 50:

Bags, sacks, tarpaulins, rick-cloths, tents brattice, cloth. Brushes (except artists' brushes) and combs. Buttons of all kinds, other than of precious metals or imitations thereof.

Cordage, rope, twine.

Coopers' wares.

Flasks.

Fuel (patent and artificial).

Furniture cream, plate powder, polishing paste.

Grindstones, oilstones, hones, emery.

Hoss.

Packing.

Representations.

1. The Representations accompanying an Application must be sent in duplicate, each Representation upon a separate half sheet of foolscap paper, and with a margin of not less than one inch and a half on the left-hand side of the page.

2. Representations of a larger size than foolscap may be folded, but all such Representations must be mounted on linen.

3. Representations should be not only of a durable nature but of such a kind as will admit of their being preserved bound together in volumes as records of the property of the Applicants.

4. No Representation or part of a Representation supplied for the purposes of Registration should be in pencil or be merely punched upon paper or stamped or embossed.

5. The two Representations must in all cases be exactly similar.

6. The words “Registered,” “Copyright,” “Entered at Stationers' Hall,” to “counterfeit this is forgery,” will not be registered under the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, and, therefore, should not appear upon the Representations supplied for the purpose of Registration, nor in the Description of Marks given in the Statement on Application.

7. The engraver's or printer's name should not appear upon the Representations.

Marks not used before the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875.

1. The definition of a Trade Mark not used prior to the passing of the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, is given in the 10th section of that Act, as follows:—

“A Trade Mark consists of one or more of the following essential particulars; that is to say,

“A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or

“A written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm; or

“A distinctive device, mark, heading, label, or ticket;

“and there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words, or figures, or combination of letters, words or figures.

All Marks, therefore, which it is desired to register, and which were not used prior to the passing of the Act, must consist of one or more of the above essential particulars.

2. The following devices, designs, or words will not be registered as new marks or parts of new marks:

Representations of Her Majesty the Queen, or of any member of the Royal Family, or of Foreign Sovereigns.

Royal or national arms, crests, or mottoes.

Representations of the Royal Crown or of National flags.

Arms of counties, cities, and boroughs within the United Kingdom.

Prize or exhibition medals.

The words “trade mark,” “patent,” “warranted,” “guaranteed.”

Words of advertisement, or words indicating the special quality of the goods to which the mark is applied, such as “pure,” “genuine,” “excellent,” “unequalled, &c.”

Fees.

Fees will not be received in cash. They may be paid by a Post Office Order payable to the Registrar at the General Post Office, London; or, if they exceed five pounds, may be paid by a cheque drawn to the “Registrar of Trade Marks or Bearer,” and crossed “Bank of England.”

Each application for the registry of a Trade Mark or Marks must be accompanied by a statement, on foolscap paper, of the following particulars:—

1. Name and address of applicant.

(Example.)

John Jones,
Moon Street,
Birmingham;
Pharmaceutical Chemist.

2. Account of fees for trade mark or marks required (Examples.)	£ s. d.
One trade mark in class 4	... 1 0 0
or	
Two trade marks in class 20	... 1 10 0
or	
One trade mark in four classes	... 1 6 0

The Post Office Orders or crossed cheques enclosed for payment of fees should be fastened to the form of account of fees.

The Abatement of fees is only allowed when more than one Mark is applied for in pursuance of the same Application (*vide* Rule 4).

Applications may be made either on printed forms or altogether in writing, and must be addressed as follows:—

The Registrar,
Trade Marks Registry Office.
Quality Court,
Chancery Lane,
London, W. C.

Printed Forms are not supplied by the Registry Office, but may be obtained at law stationers.

Applications may either be delivered by hand or sent prepaid by post, but an application will not be attended to unless it is accompanied by the proper fees specified in Schedule II. of the Rules.

Advertisements in Trade Marks Journal.

1. A Wood-block or Electrottype must be furnished for each Mark in each class, even though the Mark consists only of words.

2. The wood-blocks or Electrotypes furnished must correspond exactly with the representations accompanying the application, and must afford distinct impressions of the Marks.

3. The Blocks and Electrotypes need not be larger than is required to show the mark in a distinct manner; and provided the Mark is clearly represented, it is not necessary that it should be on a Block two inches square. The largest space available for the representation of any single mark is nine inches broad by eight inches deep.

4. No block should exceed two inches in *breadth* unless a larger size is necessary in order to show the mark distinctly.

5. The Number given by the Registrar should *not* be cut on the Block or Electrottype, but should only be marked upon the side or bottom in such a manner as to secure its identification.

6. A description of the manner in which the Mark is applied should not be cut on the Block.

7. All Blocks should be sent, together with the papers marked "Form 2," to the Office of the Registrar.

8. It would greatly facilitate the compilation of the Trade Marks Journal if each applicant would affix an impression of the mark from the Block, as cut for the Journal, to the Form 2 before forwarding it to the Trade Marks Registry Office.

Notice.

Copies of the Instructions and Rules and of each number of the Journal may be obtained, on payment of a shilling for each copy, of the following publishers:—

Knight and Co., 90, Fleet Street;
Stevens and Sons, 119, Chancery Lane;
E. Stanford, 55, Charing Cross;
Shaw and Sons, Fetter Lane;
Butterworths, 7, Fleet Street;
G. Downing, 8, Quality Court, Chancery Lane;
Trübner and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill;
Waterlow and Sons, "Limited," 24 and 25, Birch Lane, 60, 61, and 65, London Wall, and 49, Parliament Street;
J. M. Johnson and Sons, "Limited," 3, Castle Street, Holborn, and 56, Hatton Garden;
Palmer and Howe, 1, 3, and 5, Bond Street, Manchester;
Alex. Thom, 87 and 88, Abbey Street, Dublin;
and
A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

Copies will also be sent by post by any of the above publishers on a prepaid application, containing the name and address of the sender, and accompanied with a Post Office Order for the amount due in respect of the copies required.

Trade Marks Registry Office, H. READER LACK,
4, Quality Court, Registrar,
Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.

15th September 1876.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. J. V. Woodman, Barrister-at-law, is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Reporter for the Indian Law Reports, and will hold in addition, until further orders, the appointment of Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta, doing the duties of both offices.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Port William, the 5th February 1877.

No. 88.—Messrs. G. B. Pasley and W. G. Probyn are permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 97.—Messrs. J. E. Bridges and E. F. Roche, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma their arrival at Rangoon on the 1st December last.

No. 99.—The services of Mr. T. J. Chichele Plowden, C.S., Inspector General of Police in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

No. 102.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. M. Lind to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 6th February 1877.

No. 24.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain W. F. Trotter, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Assam, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Assistant Commissioners.

SANITARY.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 13.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major S. C. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Provinces, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major J. M. Cunningham, or until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 26.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. George Peck, Chief Officer of the Steamer *Tenasserim*, to be Harbour Master of Port Blair, in the room of Mr. C. Darwood, deceased.

EDUCATION.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 15.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. G. Thompson, President, High School, Jubulpore, in the Central Provinces, to be Inspector of Schools, 4th Grade, *vice* Mr. J. Deardon, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 21.—The Reverend E. G. Davis, Chaplain of Mhow, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 23.—ERRATUM.—In Home Department Notification No. 1, dated the 11th ultimo, line 9, for "31st October 1876," read "31st October 1866."

The 9th February 1877.

No. 29.—The services of the Reverend K. E. Barrow, M.A., Chaplain of Morar, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 19th instant, or subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment.

No. 30.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend W. J. Hunt, B.A., Chaplain of Dharmasala, to be Chaplain of Morar.

No. 32.—The services of the Reverend J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A., Chaplain of Fyzabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment.

No. 34.—APPOINTMENT.—The Reverend C. R. Tollemache, M.A., Officiating Chaplain of Meerut, to be Chaplain of Fyzabad.

No. 39.—The Reverend John Jefforis Bartlett Coles, M.A., and the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

Messrs. Coles and Deedes reported their arrival in India on the 23rd ultimo and 8th instant, respectively.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Fort William, the 7th February 1877.

No. 19.—The services of Major Godwin-Austen, Deputy Superintendent in the Topographical Survey, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Trustees, Indian Museum, from the 1st instant to the end of September next.

EMIGRATION.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 14.—Under Section 12, Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Dr. James Cromarty, Civil Medical Officer of Goálpára, to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Dhubri, and to invest him with all the powers of a Medical Inspector under the said Act. The powers conferred on Dr. Cromarty shall be exercised within the local limits of the district of Goálpára only.

This Notification will have retrospective effect from the date on which Dr. Cromarty assumed charge of his duties at Goálpára.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 6th February 1877.

No. 235P.—With reference to Notification No. 1686P, dated 20th July 1876, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr. Carl Kapp as Consul for the German Empire at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

GENERAL.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 337G.—Sheik Hissam-ud-din, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, held charge of the current duties of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, from the 18th to the 27th November 1876, during Major Mayne's absence on privilege leave.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 348G.—The services of Surgeon H. Johnstone, Residency Surgeon, Mandalay, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell.

No. 350G.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell, of the Madras Medical Department, to be Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, *vice* Surgeon H. Johnstone, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 7th February 1877.

No. 717.—Mr. R. W. Lodwick, Bombay Civil Service, made over charge of the Offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, to Mr. W. Donald, before noon, on the 29th January 1877.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 792.—Mr. T. H. Biggs received charge of the Offices of Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle, from Mr. H. G. Cowie, B.A., after noon, on the 2nd February 1877.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &C.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 646.—The Governor General in Council directs that the words “ Military Department ” be substituted for the words “ Controller of Military Accounts ” in the second sentence of the Note at the head of Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 805.—Statement of the Amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the Amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency.

DATE.	Circles of Issue.					Currency Notes in Circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st January 1877	...	Calcutta	...	...	...	5,66,48,335	99,31,497	69,30,896	2,94,80,903	4,53,43,295
Ditto	...	Madras	...	...	...	1,14,65,580	39,40,360	...	60,00,000	99,40,280
Ditto	...	Bombay	...	...	...	3,74,25,370	1,68,41,828	1,61,17,349	1,58,00,000	4,87,58,675
Ditto	...	Allahabad	...	...	...	70,48,635	58,71,806	...	31,00,000	69,71,606
Ditto	...	Lahore	...	...	...	55,24,405	27,71,585	...	28,00,000	60,71,585
Ditto	...	Calcutt	...	...	...	16,12,370	4,94,930	...	7,00,000	11,94,930
Ditto	...	Cooonada	...	...	...	11,89,395	6,00,335	...	5,00,000	11,00,335
Ditto	...	Nagpore	...	...	...	9,00,630	3,82,020	...	6,00,000	9,82,020
Ditto	...	Kurrachee	...	...	...	20,24,665	8,88,165	...	12,00,000	15,88,165
Ditto	...	Akola	...	...	...	5,24,190	4,11,615	...	8,00,000	7,11,615
					TOTAL	18,43,62,475	4,13,33,238	2,30,48,244	5,99,80,903	12,43,62,475

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 799.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 1 (a and b) under Section 29 of the Acting Allowance Code :—

1. Unless under special orders by the Director General, an Officer of the Post Office can count time only under Section 28, and can count under Part I of that Section only so much time as is continuous.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 802.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 4 under Section 123 of the Civil Pension Code :—

4. In the case of the Narora Branch Railway and Tramway, the Government of the North-Western Provinces exercises the powers of the Director of State Railways under these Rules.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 807.—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1876-77.

					LATEST MONTH.			ELEVEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND TEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.		
					Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.
					£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	...	...	...	...	458,800	485,493	26,693	4,959,628	5,510,731	551,103
Bombay	...	...	...	...	211,891	220,560	8,669	2,150,532	2,463,541	313,009
				TOTAL	670,691	706,053	35,362	7,110,160	7,974,272	864,112

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*Fort William, the 6th February 1877.***APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.****No. 106.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—**

Lieutenant P. A. Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the 23rd January 1877, to fill an existing vacancy.

*The 9th February 1877.***No. 107.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—***2nd Punjab Cavalry.*

Lieutenant A. F. Cotton, Wing Officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, and Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant E. C. Dowse.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant J. A. H. Pollock, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Lieutenant F. G. Maltby, appointed to the 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant O. C. Radford, 1st Battalion 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, *vice* Captain W. B. Aislabie, officiating as Wing Commander.

No. 108.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Carbery Egan, Bengal Staff Corps.
24th January 1877.

No. 109.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William
Bannerman, Bombay Staff
Corps.

3rd February
1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel William
Ryrie Alexander, Bombay
Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas
Scott, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel William
Bolton Girdlestone, Bengal
Staff Corps.

4th February
1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus
Frederick Williams, Madras
Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter
John Vizard, Madras Staff
Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus
Phillip Chesshyre, Bombay
Staff Corps.

5th February
1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas
Spence Hawks, Madras Staff
Corps.

No. 110.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major J. Gibbons, Army Medical Department, Madras, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, with effect from the date of his arrival in Calcutta, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General T. Crawford, M.D., appointed Principal Medical Officer in Ireland.

Dr. Gibbons is appointed to the Medical Superintendence of the Allahabad Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office.

No. 111.—VETERINARY DEPARTMENT—

Staff Veterinary Surgeon F. F. Collins, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Circle, and Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal, is confirmed in those appointments, with effect from the 29th October 1876, *vice* Principal Veterinary Surgeon A. Turnbull, retired.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 112.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. deWolski, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Port Blair, are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No. 32, dated the 31st January 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 113.—The services of Lieutenant G. U. Browne, 40th Foot, are placed *temporarily* at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for appointment on His Honor's personal staff.

No. 114.—The services of Surgeon W. A. C. Roe, Medical Department, in medical charge, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed *temporarily* at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

HONORS AND REWARDS.**No. 115.—GOOD SERVICE PENSION—**

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned officer, with effect from the 1st September 1876, in room of Colonel W. D. Aitken, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Colonel JOHN GORDON PETRIE, C. B., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery.

Colonel Petrie served throughout the operations in Sind in 2nd Lieutenant ... 11th June 1841. 1843, including the battles of Lieutenant ... 28th February 1843. 1843, including the battles of Captain ... 31st December 1853. 1843, including the battles of Brevet-Major ... 20th July 1858. 1843, including the battles of Lieutenant-Colonel ... 18th February 1861. 1843, including the battles of Brevet-Colonel ... 18th February 1860. 1843, including the battles of Colonel ... 26th April 1866. 1843, including the battles of

surrender of Omerkote (Medal); commanded 2nd troop, Horse Artillery, throughout the operations in Rajpootana, in 1857-58, including the attack on Awab, siege and capture of Kotah, and battle of the Bunass (Medal and Brevet-Major); commanded the Artillery throughout the Abyssinian campaign from 1st January 1868, and was present at the action of Arogee and capture of Magdala —(mentioned in despatches; C.B. and Medal.)

RETIREMENTS.

No. 116.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £325-7-0, with effect from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Nembhard, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 117.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with the capitalized value of the additional annuity, *viz.*, £5,143, with effect from the 15th March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and capitalized value are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) James Anthony Steel, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Bharaich, Oudh.

No. 118.—Surgeon-Major Theodore Duka, M.D., Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum from the 22nd March 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 119.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1876, 11th Hussars, *for* Syce "Jughan," *read* Syce "Inghan."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 120.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel James Crofton, Royal Engineers, Inspector General of Irrigation, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Civil Works Branch, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Thornton Stewart, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, Public Works Department, Bengal,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 7th March 1877.

Surgeon-Major John Richardson, M.B., Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination, Benares Division,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain George Thomas Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Evans Hallett, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain James Dundas, V.C., Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Special Military Works, Simla. Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department,—private affairs,

for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon John Henry Newman, M.D., Medical Department, in medical charge, Political Agency, Jodhpore,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Arthur Stephen, M.B., Medical Department, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 121.—Major William Walker Pemberton, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

No. 122.—The grant of furlough on private affairs to Captain C. A. Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent, 3rd Class, Assistant to the Agent Governor General, Rajpootana, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, Jeypore, in G. G. O. No. 75 of 1877, is cancelled.

No. 123.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 952 of 1875, Major H. S. Jarrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, is granted an extension of furlough to the 11th January 1877.

No. 124.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. S. Macbean, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General,—Bombay, 27th January 1877.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Æ. Perkins, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Major H. S. Jarrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,—Bombay, 11th January 1877.

Major W. W. Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Umballa District, Punjab—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Major R. C. B. Pemberton, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Surgeon-Major R. H. Perkins, Medical Department, in medical charge, 6th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Bombay, 2nd February 1877.

Captain J. Hill, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—Bombay, 27th January 1877.

Captain C. R. Pennington, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 13th Bengal Lancers,—Bombay, 31st January 1877.

Surgeon W. F. Murray, M.B., Medical Department,—Fort William, 2nd February 1877.

Surgeon H. Boyd, Medical Department, in medical charge, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 2nd February 1877.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Litster, Head Clerk, Office of

the Assistant Adjutant General (for Musketry) at Army Head Quarters,—Bombay, 31st January 1877.

No. 125.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Surgeon-Major H. W. Graham, Medical Department, G. G. O. No. 1178 of 1876,—*Australia*, 1st December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain J. C. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1040 of 1876,—*Nepaul*, 4th December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain A. D. Strettell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876,—*Nepaul*, 4th December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876,—*Nepaul*, 4th December 1876, from Bombay.

Major E. L. Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1052 of 1876,—*Cathay*, 11th December 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. E. Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1167 of 1876,—*Trenacria*, 13th December 1876, from Bombay.

Major B. R. Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1264 of 1876,—*Mirzapore*, 18th December 1876, from Bombay.

Captain G. W. Willock, General List, Cavalry, G. G. O. No. 1288 of 1876,—*Mirzapore*, 18th December 1876, from Bombay.

Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1272 of 1876,—*Serapis*, 19th December 1876, from Bombay.

Major A. Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 9 of 1877,—*Assiria*, 15th January 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant A. C. Talbot, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1235 of 1876,—*Malwa*, 22nd January 1877, from Bombay.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 126.—FURLOUGH—

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having decided to give retrospective effect to the privilege of drawing their furlough pay at the rate of exchange of 2s. the rupee,

granted to those Officers who elected the furlough rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871, it is notified that all Officers who may desire that their arrears of pay may be issued to their Agents in England, should make application to that effect through the Government of the Presidency to which they belong.

No. 127.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that G. G. O. No. 813 of 1876 does not apply to Officers in Command of Divisions and Brigades.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 27th January to 9th February 1877 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
9th Lancers	Captain W. C. Clayton	26th December 1876	Delhi.		
Royal Artillery	Major E. C. W. Campbell	3rd February 1877	Mooltan.		
Bengal Staff Corps	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Gillespie	7th February 1877	Dera Ghasee Khan.		

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 29th January 1877.

No. 27.—Captain H. W. Pierson, R.E., on return from furlough, is appointed to the Public Works Department, with the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

The 3rd February 1877.

No. 37.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Provincial Branch, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 38.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred from the North-Western Provinces, Provincial and Irrigation Branches, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Lieutenant G. H. M. Bellasis, S.C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Provincial).

Mr. C. L. Bickers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (Provincial).

Mr. N. A. Graydon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Irrigation.

No. 39.—The services of Lieutenant J. S. Nicholson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on duty in connection with the proposed Railway Conference, are replaced at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from 1st February 1877.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 40.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 24th November 1876, *vice* Mr. J. Barry, Overseer, 1st Grade, deceased :—

Shama Churn Dey, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, to Overseer, 1st Grade, permanent.
Nathoo Ram, Overseer, 2nd Grade, to temporary Overseer, 1st Grade.

No. 41.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Conductor J. Walsh, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, the following Upper Subordinates attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department will revert to their substantive grades, with effect from 16th November 1876 :—

Mr. P. Kelly, to Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Sergeant M. Hanley, to Overseer, 1st Grade.
Nathooram, to Overseer, 2nd Grade.

No. 42.—Mr. P. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 25th October 1876.

No. 43.—M. A. Trimalcherry is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, with effect from 1st October 1876, and posted to Mysore.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 484, dated 29th November 1876.

The 6th February 1877.

No. 44.—The following Upper Subordinates, now on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department from the dates specified :—

Mr. J. G. Hamer, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, from 21st May 1874.
Modhoosudun Ghosal, Supervisor, 1st Grade, from 7th March 1874.
Omer Ally, Overseer, 1st Grade, from 5th September 1873.
Kader Nath Banerjee, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from 8th December 1873.

No. 45.—The following temporary Upper Subordinates on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways are confirmed in their respective Grades, from the dates specified :—

Mr. D. Bewell, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, 14th January 1873.
Mr. J. A. Edwards, Supervisor, 1st Grade, 31st May 1873.
Mr. G. Winmill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, 17th November 1875.

No. 46.—The following Officers are temporarily transferred to Bombay for Famine Relief Works :—

From North-Western Provinces, Irrigation.

Mr. G. C. Kauntze, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

From Punjab, Provincial.

Lieutenant R. de Villamil, R.E., Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

From Punjab, Irrigation.

Mr. D. McMordie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. H. Daniell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mr. C. A. Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. S. Rebsch, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The 7th February 1877.

No. 47.—Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, and Sergeant J. Battman, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bengal, are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 48.—Mr. C. Blair, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from British Burmah Railway Establishment to the Simla Imperial Circle.

Mr Blair joined his appointment on 18th January 1877.

No. 49.—With reference to Public Works Notification No. 33 of 1st February 1877, Colonel C. H. Dickens, C.S.I., R.A., made over charge of the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Major General Crommelin, C.B., R.E., on the afternoon of the 6th February 1877.

No. 50.—The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal, Irrigation Branch, to Madras and Bombay respectively, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

To Madras.

Sergeant T. Green, Overseer, 1st Grade.
Mr. B. Marshall, Overseer, 2nd Grade.

To Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade.
„ R. J. Beckwith, Overseer, 1st Grade.

The 8th February 1877.

No. 51.—With reference to Notification No. 413, dated 11th October 1876, Baboo Sreekisto Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Bengal, is transferred to the Military Works Branch, instead of Haran Chunder Bose.

No. 52.—The under-mentioned officer and subordinates are temporarily transferred from North-Western Provinces, Provincial Establishment, to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Captain H. A. Graves, R.A., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. W. Ellison, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.
„ J. D. Gash, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade.
„ J. Edwards, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

No. 53.—Major D. Ward, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, and appointed to the charge of the 5th Circle of Military Works, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Browne, R.E.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 54.—Mr. C. H. G. Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, having reported his return to duty on the 2nd February 1877, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by the Director of State Railways (Notification No. 50, dated 13th March 1876) is cancelled.

Mr. Jenkinson is allowed the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment in Bombay.

No. 55.—Mr. G. S. Duff, Officiating Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted 7 days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 486 of 30th November 1876.

No. 56.—Consequent on the return to duty of Major-General MacLagan, R.E., Chief Engineer

and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department, Major-General A. Taylor, C.B., R.E., reverts to his substantive appointment of Chief Engineer, Military Works Branch, the duties of which office he assumed on the afternoon of the 19th January 1877.

TELEGRAPH.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 57.—With the consent of the Government of India, Colonel D. G. Robinson, R.E., Director General of Telegraphs, assumed charge of his office at Bombay on the forenoon of the 2nd February 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *R.E., Major-Genl.*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. } Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1877.

*Offices opened and closed during the month of
January 1877.*

Name of Station.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
*Akote ...	West Berars ...	1st ...	Re-opened.
Benwur ...	Rajputana ...	31st ...	Closed.
Delhi Imperial Assemblage Camp.	Punjab ...	15th ...	Closed.
Koliabar ...	Assam ...	16th ...	Opened.
Nowgong ...	Assam ...	1st ...	Opened.
Ongole ...	Madras Presidency	9th ...	Opened.

* Season Office.

ALBERT CAPPEL,

Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 3rd February 1877.

No. 7.—Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred temporarily to the Madras Famine Works, under orders from the Government of India, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th January 1877, on which date he left Mhow for Cuddapah.

No. 8.—Twenty days' privilege leave granted to Mr. W. Mulville, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, in Notification No. 55, dated 16th December 1876, is cancelled.

No. 9.—Mr. C. E. Gael, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary 3rd Grade), is allowed eighteen months' furlough out of India, with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 1st March 1877, or from such other date as he may avail himself of it.

A. CADELL, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Jowla, the 5th February 1877.

No. 388 G.—The following Notifications are published in continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 98G, dated 18th January 1877 :—

- (1) Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., re-assumed charge of the office of Political Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, and 1st Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, from Major C. G. Gunning on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1876.
- (2) Major C. G. Gunning re-assumed charge of the office of 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, from Captain A. R. T. McRae on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1876.

C. K. M. WALTER,

Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 29th January 1877.

No. 7.—Major H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st Grade, is granted

two months' privilege leave from 17th instant, under Section 29 of the Civil Leave Code.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Hyderabad Residency, the 22nd January 1877.

No. 133.—Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Akola, is granted

* Under Section 28(d), thirty days' subsidiary Rule I, of the Civil Leave leave of absence on full* pay, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 31st January 1877.

No. 136.—Mr. R. D. Hare, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st February 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 22.—With reference to Residency Order, Notification No. 20, dated 13th January 1877, for "from the 18th to the 27th December last," read "from the 18th to the 27th November last."

By order,
C. B. EUAN SMITH, *Captain,*
1st Asstt. Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd February 1877.

No. 5.—Mr. J. F. Chew, Accountant, 1th Grade, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to that of the Executive Engineer, 2nd Peshawar Division, Military Works.

The 3rd February 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. M. J. Mulroney, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted sick leave from the 12th to 23rd January 1877, inclusive.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Lucknow, the 30th January 1877.

No. 5.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 39, dated the 31st July 1876, Barrack Sergeant Southcombe reported his arrival at Pachmarhi on the 25th instant, to relieve Barrack Ser-

geant G. Blake, who having taken his discharge, is proceeding to Europe.

No. 6.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 3, dated the 3rd instant, T. Permull Naidoo, Accountant, attached to the Pachmarhi Division, returned from the one month's privilege leave in the morning of the 25th instant, having availed himself of the leave on the 27th December 1876. The unexpired portion of his two days' leave is hereby cancelled.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 7.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 64, dated the 16th November last, Sergeant G. Booley, Overseer, 1st Grade, joined the Pyzabad Division, Military Works, on the 25th ultimo.

No. 8.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 4 of 20th ultimo, Sergeant G. Booley, Overseer, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, returned from the one month's privilege leave on the 24th ultimo.

The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 1st February 1877.

No. 3.—The following Barrack Masters temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, in Inspector General's Notification No. 104, dated 5th October 1876, and posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, for employment at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, were relieved of their duties on the forenoon of the 24th January 1877, and directed to proceed to join their own Divisions:—

Conductor B. Revell.
Deputy Assistant Commissary G. Blake.

No. 4.—The following Barrack Sergeants temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, in Inspector General's Notification No. 106, dated 21st October 1876, and posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, for employment at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, were relieved of their duties on the forenoon of the 24th January 1877, and directed to proceed to join their own Divisions:—

Sergeant T. Axe.
Sergeant W. Warren.
Sergeant C. Ingram.

R. TYNDALL,
Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

5th Circle.

Rawal Pindi, the 30th January 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. H. Conlan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the 1st Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, is granted twenty days' privilege leave which he availed himself of on the morning of 24th December 1876.

The 3rd February 1877.

No. 7.—Roodur Pershad, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Lahore Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for thirty-eight days,

from the 1st February 1877, or such date as this Upper Subordinate avails himself of it.

C. M. BROWNE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

7th Circle.

The 5th February 1877.

No. 170.—Sub-Conductor J. H. Quilter, Sub-Engineer, II Chakrata Division, availed himself of the twenty days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 8 of 22nd January 1877, from the forenoon of the 29th idem.

J. BIRNEY, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Supdg. Engr., 7th Circle, Mily. Works.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

8th February 1877 ... Rs. 5,037-8-8.

E. F. HARRISON,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
9th Feb. 1877. }

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st February 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. W. Nethersole, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, returned to India on the 12th January 1877, from the sick leave granted in Director's Notifications Nos. 181 of the 25th October 1875, and 156 of the 9th October 1876.

No. 18.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted twelve months' furlough and thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 19.—The services of Babu Prosono Coomar Ghose, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the 26th December 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 6th February 1877.

No. 3.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Engineer-in-Chief's Office to the 1st Division, with effect from the 1st instant.

JOSEPH BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 3rd February 1877.

No. 23.—With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 9 of 1877, posting Mr. R. W. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, this Officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of 16th November 1876, and is posted to the Peshawar Survey Division, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 29th November 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. J. D. M. Burton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to this Railway by Director of State Railways' Notification No. 9 of 1877, reported his arrival at Lahore on the afternoon of the 16th November 1876, and is posted to the Jhelum Division of the Jhelum Section, which Division he joined on the forenoon of the 24th November 1876.

No. 25.—Mr. J. D. M. Burton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Ravi Division. He left the former on the forenoon of the 16th December 1876, and joined the latter on the 18th idem.

No. 26.—In Notification No. 3, dated 6th January 1877, notifying return to duty from privilege leave of Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, for "on the afternoon of the 20th September 1876" read "on the afternoon of the 30th September 1876."

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mhow, the 3rd February 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. W. Johnstone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Fatehabad Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 20th January 1877, from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 80 of 6th December 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. B. V. Soobrow, Overseer, 2nd Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days from 8th February 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 31st January 1877.

No. 4.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, posted to the Rajputana State Railway under Director's Notification No. 9, dated 18th instant, reported arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 13th November 1876.

Mr. Cole joined the Ajmere Division, to which he has been posted, on the forenoon of 3rd December 1876.

No. 5.—Mr. H. J. Oddie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred temporarily to this Railway under the Director of State Railways' Noti-

fication No. 10, dated 15th January 1877, reported his arrival at Agra on the forenoon of the 24th November 1876, and was posted to the Agra Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th idem.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 6.—Mr. L. Harrington, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred under this Office Notification No. 58, dated 15th November 1876, from the Sambhar Division to the Central Office of Accounts, joined the latter on the 17th January 1877.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th January 1877.

No. 20.—With reference to Government of India Notification No. 459 of 6th November 1876, Mr. R. T. Mallett, Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 16th January and took over charge of the Upper Sind District on the afternoon of 23rd January 1877.

The 30th January 1877.

No. 22.—This Office Notification No. 93 of 23rd August 1876, granting two months' privilege leave to Mr. H. C. Graham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is cancelled.

The 1st February 1877.

No. 24.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper Sind to the Lower Sind District.

The 2nd February 1877.

No. 28.—The following transfers and postings have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), to the Bahawalpur Division.

Mr. E. F. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division.

Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Larkana Division.

Mr. D. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Kotri to the Sehwan Division.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Kotri Division.

Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sehwan Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 31st January 1877.

No. 14.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 526 of 22nd December 1876, Baboo Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Division, was relieved of his duties and reported his departure on the afternoon of the 17th January 1877, to join the Public Works Department, Oudh.

No. 15.—With reference to Director's Notification No. 9 of 18th January 1877, the under-mentioned Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, of the Royal Indian Engineering College, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway, and are posted to the respective Divisions:—

Name.	Date of joining.	Division to which posted.
Mr. R. S. T. Forenoon, 23rd Northern Routh.	December 1876.	Division, Saidpur.
Mr. J. M. Mon-tague, B.A.	Forenoon, 19th December 1876.	Southern Division, Atrai.

No. 16.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 24th January 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R. E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	1,05,98,400	13	9
Reserve Fund	...	...	16,71,164	2	5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	60,98,035	4	4
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	42,18,337	10	6
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,32,501	10 7	1,46,87,411	0	0	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,44,51,919	2	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,03,54,909	11 5				Balance with other Banks	...	...	5,95,401	13	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,34,78,161	2	2	Bullion	...	...	10,082	0	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	3,62,284	9	2	Dead Stock	...	...	10,44,248	11	11
Sundries	...	...	6,06,108	1	8	Stamps	...	...	11,308	12	5
						Sundries	...	...	4,45,512	10	7
									3,74,73,247	0	8
							Rs.	A. P.			
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,06,36,942	10 0	2,33,31,882	4	9
						Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,26,94,939	10 9			
TOTAL	...	...	6,08,05,129	5	5	TOTAL	...	...	6,08,05,129	5	5

BANK OF BENGAL; } J. GORDON,
Calcutta, 8th February 1877. } Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. A. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
2	Mukhopadhyay Haranchandra	...	Ditto.
3	Thomson, W. H.	...	Hugli College.
4	Mitra, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
5	Nagwant Sahay	...	Patna College.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar	...	Presidency College.
7	Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
8	{ Nag, Haradhan	...	Ditto.
	{ Basu, Jogendrachandra	...	Ditto.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
11	Das, Ramsaran	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Basu, Kalipada	...	Ditto.
13	Chakravarti, Byomkes	...	Presidency College.
14	Sen, Kalimohan	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
15	Lalchand	...	Lahore Government College.
16	Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar	...	Dacca College.
	{ Basu, Asvinikumar	...	Ditto.
17	{ Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
	{ Bomanjee Cowasjee	...	St. Xavier's College.
20	Dammilal	...	Agra College.
21	{ Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	...	Free Church Institution.
	{ Sen, Adharlal	...	Presidency College.
23	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	...	Hugli College.
24	Mitra, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
25	{ Ghose, Saradaprasad	...	Free Church Institution.
	{ „ Kalipada	...	Presidency College.
27	{ Bhattacharyya, Chandra Kumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	{ Majumdar, Kunjavihari	...	Free Church Institution.
	{ Datta, Mahinimohan	...	Teacher.
29	{ „ Ramlal	...	Presidency College.
	{ Syed, Khyrat Ahmed	...	Teacher.
32	Ghose, Priyanath	...	St. Xavier's College.
33	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
34	De, Brajendralal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	{ Izad Bakhsh	...	Hugli College.
35	{ Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
	{ Bandyopadhyay, Harinath	...	Ditto.
	{ Ray, Navadvipachandra	...	Free Church Institution.
39	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
40	{ Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan	...	Ditto.
	{ Baral, Nilmani	...	Ditto.
42	{ Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hugli College.
	{ Chattopadhyay, Isvarchaudra	...	Patna College.
44	Bhagwan Sahay	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Aikath, Saradakumar	...	Presidency College.
	Amjad Ali	...	Benares College.
	Ashraf Ali	...	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
	„ Mahadev	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	„ Rajendralal	...	Presidency College.
	„ Rakhalidas	...	Free Church Institution.
	„ Taraprasanna	...	Hugli College.
	Basak, Rashvihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
10	Bhaduri, Lalvihari	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Meghnath	...	Hugli College.
	„ Srischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Bhaumik, Dinavandhu	...	Free Church Institution.
	Chakravarti, Girischandra	...	Teacher.
	„ Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan	...	Canning College.
	„ Dvarkanath	...	Patna College.
	„ Sripati	...	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jadavchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
20	Das, Kamalanath	...	Dacca College.
	„ Prasannachandra	...	Teacher.
	„ Tarakchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Tarraprasanna	...	Teacher.
	Datta, Bijaykrishna	...	Presidency College.
	„ Kamalkrishna	...	Ditto.
	„ Mahinimohan	...	Hugli College.
	Dé, Advaityaprasad	...	Cathedral Mission College.

	Ghosh, Chandidas	...	Presidency College.
	" Haranath	...	Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
30	" Nityananda	...	Presidency College.
	" Ramgopal	...	Ditto.
	" Saradaprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Gosvami, Kisarilal	...	Presidency College.
	Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
	Gyaprasad	...	Ditto.
	Jyotirvid, Gopaldatta	...	Bareilly College.
	Kunjaviharilal	...	Muir Central College.
	Maitra, Kasinath	...	Presidency College.
	Misra, Umasankar	...	Benares College.
40	Mitra, Rammohan	...	Presidency College.
	Mohanlal	...	Delhi College.
	Molakram	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.
	" Gopalchandra	...	Benares College.
	" Nilalohit	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
	Núg, Revatikanta	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	" Syamakanta	...	Presidency College.
	Nizamdeen Hasan	...	Muir Central College.
50	Pain, Isvarprasad	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Pál, Tulsicharan	...	Presidency College.
	Palit, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
	Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	Pramanik, Ramcsvar	...	Canning College.
	Prayagdas	...	Muir Central College.
	Raghunathprasad	...	Ditto.
	Ramlal	...	Agra College.
	Ray, Girishchandra	...	Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
	" Kuladakinkar	...	Presidency College.
60	" Rangalal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Ugrakanta	...	Presidency College.
	" Umacharan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sankardyal	...	Agra College.
	Sanvardas	...	Muir Central College.
	Sarkar, Nandalal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sayyid Faizuddin Hosain	...	Hugli College.
	Scott, G. W.	...	Patna College.
	Sen, Harinath	...	Teacher.
	" Srinath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
70	Sinha, Pramathakrishna	...	Presidency College.
	Som, Saradaprasad	...	Hugli College.
	Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	Cathedral Mission College.
73	Taslimuddin Ahmed	...	Presidency College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Basu, Ananta Kumár	...	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhavadev	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Manikchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
	Bisvas, Dandadhari	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Chakravarti, Bisveswar	...	Teacher.
	Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Tarakuath	...	Presidency College.
	Dev, Kalimohan	...	Presidency College.
10	Goonewardene, W. F.	...	Free Church Institution.
	Kotal, Umeschandra	...	Presidency College.
	Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Madangopal	...	Delhi College.
	Majumdar, Chandicharan	...	Benares College.
	Mitra, Krishnakumar	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar	...	Teacher.
	" Tulsidas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Upendr/nath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Palit, Umeschandra	...	Ex-Student, General Assembly's Institution.
20	Pande, Ramavatar	...	Muir Central College.
	Ray, Kedarnath	...	Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College
	" Mukundanath	...	Presidency College.
	" Rajendranath	...	Canning College.
	" Sitanath	...	Presidency College.
	Sen, Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Matilal	...	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
27	Sheolal	...	Teacher.

The under-mentioned student has passed the First Examination in Arts in the Third Division :—

Mitra, Purna Chandra

... Patna College.

The under-mentioned students have passed the B. L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Das, Navinchandra	... Presidency College.
2	Chakravarti, Harachandra	... Dacca College.
3	Ray, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
4	Datta, Puruachandra	... Ditto.
5	{ Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari	... Ditto.
	{ Das, Brajendramohun	... Patna College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Guha, Revatimohan	... Dacca College.
2	Das, Raghunath	... Presidency College.
3	Maitra, Atalvihari	... Kishnaghur College.
4	Mustaphi, Chandragoti	... Presidency College.
5	Ray, Benimadhav	... Ditto.
6	{ Mitra, Charuchandra	... Ditto.
	{ Das, Gnanendranath	... Ditto.
8	{ Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	... Patna College.
	{ Ghosh, Jogendranath	... Presidency College.
10	Ray, Prasannagopal	... Ditto.
11	{ Som, Murarilal	... Hugli College.
	{ Sinha, Nikunjavihari	... Presidency College.
13	Datta, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
14	Pandit, Surajnarayan	... Canning College, Lucknow.
15	Matilal, Surendranath	... Presidency College.
	{ Basu, Pramathanath	... Ditto.
16	{ Ray, Kedarnath	... Dacca College.
	{ Bhattacharyya, Radhakisor	... Presidency College.
19	Ray, Bijaykrishna	... Ditto.
	{ Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Ditto.
20	Srirám	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	{ Datta, Rajendranath	... Presidency College.
23	{ Datta, Girischandra	... Ditto.
	{ Mitra, Bihárilál	... Ditto.
25	Sen, Kalikumar	... Ditto.
26	{ Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath	... Ditto.
	{ Ray, Devendranath	... Ditto.
	{ Hujra, Aghorchandra	... Ditto.
28	{ Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath	... Ditto.
	{ Sen, Umeschandra	... Dacca College.
31	{ De, Amvikacharan	... Muir College, Allahabad.
	{ Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	... Canning College, Lucknow.
33	Maitra, Bijaykrishna	... Presidency College.
34	Sur, Harimohan	... Ditto.
35	{ Mukhopadhyay, Kumadinikanta	... Ditto.
	{ Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	... Ditto.
37	Sanyal, Krishnagopal	... Muir College, Allahabad.
38	Chaudhuri, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
40	Narayanprasad	... Patna College.
41	Lahiri, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
42	Govindacharan	... Patna College.
43	Gangopadhyay, Rajanikanta	... Presidency College.
44	{ Kanjilal, Kailas Chandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	{ Ray, Navinchandra	... Berhampore College.
46	{ Mukhopadhyay, Rajanikanta	... Presidency College.
	{ Ray, Harinath	... Ditto.
48	{ Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
	{ Sivsaranlal	... Patna College.
50	Sen, Radhanath	... Presidency College.
51	Gangopadhyay, Kisarimohan	... Ditto.
52	Chakravarti, Adityachandra	... Dacca College.
	{ Pandit, Jwalanath	... Presidency College.
53	{ Maitra, Syamacharan	... Ditto.
	{ Singh, Saligram	... Ditto.

The under-mentioned persons having fulfilled the conditions required under para. 1 of the Regulations for admission to the degree of Doctor in Law, are declared admissible to that degree :—

Mitra, Trailokyanath, M. A., B. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas, M. A., B. L.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd February 1877. }

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
403	... L 57—43713	... 10	... Hakim Khan.
405	... L 83—50018	... 100	... Mr. A. Lane.
406	... L 83—14540	... 100	...
	... —39430	... 100	... Talubdeen Khan.
	... —39433	... 100	...
	... —39434	... 100	...
407	... L 52—63541	... 500	... Babu Gopaul Chunder Bose.
408	... L 52—55358	... 500	... Mr. J. Muirhead.
409	... L 95—67114	... 10	... The Chief Paymaster, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
410	... L 86—42132	... 10	... Sergeant J. Gray.
413	... L 85—17063	... 1,000	... Babu Dwarka Nath Dutt.
414	... L 81—16194	... 50	... Gunga Ram Chumria.
415	... L 83—29786	... 100	... Mr. J. L. Napier Hay.
	... —36738	... 100	...

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
310	... L 88—37559 } ... L 86—71521 }	... 10	... Mr. A. W. Paul.
311	... L 74—44406 } ... —44409 }	... 10	... Fool Chand Johoree.
312	... L 69—87543 } ... —87515 }	... 100	... Babu Mohes Chunder Sircar.
313	... L 5—46503 } ... —46505 }	... 10	... Poonum Chund.
463	... A 98—53564	... 10	... Babu Woopendra Chundra Mookerjee.
464	... L 19—31812	... 50	...
	... L 14—35727	... 20	... Ubhoyram Chooni Lall.
	... L 33—84924	... 10	...
465	... L 73—67601	... 10	... The Post Master General, Punjab.
466	... L 79—22422	... 20	... Babu Chaitanya Prosad Borat.
	... L 59—60866	... 10	...
467	... L 88—29699	... 10	... Babu Gopaul Chunder Chunder.
468	... L 25—17409	... 5	... Babu Gurudayal Singha.
469	... L 87—68008	... 10	... Babu Hridoya Krishna Ghose.
	... —68218	... 10	...
470	... L 75—97708	... 10	... Babu Lalmohun Bhattacharjee.
471	... L 66—32263	... 50	...
	... L 67—30220	... 50	... Mr. Edward Hoggau.
	... L 77—22658	... 20	...
472	... L 61—76862	... 10	... The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh.
	... L 86—82092	... 10	...
473	... L 65—66858	... 20	... Mr. E. R. Douglas.
474	... L 24—10237	... 5	... Mr. T. D'Cruze.
476	... A 41—69586	... 10	... Babu Krishna Mohun Maschuruck.
477	... L 78—14201	... 20	... Nauthoo Misser.

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 9th February 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Allahabad Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
64	... D 11—52540	... 10	... Khoob Chund, Agra.
	... D 5—63803	... 20	...
65	... D 4—64047	... 50	... Mr. P. Morley, Umballa.
	... D 7—81559	... 100	...
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
		Rs.	
106	... D 11—42498	... 10	... Mrs. Bake, Bombay.
107	... D 11—11466	... 10	... Bhola Nauth, Mooradabad.
108	... L 47—30430	... 20	... Mrs. L. Conner, Bareilly.
109	... A 18—12299	... 10	... Abdool Kareem, Umballa.
110	... D 10—08113	... 5	... The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore.
111	... D 11—35407	... 10	... Baboo Essen Chunder Soor, Benares.
38	... D 6—84819 } ... —84820 } wrongly ... —84820 } joined.	... 10	... Shaikh Mowla Bux, Calcutta.
39	... D 5—88408 } ... —88409 } ditto	... 20	... The Station Master, R. S. R., Delhie.
40	... L 47—33542 } ... —33538 } ditto	... 20	... Monohur Dass and Moorari Lall, Agra.
41	... D 5—79973 } ... —79976 } ditto	... 20	... Narain Pershad, Agra.

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 1st February 1877.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.	
				Ra.			
5	...	E 3—89815	...	100	...	Sergeant R. Mosley, Tajwala, vid Umballa.	
6	...	E 13—06660	...	100	...	} Azeezud Deen, Lahore.	
	...	E 4—88816	...	50	...		
	...	L 19—88820	...	50	...		
7	...	E 4—96786	...	50	...	Messrs. Carew & Co., Shahjahanpore.	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.	
				Ra.			
10	...	E 12—27864	...	20	...	Mr. C. W. Burton, Jullundur.	
20	...	E 3—83305	...	100	...	} Kotoo Mal, Shawl Merchant, Lahore.	
	...	" —83306	...		...

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office;
The 3rd February 1877. }

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asst. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.	
				Ra.			
88	...	B 49—32360	...	10	...	} Acting Post Master General, Madras.	
	...	" —87886	...	10	...		

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.	
				Ra.			
234	...	B 40—20981	...	5	...	Mrs. M. A. Good, Bangalore.	
235	...	B 49—54231	...	10	...	Vangupuram Ramachendra Charloo, Cuddapah.	
45	...	B 49—75479	wrongly	10	...	} T. Peddi Chetty, Madras.	
	...	" —75473	joined.		...		
46	...	B 50—38523	ditto	100	...	Javalu Moonesawmy Chetty, Madras.	
	...	" —38525			...		
47	...	B 42—37319	ditto	20	...	} C. Arinuga Chetty, Madras.	
	...	" —37318			...		

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 29th January 1877. }

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.	
				Ra.			
1877.	...	M 24—83574	...	100	...	Gopalji Girdhar, Wadachi Gadi.	
W6	...	C 70—96801	...	500	...	Munchorji Bezonji, Satarewala, Girgaum.	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.		Name of Claimant.	
				Ra.			
1877.	...	M 4—87525	...	5	...	Treacher & Co., Byculla.	
	...	" —87526	...		...
M5	...	M 17—94404	...	10	...	} Bezonji Munchorji, National Bank.	
	...	" —34779	...		...
H10	...	C 99—99694	...	20	...	Jainsetji Naserwanji, Mail Agent, Poona.	
H11	...	M 23—24305	...	50	...	Brown & Co., 42, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	
H12	...	M 25—01148	...	100	...	Major W. Strahan, R.E., Neemuch.	
H13	...	M 24—91234	...	100	...	Sorabji Dadabhai, Mucadum, Pandora.	
H14	...	M 19—97493	...	10	...	Jehangir Jainsetji Dhunjibhai, Bottlowala's House.	
H15	...	M 3—86005	...	5	...	Sorabji Bomanji, Munshi, Messrs. Ardasir & Hornumaji's Office.	

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.;
The 30th January 1877. }

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RA.		BALANCE OF BULLION		Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
		On the Currency Depart- ment.	On the General Treasury.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	
1877.	Ra.			Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Jan. 29	...	15,059	...	9,77,673	28,74,900	67,63,912
" 30	...	2,10,108	...	7,30,208	28,66,136	68,01,378
" 31	7,30,218	48,76,261	58,75,000
Feb. 1	...	1,07,766	...	6,78,959	48,16,140	57,77,157
" 2	...	2,13,054	10,46,572	4,90,238	46,21,423	56,77,118
" 3	...	2,06,551	...	2,87,190	46,22,650	56,70,168

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 5th Feb. 1877. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

WANTED.

A Cashier for the Sutlej Bridge Division, Indus Valley State Railway. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem.

The applicant must be able to keep his accounts in English and furnish security of Rs. 4,000.

Apply to the Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District, Indus Valley State Railway, Mooltan.

MOOLTAN,
The 17th January 1877.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February 1877.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Canara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 13th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 16th February 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 15th February 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th February 1877.

Adie, J. R.	Levy, Paul.
Adley, Mrs.	Logan, R.
Agnew, W. F.	Muclver, Mrs.
Alexander, W. L.	Manuel, R. A.
Andrews, A. D.	Marshall, Miss L.
Anstruther, Hamilton.	Martin, Mrs. S.
Barings and Co., Messrs.	McConaig, Jas.
Banning, John.	Molloy, W. M.
Barker, Mrs. M. A.	Morrel, Miss E.
Birke, Captain H. P.	Morris, G. F.
Briey, B.	Munro, Miss.
Brooks, W. E.	Murphy, E. T.
Butcher, E.	Newman, Thos.
Calder, John.	Niven, A. P.
Carbutt, Edward H.	Paul, Mrs. P. J.
Child & Co., Messrs.	Paul, X. M.
Cockburn, W.	Plant Brothers, & Co., Messrs.
Dalton, E.	Powell, E. H. C.
Davidson, Mr.	Reed, S.
Davies, H.	Reuss, Mr.
Davis, Mrs.	Ross, F. A.
Dyson, Thos.	Russell, Arthur.
Doveton, H.	Ryde, Miss.
Farlow, Mrs. Jane	Samuells, H. E.
Fasting, J. F.	Schneider, Carl.
Faulding & Co., Messrs.	Scott, Mrs. W.
Foot, Major.	Sharkey, John.
Fox, Neil.	Shean, Mrs. M.
Francis, W.	Shepherd, T. R.
Francis, C.	Shircore, Mrs. G. R.
Granger, John H.	Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Green, Patrick J.	Smith, James.
Gruzeher, Mr.	Stack, G. A.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.	Stewart, C. E.
Hamilton, A.	Stone Maguns.
Handyside, Col.	Straw, Fred. Thos.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.	Thompson, Mrs. G. F.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.	Vallentie, G. A.
Hickson, J. A.	Watkins, R. B.
Hodges, William.	White, W. M.
Hog, S.	Williams, F.
Jackson, E. M.	Williamson, A.
Joseph, C.	Wilson, Messrs.
Kajer, J. E.	Winscom, Miss.
Kay, Geo.	Woods, Miss.
King, Henry W.	Wotherspoon, Geo.
Lackersteen and Co., Messrs.	Wyld, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, John.	Barry, J. M.
Andrew, Walter G. G.	Barlow, H. E.
Austin, R. H.	Bates, William.

Boale, William.
Biggs, Robert O. C.
Borthwick, Mrs.
Brownfield, M.
Buckley, C. W.
Campbell, J. F.
Corke, Chas.
Carrington & Wigley.
Cavanagh, Jas.
Charlston, John.
Christian, A.
Condey, Mr.
Cranbourn, Mrs.
Crammer, Mrs. G. A.
Crawford, Major.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.
DeSouza, J. P. C.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.
E. F. W.
E. M.
Esse.
Fleming, Chas.
Frawley, M. A.
Friedwaht, Fany.
Galloway, John.
George, James.
Glukman, Lione.
Good, J. W.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Griffith, Andrew.
Huguenot, M.
Johnson, Henry.
Jones, B. F.
Kelly, Edward.
Kelly, W. P.
Kramer, T. O.
Labants, P.
Lewis, Chas.
Liddiard, Mr.
Lovering, Geo. L.
Mackey, Mrs. William.

Marshall, Capt. G.
Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Moran, Frank Conyngnam.
Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Munro, Major C. A.
Nicholson, John S.
O'Brien, T. H.
Pashley, G.
Penney, P.
Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Power, W.
Ragg, W. L.
Reed, J.
Reed, J. V. C.
Richardson, Geo.
Roehn, Profs. E.
Rowe, Mrs.
Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Scolfi, A. L.
Scott, Walter.
Shutz, J.
Sinclair, A.
Smith, J. W.
Thomson, Geo. Black.
Travis, Miss Ida.
Valentine, Lev. C.
Watt, Capt. J. R.
West, J.
Whitely, Geo.
Williams, C. A.
Williams, T.
Wilkinson, Mrs. J.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, G.
Wilson, J. S.
Woods, R. L.
Wright, Major H. C.
Young, A.
Zacharias, A. H.

Papers.

Bellany, J.	Kelly, W. P.
Cameron, K. R.	Liddiard, Mr.
Cayton, Geo.	Munro, Major C. A.
Galloway, John.	Richardson, Geo.
Holland, Capt.	Rowe, Mrs.
Jacob, Edward.	Stewart, A.
Jones, B. F.	

Registered Letter.

O'Brien, C.

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY ;
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO., MADRAS ;
THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BOMBAY ;
THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street.

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment; they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate.

Army List.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Graduation List, War Services of Officers, and the Military Regulations, corrected up to 1st January 1877. Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage, 8 annas.

Just published.

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Just published—revised edition.

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Publications for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

Rules for the Superintendence and Management of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 20th day of June 1876. With a copious Index. Price, Rs. 7; by post, Rs. 7-10.

A Statistical Account of Bengal. By
W. W. HUNTER, B.A., LL.D., Director General of Statistics
to the Government of India :

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Vol. II. Nadiya and Jessore.
Vol. III. Midnapur, Hughli, and Howrah.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

BENGAL IRON WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Calcutta, on Monday, 12th February 1877, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of 27th January 1877, viz. :—

That Clause 75 of the Articles of Association be altered by expunging the words—
“so that not more than Rs. 1,00,000 principal money be due at any one time.”

By order of the Directors,
RUTHERFOORD & CO.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Calcutta, 27th January 1877.

BENGAL IRON WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

The Office of the Company is removed to No. 3, Fairlie Place.

MARILLIER & EDWARDS,
Agents & Secretaries.

NOTICE.

We have admitted Mr. William James Ker a partner in our firm as from the 1st instant.

CALCUTTA, } KER, DOD & Co.
The 3rd January 1877. }

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann, Ernest Kraushaar and

Henry Schumacher at Akynab, as rice-millers, under the style of Schumacher & Company, has this day been dissolved as from the 1st July 1876, and that the business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann and Ernest Kraushaar.

Dated this 15th July 1876.

J. H. M. STOHMANN.
E. KRAUSHAAR.
H. SCHUMACHER.

NOTICE.

Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose of Sham Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, being about to execute a Deed of Trust to Sreemutty Thacooranee Dasseo and others, conveying over all their properties situated in Zillah Gya, Patna, Lohardugga, and 24-Pergunnahs, and in the Town of Calcutta, and its Suburbs, the creditors of the said Nundo Lal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose are hereby requested to send in particulars of their claims against the said Nundolal Bose and Passuputtynath Bose within fifteen days from the date hereof, at their residence in No. 13, Bindabun Pal's bye-Lane, Sham Bazar, Calcutta, in order that arrangements may be made for the payment of the same before execution of the said Deed.

NUNDOLAL BOSE.
PASSUPUTTY NATH BOSE.

CALCUTTA }
The 1st February 1877. }

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870
in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per

Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. ४४६४६४ of the four and a half per cent. of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 10,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and endorsed by the Agent at Negapatam for the Bank of Madras to V. Thavasú Muthu Nadar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. There is the transfer endorsement only on the upper half of the Government Promissory Note now existing, and there is no endorsement on the lower half of it. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and appli-

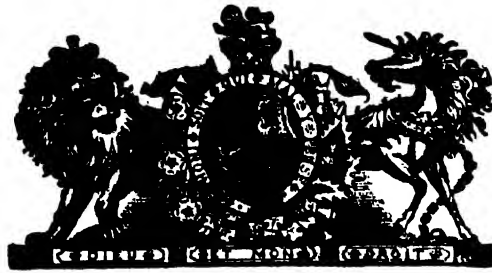
cation is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor.

V. THAVASU MUTHU NADAR,
*Poriar Company Garden, near Tranquebar,
 Mayaveram Taluq, Tanjore District.*
 CAMP MANWARGOODY, }
The 30th November 1876.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Loan Note, No. 033633 of 1859-60, of 5½ per cent., dated the 31st May 1859, for Company's Rs. 1,000, now standing in the name of Shapurjee Jehangir, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is made to Public Debt Office, for the issue of a duplicate note in favour of the proprietor.

SHAPURJEE JEHANGIR,
*Girgaum Back Road, No. 178,
 Care of Jehangir Bezonjee.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT I OF 1877.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief obtainable in civil suits ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “ The Specific Relief Act, 1877 :”

It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874 ;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1877.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in its third column.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

‘ obligation ’ includes every duty enforceable by law :
 ‘ obligation.’

‘ trust ’ includes every species of express, implied, or constructive fiduciary ownership :
 ‘ trust.’

‘ trustee ’ includes every person holding, expressly, by implication, or constructively, a fiduciary character :
 ‘ trustee.’

Illustrations.

(a). Z bequeaths land to A, 'not doubting that he will pay thereout an annuity of Rs. 1,000 to B for his life.' A accepts the bequest. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B to the extent of the annuity.

(b). A is the legal, medical, or spiritual adviser of B. By availing himself of his situation as such adviser, A gains some pecuniary advantage which might otherwise have accrued to B. A is a trustee for B within the meaning of this Act of such advantage.

(c). A, being B's banker, discloses for his own purpose the state of B's account. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B of the benefit gained by him by means of such disclosure.

(d). A, the mortgagee of certain leaseholds, renews the lease in his own name. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act of the renewed lease for those interested in the original lease.

(e). A, one of several partners, is employed to purchase goods for the firm. A, unknown to his co-partners, supplies them, at the market-price, with goods previously bought by himself when the price was lower, and thus makes a considerable profit. A is a trustee, for his co-partners, within the meaning of this Act of the profit so made.

(f). A, the manager of B's indigo factory, becomes agent for C, a vendor of indigo-seed, and receives, without B's assent, commission on the seed purchased from C for the factory. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the commission so received.

(g). A buys certain land with notice that B has already contracted to buy it. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the land so bought.

(h). A buys land from B, having notice that C is in occupation of the land. A omits to make any inquiry as to the nature of C's interest therein. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for C, to the extent of that interest.

'settlement' means any instrument (other than a will or codicil as defined by the Indian Succession Act) whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in moveable or immovable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of:

and all words occurring in this Act, which are defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

4. Except where it is herein otherwise expressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall be deemed—

(a) to give any right to relief in respect of any agreement which is not a contract;

(b) to deprive any person of any right to relief, other than specific performance, which he may have under any contract; or

(c) to affect the operation of the Indian Registration Act on documents.

5. Specific relief is given—

(a) by taking possession of certain property and delivering it to a claimant;

(b) by ordering a party to do the very act which he is under an obligation to do;

(c) by preventing a party from doing that which he is under an obligation not to do;

(d) by determining and declaring the rights of parties otherwise than by an award of compensation; or

(e) by appointing a Receiver.

6. Specific relief granted under clause (c) of section 5 is called preventive relief.

7. Specific relief cannot be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

PART II.**OF SPECIFIC RELIEF.****CHAPTER I.****OF RECOVERING POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.**

(a).—*Possession of Immoveable Property.*

8. A person entitled to the possession of specific immoveable property may recover it in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

9. If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immoveable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.

Nothing in this section shall bar any person from suing to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof.

No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government.

No appeal shall lie from any order or decree passed in any suit instituted under this section, nor shall any review of any such order or decree be allowed.

(b). *Possession of Moveable Property.*

10. A person entitled to the possession of specific moveable property may recover the same in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

EXPLANATION 1.—A trustee may sue under this section for the possession of property to the beneficial interest in which the person for whom he is trustee is entitled.

EXPLANATION 2.—A special or temporary right to the present possession of property is sufficient to support a suit under this section.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeaths land to B for his life, with remainder to C. A dies. B enters on the land, but C, without B's consent, obtains possession of the title-deeds. B may recover them from C.

(b). A pledges certain jewels to B to secure a loan. B disposes of them before he is entitled to do so. A, without having paid or tendered the amount of the loan, sues B for possession of the jewels. The suit should be dismissed, as A is not entitled to their possession, whatever right he may have to secure their safe custody.

(c). A receives a letter addressed to him by B. B gets back the letter without A's consent. A has such a property therein as entitles him to recover it from B.

(d). A deposits books and papers for safe custody with B. B loses them and C finds them, but refuses to deliver them to B when demanded. B may recover them from C, subject to C's right, if any, under section 168 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(e). A, a warehouse-keeper, is charged with the delivery of certain goods to Z, which B takes out of A's possession. A may sue B for the goods.

11. Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of moveable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in any of the following cases:—

(a) when the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the claimant;

(b) when compensation in money would not afford the claimant adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed;

(c) when it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss;

(d) when the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the claimant.

Illustrations

of clause (a).—A, proceeding to Europe, leaves his furniture in charge of B as his agent during his absence. B, without A's authority, pledges the furniture to C, and C, knowing that B had no right to pledge the furniture, advertises it for sale. C may be compelled to deliver the furniture to A, for he holds it as A's trustee.

of clause (b).—Z has got possession of an idol belonging to A's family, and of which A is the proper custodian. Z may be compelled to deliver the idol to A.

of clause (c).—A is entitled to a picture by a dead painter and a pair of rare China vases. B has possession of them. The articles are of too special a character to bear an ascertainable market-value. B may be compelled to deliver them to A.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

(a). *Contracts which may be specifically enforced.*

12. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the specific performance of any contract may in the discretion of the Court be enforced—

Cases in which specific performance enforceable.

(a) when the act agreed to be done is in the performance, wholly or partly, of a trust;

(b) when there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of the act agreed to be done;

(c) when the act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief; or

(d) when it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the non-performance of the act agreed to be done.

EXPLANATION.—Unless and until the contrary is proved, the Court shall presume that the breach of a contract to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money, and that the breach of a contract to transfer moveable property can be thus relieved.

Illustrations

of clause (a).—A holds certain stock in trust for B. A wrongfully disposes of the stock. The law creates an obligation on A to restore the same quantity of stock to B, and B may enforce specific performance of this obligation.

of clause (b).—A agrees to buy, and B agrees to sell, a picture by a dead painter and two rare China vases. A may compel B specifically to perform this contract, for there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage which would be caused by its non-performance.

of clause (c).—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000. B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey the house to him, he paying the purchase-money.

In consideration of being released from certain obligations imposed on it by its Act of Incorporation, a railway company contract with Z to make an archway through their railway to connect lands of Z severed by the railway, to construct a road between certain specified points, to pay a certain annual sum towards the maintenance of this road, and also to construct a siding and a wharf as specified in the contract. Z is entitled to have this contract specifically enforced, for his interest in its performance cannot be adequately compensated for by money; and the Court may appoint a proper person to superintend the construction of the archway, road, siding and wharf.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a certain number of railway-shares of a particular description. A refuses

to complete the sale. B may compel A specifically to perform this agreement, for the shares are limited in number and not always to be had in the market, and their possession carries with it the status of a shareholder, which cannot otherwise be procured.

A contracts with B to paint a picture for B, who agrees to pay therefor Rs. 1,000. The picture is painted. B is entitled to have it delivered to him on payment or tender of the Rs. 1,000.

of clause (d).—A transfers without endorsement, but for valuable consideration, a promissory note to B. A becomes insolvent, and C is appointed his assignee. B may compel C to endorse the note, for C has succeeded to A's liabilities, and a decree for pecuniary compensation for not endorsing the note would be fruitless.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, a contract is not

wholly impossible of performance, because a portion of its subject-matter existing at its date has ceased to exist at the time of the performance.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell a house to B for a lakh of rupees. The day after the contract is made, the house is destroyed by a cyclone. B may be compelled to perform his part of the contract by paying the purchase-money.

(b). In consideration of a sum of money payable by B, A contracts to grant an annuity to B for B's life. The day after the contract has been made, B is thrown from his horse and killed. B's representative may be compelled to pay the purchase-money.

14. Where a party to a contract is unable

to perform the whole of his part of it, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the contract as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 98 bighás of the land belong to A, and the two remaining bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. The two bighás are not necessary for the use or enjoyment of the 98 bighás, nor so important for such use or enjoyment that the loss of them may not be made good in money. A may be directed at the suit of B to convey to B the 98 bighás and to make compensation to him for not conveying the two remaining bighás; or B may be directed, at the suit of A, to pay to A on receiving the conveyance and possession of the land, the stipulated purchase-money, less a sum awarded as compensation for the deficiency.

(b). In a contract for the sale and purchase of a house and lands for two lakhs of rupees, it is agreed that part of the furniture should be taken at a valuation. The Court may direct specific performance of the contract notwithstanding the parties are unable to agree as to the valuation of the furniture, and may either have the furniture valued in the suit and include it in the decree for specific performance, or may confine its decree to the house.

15. Where a party to a contract is unable

to perform the whole of his part of it, and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, he is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance. But the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of his part of the contract as he can perform, provided that the plaintiff relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the defendant.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell to B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 50 bighás of the land belong to A, and the other 50 bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the 50 bighás which belong to A, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey those 50 bighás to him on payment of the purchase-money.

(b). A contracts to sell to B an estate with a house and garden for a lakh of rupees. The garden is important for the enjoyment of the house. It turns out that A is unable to convey the garden. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the estate and house without the garden, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree, directing A to convey the house to him on payment of the purchase-money.

16. When a part of a contract which, taken by itself, can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, the Court may direct specific performance of the former part.

17. The Court shall not direct the specific performance of a part of a contract except in cases coming under one or other of the three last preceding sections.

18. Where a person contracts to sell or let certain property, having only an imperfect title thereto, the purchaser or lessee (except as otherwise provided by this chapter) has the following rights:—

(a) if the vendor or lessor has subsequently to the sale or lease acquired any interest in the property, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to make good the contract out of such interest;

(b) where the concurrence of other persons is necessary to validate the title, and they are bound to convey at the vendor's or lessor's request, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to procure such concurrence;

(c) where the vendor professes to sell unincumbered property, but the property is mortgaged for an amount not exceeding the purchase-money, and the vendor has in fact only a right to redeem it, the purchaser may compel him to redeem the mortgage and to obtain a conveyance from the mortgagee;

(d) where the vendor or lessor sues for specific performance of the contract, and the suit is dismissed on the ground of his imperfect title, the defendant has a right to a return of his deposit (if any) with interest thereon, to his costs of the suit, and to a lien for such deposit, interest and costs on the interest of the vendor or lessor in the property agreed to be sold or let.

19. Any person suing for the specific performance of a contract, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but

that there is a contract between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the contract should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly.

Compensation awarded under this section may be assessed in such manner as the Court may direct.

EXPLANATION.—The circumstance that the contract has become incapable of specific performance, does not preclude the Court from exercising the jurisdiction conferred by this section.

Illustrations

of the second paragraph:—A contracts to sell a hundred maunds of rice to B. B brings a suit to compel A to perform the contract or to pay compensation. The Court is of opinion that A has made a valid contract and has broken it, without excuse, to the injury of B, but that specific performance is not the proper remedy. It shall award to B such compensation as it deems just.

of the third paragraph:—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000, the price to be paid and the possession given on the 1st January 1877. A fails to perform his part of the contract, and B brings his suit for specific performance and compensation, which is decided in his favour on the 1st January 1878. The decree may, besides ordering specific performance, award to B compensation for any loss which he has sustained by A's refusal.

of the Explanation:—A, a purchaser, sues B, his vendor, for specific performance of a contract for the sale of a patent. Before the hearing of the suit, the patent expires. The Court may award A compensation for the non-performance of the contract and may, if necessary, amend the plaint for that purpose.

A sues for the specific performance of a resolution passed by the directors of a public company, under which he was entitled to have a certain number of shares allotted to him, and for compensation for the non-performance of the resolution. All the shares had been allotted before the institution of the suit. The Court may, under this section, award A compensation for the non-performance.

20. A contract, otherwise proper to be specifically enforced, may be thus enforced, though a sum be named in it as the amount to be paid in case of its breach, and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

Illustration.

A contracts to grant B an underlease of property held by A under C, and that he will apply to C for a license necessary to the validity of the underlease and that, if the license is not procured, A will pay B Rs. 10,000. A refuses to apply for the license and offers to pay B the Rs. 10,000. B is nevertheless entitled to have the contract specifically enforced if C consents to give the license.

(b). *Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced.*

21. The following contracts cannot be specifically enforced:—

(a) a contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief;

(b) a contract which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which is so dependent on the personal qualifications or volition of the parties, or otherwise from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms;

(c) a contract the terms of which the Court cannot find with reasonable certainty;

- (d) a contract which is in its nature revocable ;
- (e) a contract made by trustees either in excess of their powers or in breach of their trust ;
- (f) a contract made by or on behalf of a corporation or public company created for special purposes, or by the promoters of such company, which is in excess of its powers ;
- (g) a contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than three years from its date ;
- (h) a contract of which a material part of the subject-matter, supposed by both parties, to exist has, before it has been made, ceased to exist.

And save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, no contract to refer a controversy to arbitration shall be specifically enforced ; but if any person who has made such a contract and has refused to perform it, sues in respect of any subject which he has contracted to refer, the existence of such contract shall bar the suit.

Illustrations

to (a).—A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a lakh of rupees in the four per cent. loan of the Government of India.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, 40 chests of indigo at Rs. 1,000 per chest.

In consideration of certain property having been transferred by A to B, B contracts to open a credit in A's favour to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and to honour A's drafts to that amount.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced, for, in the first and the second both A and B, and in the third A would be reimbursed by compensation in money.

to (b).—A contracts to render personal service to B :

A contracts to employ B on personal service :

A, an author, contracts with B, a publisher, to complete a literary work.

B cannot enforce specific performance of these contracts.

A contracts to buy B's business at the amount of a valuation to be made by two valuers, one to be named by A and the other by B. A and B, each name a valuer, but before the valuation is made, A instructs his valuer not to proceed.

By a charter party entered into in Calcutta between A, the owner of a ship, and B, the charterer, it is agreed that the ship shall proceed to Rangoon, and there load a cargo of rice, and thence proceed to London, freight to be paid, one-third on arrival at Rangoon, and two-thirds on delivery of the cargo in London.

A lets land to B and B contracts to cultivate it in a particular manner for three years next after the date of the lease.

A and B contract that, in consideration of annual advances to be made by A, B will for three years next after the date of the contract grow particular crops on the land in his possession and deliver them to A when cut and ready for delivery.

A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B, he will paint a picture for B.

A contracts with B to execute certain works which the Court cannot superintend.

A contracts to supply B with all the goods of a certain class which B may require.

A contracts with B to take from B a lease of a certain house for a specified term, at a specified rent, "if the drawing-room is handsomely decorated," even if it is held to have so much certainty that compensation can be recovered for its breach.

A contracts to marry B.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced.

to (c).—A, the owner of a refreshment-room, contracts with B to give him accommodation there for the sale of his goods and to furnish him with the necessary appliances. A refuses to perform his contract. The case is one for compensation

and not for specific performance, the amount and nature of the accommodation and appliances being undefined.

to (d).—A and B contract to become partners in a certain business, the contract not specifying the duration of the proposed partnership. This contract cannot be specifically performed, for, if it were so performed, either A or B might at once dissolve the partnership.

to (e).—A is a trustee of land with power to lease it for seven years. He enters into a contract with B to grant a lease of the land for seven years, with a covenant to renew the lease at the expiry of the term. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

The directors of a company have power to sell the concern with the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders. They contract to sell it without any such sanction. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

Two trustees, A and B, empowered to sell trust-property worth a lakh of rupees, contract to sell it to C for Rs. 80,000. The contract is so disadvantageous as to be a breach of trust. C cannot enforce its specific performance.

The promoters of a company for working mines contract that the company, when formed, shall purchase certain mineral property. They take no proper precautions to ascertain the value of such property and in fact agree to pay an extravagant price therefor. They also stipulate that the vendors shall give them a bonus out of the purchase-money. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (f).—A company existing for the sole purpose of making and working a railway, contracts for the purchase of a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a cotton-mill thereon. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (g).—A contracts to let for twenty-one years to B the right to use such part of a certain railway made by A as was upon B's land, and that B should have a right of running carriages over the whole line on certain terms, and might require A to supply the necessary engine-power, and that A should during the term keep the whole railway in good repair. Specific performance of this contract must be refused to B.

to (h).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for the lives of C and D. It turns out that, at the date of the contract, C, though supposed by A and B to be alive, was dead. The contract cannot be specifically performed.

(c). Of the Discretion of the Court.

22. The jurisdiction to decree specific performance as to decree-ance is discretionary, and ing specific performance. the Court is not bound to grant such relief merely because it is lawful to do so ; but the discretion of the Court is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable, guided by judicial principles and capable of correction by a Court of appeal.

The following are cases in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion not to decree specific performance :—

I. Where the circumstances under which the contract is made are such as to give the plaintiff an unfair advantage over the defendant, though there may be no fraud or misrepresentation on the plaintiff's part.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a tenant for life of certain property, assigns his interest therein to B. C contracts to buy, and B contracts to sell, that interest. Before the contract is completed, A receives a mortal injury from the effects of which he dies the day after the contract is executed. If B and C were equally ignorant or equally aware of the fact, B is entitled to specific performance of the contract. If B knew the fact, and C did not, specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(b). A contracts to sell to B the interest of C in certain stock-in-trade. It is stipulated that the sale shall stand good, even though it should turn out that C's interest is worth nothing. In fact the value of C's interest depends on the result of certain partnership-accounts, on which he is heavily in debt to his partners. This indebtedness is known to A, but not to B. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(c). A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, certain land. To protect the land from floods, it is necessary for its

owner to maintain an expensive embankment. B does not know of this circumstance, and A conceals it from him. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(d). A's property is put up to auction. B requests C, A's attorney, to bid for him. C does this inadvertently and in good faith. The persons present seeing the vendor's attorney bidding, think that he is a mere puffer and cease to compete. The lot is knocked down to B at a low price. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

II. Where the performance of the contract would involve some hardship on the defendant which he did not foresee, whereas its non-performance would involve no such hardship on the plaintiff.

Illustrations.

(e). A is entitled to some land under his father's will on condition that, if he sells it within twenty-five years, half the purchase-money shall go to B. A, forgetting the condition, contracts, before the expiration of the twenty-five years, to sell the land to C. Here, the enforcement of the contract would operate so harshly on A, that the Court will not compel its specific performance in favour of C.

(f). A and B, trustees, join their beneficiary, C, in a contract to sell the trust-estate to D, and personally agree to exonerate the estate from heavy incumbrances to which it is subject. The purchase-money is not nearly enough to discharge those incumbrances, though, at the date of the contract, the vendors believed it to be sufficient. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to D.

(g). A, the owner of an estate, contracts to sell it to B, and stipulates that he, A, shall not be obliged to define its boundary. The estate really comprises a valuable property not known to either to be part of it. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B, unless he waives his claim to the unknown property.

(h). A contracts with B to sell him certain land, and to make a road to it from a certain railway station. It is found afterwards that A cannot make the road without exposing himself to litigation. Specific performance of the part of the contract relating to the road should be refused to B, even though it may be held that he is entitled to specific performance of the rest with compensation for loss of the road.

(i). A, a lessee of mines, contracts with B, his lessor, that at any time during the continuance of the lease B may give notice of his desire to take the machinery and plant used in and about the mines, and that he shall have the articles specified in his notice delivered to him at a valuation on the expiry of the lease. Such a contract might be most injurious to the lessee's business, and specific performance of it should be refused to B.

(j). A contracts to buy certain land from B. The contract is silent as to access to the land. No right of way to it can be shown to exist. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(k). A contracts with B to buy from B's manufactory and not elsewhere all the goods of a certain class used by A in his trade. The Court cannot compel B to supply the goods, but if he does not supply them, A may be ruined, unless he is allowed to buy them elsewhere. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

III. Where the plaintiff has done substantial acts or suffered losses in consequence of a contract capable of specific performance.

Illustration.

A sells land to a railway company who contract to execute certain works for his convenience. The company take the land and use it for their railway. Specific performance of the contract to execute the works should be decreed in favour of A.

(d). *For whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

23. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the specific performance of a contract may be obtained by—

Who may obtain specific performance.

(a) any party thereto;

(b) the representative in interest, or the principal, of any party thereto: provided that, where the learning, skill, solvency or any personal quality

of such party is a material ingredient in the contract, or where the contract provides that his interest shall not be assigned, his representative in interest or his principal shall not be entitled to specific performance of the contract, unless where his part thereof has already been performed;

(c) where the contract is a settlement on marriage, or a compromise of doubtful rights between members of the same family, any person beneficially entitled thereunder;

(d) where the contract has been entered into by a tenant for life in due exercise of a power, the remainderman;

(e) a reversioner in possession, where the agreement is a covenant entered into with his predecessor in title and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit of such covenant;

(f) a reversioner in remainder, where the agreement is such a covenant, and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit thereof and will sustain material injury by reason of its breach;

(g) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(h) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract for the purposes of the company, and such contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation, the company.

(e). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

24. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person—

(a) who could not recover compensation for its breach;

(b) who has become incapable of performing, or violates, any essential term of the contract that on his part remains to be performed; or

(c) who has already chosen his remedy and obtained satisfaction for the alleged breach of contract;

(d) who, previously to the contract had notice that a settlement of the subject-matter thereof, (though not founded on any valuable consideration) had been made and was then in force.

Illustrations

to clause (a).—A, in the character of agent for B, enters into an agreement with C to buy C's house. A is in reality acting, not as agent for B, but on his own account. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract.

to clause (b).—A contracts to sell B a house and to become tenant thereof for a term of fourteen years from the date of the sale at a specified yearly rent. A becomes insolvent. Neither he nor his assignee can enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to sell B a house and garden in which there are ornamental trees, a material element in the value of the property as a residence. A, without B's consent, fells the trees. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A, holding land under a contract with B for a lease, commits waste, or treats the land in an unhusbandlike manner. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, an unfinished house, B contracting to finish the house and the lease to contain covenants on the part of A to keep the house in repair. B finishes the house in a very defective manner: he cannot enforce the contract specifically, though A and B may sue each other for compensation for breach of it.

to clause (e).—A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, a house for a specified term at a specified rent. B refuses to perform the contract. A thereupon sues for, and obtains, compensation for the breach. A cannot obtain specific performance of the contract.

25. A contract for the sale or letting of property,

whether moveable or immovable, cannot be specifically enforced in favour of a vendor or lessor—

(a) who, knowing himself not to have any title to the property, has contracted to sell or let the same;

(b) who, though he entered into the contract believing that he had a good title to the property, cannot at the time fixed by the parties or by the Court for the completion of the sale or letting, give the purchaser or lessee a title free from reasonable doubt;

(c) who, previous to entering into the contract, has made a settlement (though not founded on any valuable consideration) of the subject-matter of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a). A, without C's authority, contracts to sell to B an estate which A knows to belong to C. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract, even though C is willing to confirm it.

(b). A bequeaths his land to trustees, declaring that they may sell it with the consent in writing of B. B gives a general prospective assent in writing to any sale which the trustees may make. The trustees then enter into a contract with C to sell him the land. C refuses to carry out the contract. The trustees cannot specifically enforce this contract, as, in the absence of B's consent to the particular sale to C, the title which they can give C is, as the law stands, not free from reasonable doubt.

(c). A, being in possession of certain land, contracts to sell it to Z. On enquiry it turns out that A claims the land as heir of B, who left the country several years before, and is generally believed to be dead, but of whose death there is no sufficient proof. A cannot compel Z specifically to perform the contract.

(d). A, out of natural love and affection, makes a settlement of certain property on his brothers and their issue, and afterwards enters into a contract to sell the property to a stranger. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract so as to override the settlement, and thus prejudice the interests of the persons claiming under it.

(f). For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced except with a variation.

26. Where a plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract in writing,

to which the defendant sets up a variation, the plaintiff cannot obtain the performance sought, except with the variation so set up, in the following cases (namely):—

(a) where by fraud or mistake of fact the contract of which performance is sought is in terms different from that which the defendant supposed it to be when he entered into it;

(b) where by fraud, mistake of fact, or surprise the defendant entered into the contract under a reasonable misapprehension as to its effect as between himself and the plaintiff;

(c) where the defendant, knowing the terms of the contract and understanding its effect, has entered into it relying upon some misrepresentation by the plaintiff, or upon some stipulation on the plaintiff's part, which adds to the contract, but which he refuses to fulfil;

(d) where the object of the parties was to produce a certain legal result, which the contract as framed is not calculated to produce;

(e) where the parties have, subsequently to the execution of the contract, contracted to vary it.

Illustrations.

(a). A, B and C sign a writing by which they purport to contract each to enter into a bond to D for Rs. 1,000. In a suit by D, to make A, B and C separately liable each to the extent of Rs. 1,000, they prove that the word 'each' was inserted by mistake; that the intention was that they should give a joint bond for Rs. 1,000. A can obtain the performance sought only with the variation thus set up.

(b). A sues B to compel specific performance of a contract in writing to buy a dwelling-house. B proves that he assumed that the contract included an adjoining yard, and the contract was so framed as to leave it doubtful whether the yard was so included or not. The Court will refuse to enforce the contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(c). A contracts in writing to let to B a wharf, together with a strip of A's land delineated in a map. Before signing the contract, B proposed orally that he should be at liberty to substitute for the strip mentioned in the contract another strip of A's land of the same dimensions, and to this A expressly assented. B then signed the written contract. A cannot obtain specific performance of the written contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(d). A and B enter into negotiations for the purpose of securing land to B for his life, with remainder to his issue. They execute a contract the terms of which are found to confer an absolute ownership on B. The contract so framed cannot be specifically enforced.

(e). A contracts in writing to let a house to B, for a certain term, at the rent of Rs. 100 per month, putting it first into tenantable repair. The house turns out to be not worth repairing, so, with B's consent, A pulls it down and erects a new house in its place: B contracting orally to pay rent at Rs. 120 per mensem. B then sues to enforce specific performance of the contract in writing. He cannot enforce it except with the variations made by the subsequent oral contract.

(g). Against whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.

27. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, specific performance of a contract may be enforced under them by subsequent title.

(a) either party thereto;

(b) any other person claiming under him by a title arising subsequently to the contract, except a transferee for value who has paid his money in good faith and without notice of the original contract;

(c) any person claiming under a title which, though prior to the contract and known to the plaintiff, might have been displaced by the defendant;

(d) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(e) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract, the company: provided that the company has ratified and adopted the contract and the contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation.

Illustrations

to clause (b).—A contracts to convey certain land to B by a particular day. A dies intestate before that day without having conveyed the land. B may compel A's heir or other representative in interest to perform the contract specifically.

A contracts to sell certain land to B for Rs. 5,000. A afterwards conveys the land for Rs. 6,000 to C, who has notice of the original contract. B may enforce specific performance of the contract as against C.

A contracts to sell land to B for Rs. 5,000. B takes possession of the land. Afterwards A sells it to C for Rs. 6,000. C makes no enquiry of B relating to his interest in the land. B's possession is sufficient to affect C with notice of his interest, and he may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts in consideration of Rs. 1,000, to bequeath certain of his lands to B. Immediately after the contract A dies intestate, and C takes out administration to his estate. B may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts to sell certain land to B. Before the completion of the contract, A becomes a lunatic and C is appointed his committee. B may specifically enforce the contract against C.

to clause (c).—A, the tenant for life of an estate, with remainder to B, in due exercise of a power conferred by the settlement under which he is tenant for life, contracts to sell the estate to C, who has notice of the settlement. Before the sale is completed, A dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

A and B are joint tenants of land, his undivided moiety of which either may alien in his lifetime, but which, subject to that right, devolves on the survivor. A contracts to sell his moiety to C and dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

(h). *Against whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

28. Specific performance of a contract can-

What parties cannot not be enforced against a be compelled to perform. party thereto in any of the following cases :—

(a) if the consideration to be received by him is so grossly inadequate, with reference to the state of things existing at the date of the contract, as to be either by itself or coupled with other circumstances evidence of fraud or of undue advantage taken by the plaintiff ;

(b) if his assent was obtained by the misrepresentation (whether wilful or innocent), concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices, of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract, or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled ;

(c) if his assent was given under the influence of mistake of fact, misapprehension or surprise : Provided that, when the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, compensation may be made for a mistake within the scope of such provision and the contract may be specifically enforced in other respects if proper to be so enforced.

Illustrations

to clause (c).—A, one of two executors, in the erroneous belief that he had the authority of his co-executor, enters into an agreement for the sale to B of his testator's property. B cannot insist on the sale being completed.

A directs an auctioneer to sell certain land. A afterwards revokes the auctioneer's authority as to 20 bighás of this land, but the auctioneer inadvertently sells the whole to B, who has not notice of the revocation. B cannot enforce specific performance of the agreement.

(i). *The Effect of dismissing a Suit for Specific Performance.*

29. The dismissal of a suit for specific performance of a contract or part thereof shall bar the plaintiff's right to sue for compensation for the breach of such contract or part, as the case may be.

Bar of suit for breach after dismissal.

(j). *Awards and Directions to execute Settlements.*

30. The provisions of this chapter as to contracts shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to awards and to directions in a will or codicil to execute a particular settlement.

Application of preceding sections to awards and testamentary directions to execute settlements.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

31. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake

When instrument may be rectified. of the parties, a contract or other instrument in writing does not truly express their intention, either party,

or his representative in interest, may institute a suit to have the instrument rectified ; and if the Court find it clearly proved that there has been fraud or mistake in framing the instrument, and ascertain the real intention of the parties in executing the same, the Court may in its discretion rectify the instrument, so as to express that intention, so far as this can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons, in good faith and for value.

Illustrations.

(a). A, intending to sell to B his house and one of three godowns adjacent to it, executes a conveyance prepared by B, in which, through B's fraud, all three godowns are included. Of the two godowns which were fraudulently included, B gives one to C and lets the other to D for a rent, neither C nor D having any knowledge of the fraud. The conveyance may, as against B and C, be rectified so as to exclude from it the godown given to C ; but it cannot be rectified so as to affect D's lease.

(b). By a marriage-settlement, A, the father of B, the intended wife, covenants with C, the intended husband, to pay to C, his executors, administrators and assigns, during A's life, an annuity of Rs. 5,000. C dies insolvent and the official assignee claims the annuity from A. The Court, on finding it clearly proved that the parties always intended that this annuity should be paid as a provision for B and her children, may rectify the settlement and decree that the assignee has no right to any part of the annuity.

32. For the purpose of rectifying a contract in writing, the Court must be satisfied that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

33. In rectifying a written instrument, the Court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean, and what were intended to be its legal consequences, and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

34. A contract in writing may be first rectified and then, if the plaintiff has so prayed in his plaint and the Court thinks fit, specifically enforced.

• Illustration.

A contracts in writing to pay his attorney, B, a fixed sum in lieu of costs. The contract contains mistakes as to the name and rights of the client, which, if construed strictly, would exclude B from all rights under it. B is entitled, if the Court thinks fit, to have it rectified, and to an order for payment of the sum, as if at the time of its execution it had expressed the intention of the parties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS.

35. Any person interested in a contract in writing may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff ;

(b) where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face, and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff ;

(c) where a decree for specific performance of a contract of sale, or of a contract to take a lease, has been made, and the purchaser or lessee makes default in payment of the purchase-money or other sums which the Court has ordered him to pay.

When the purchaser or lessee is in possession of the subject-matter, and the Court finds that such possession is wrongful, the Court may also order him to pay to the vendor or lessor the rents and profits, if any, received by him as such possessor.

In the same case, the Court may by order in the suit in which the decree has been made and not complied with, rescind the contract either so far as regards the party in default, or altogether, as the justice of the case may require.

Illustrations

to (a).—A sells a field to B. There is a right of way over the field of which A has direct personal knowledge, but which he conceals from B. B is entitled to have the contract rescinded.

to (b).—A, an attorney, induces his client B, a Hindú widow, to transfer property to him for the purpose of defrauding B's creditors. Here the parties are not equally in fault, and B is entitled to have the instrument of transfer rescinded.

36. Rescission of a contract in writing cannot be adjudged for mere mistake, unless the party against

whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

37. A plaintiff instituting a suit for the specific

performance of a contract in writing may pray in the alternative that, if the contract cannot be specifically enforced, it may be rescinded and delivered up to be cancelled; and the Court, if it refuses to enforce the contract specifically, may direct it to be rescinded and delivered up accordingly.

38. On adjudging the rescission of a contract,

the Court may require the party rescinding to do equity. the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

39. Any person against whom a written instrument is void or voidable,

who has reasonable apprehension that such instrument, if left outstanding, may cause him serious injury, may sue to have it adjudged void or voidable, and the Court may, in its discretion, so adjudge it and order it to be delivered up and cancelled.

If the instrument has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, the Court shall also send a copy of its decree to the officer in whose office the instrument has been so registered, and such officer shall note on the copy of the instrument contained in his books the fact of its cancellation.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the owner of a ship, by fraudulently representing her to be seaworthy, induces B, an underwriter, to insure her. B may obtain the cancellation of the policy.

(b). A conveys land to B, who bequeaths it to C and dies. Thereupon D gets possession of the land and produces a forged instrument stating that the conveyance was made to B in trust for him. C may obtain the cancellation of the forged instrument.

(c). A, representing that the tenants on his land were all at will, sells it to B, and conveys it to him by an instrument dated the 1st January 1877. Soon after that day, A fraudulently grants to C a lease of part of the lands dated the 1st October 1876, and procures the lease to be registered under the Indian Registration Act. B may obtain the cancellation of this lease.

(d). A agrees to sell and deliver a ship to B, to be paid for by B's acceptances of four bills of exchange, for sums amounting to Rs. 30,000, to be drawn by A on B. The bills are drawn and accepted, but the ship is not delivered, according to the agreement. A sues B on one of the bills. B may obtain the cancellation of all the bills.

40. Where an instrument is evidence of differ-

ent rights or different obligations, the Court may, in a proper case, cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who endorses it to C, by whom it appears to be endorsed to D, who endorses it to E. C's endorsement is forged. C is entitled to have such endorsement cancelled, leaving the bill to stand in other respects.

41. On adjudging the cancellation of an instru-

ment, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DECLARATORY DECREES.

42. Any person entitled to any legal character,

or to any right as to any property, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such character or right, and the Court may in its discretion make therein a declaration that he is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any further relief:

Provided that no Court shall make any such

declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.

EXPLANATION.—A trustee of property is a 'person interested to deny' a title adverse to the title of some one who is not in existence, and for whom, if in existence, he would be a trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A is lawfully in possession of certain land. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village claim a right of way across the land. A may sue for a declaration that they are not entitled to the right so claimed.

(b). A bequeaths his property to B, C and D, 'to be equally divided amongst all and each of them, if living at the time of my death, then amongst their surviving children.' No such children are in existence. In a suit against A's executor, the Court may declare whether B, C and D took the property absolutely, or only for their lives, and it may also declare the interests of the children before their rights are vested.

(c). A covenants that if he should at any time be entitled to property exceeding one lakh of rupees, he will settle it upon certain trusts. Before any such property accrues, or any persons entitled under the trusts are ascertained, he institutes a suit to obtain a declaration that the covenant is void for uncertainty. The Court may make the declaration.

(d). A alienates to B property in which A has merely a life-interest. The alienation is invalid as against C, who is entitled as reversioner. The Court may in a suit by C against A and B declare that C is so entitled.

(e). The widow of a sonless Hindú alienates part of the property of which she is in possession as such. The person presumptively entitled to possess the property if he survive her, may, in a suit against the alienee, obtain a declaration that the alienation was made without legal necessity and was therefore void beyond the widow's lifetime.

(f). A Hindú widow in possession of property adopts a son to her deceased husband. The person presumptively

entitled to possession of the property on her death without a son may, in a suit against the adopted son, obtain a declaration that the adoption was invalid.

(g). A is in possession of certain property. B, alleging that he is the owner of the property, requires A to deliver it to him. A may obtain a declaration of his right to hold the property.

(h). A bequeaths property to B for his life, with remainder to B's wife and her children, if any, by B, but if B die without any wife or children, to C. B has a putative wife, D, and children, but C denies that B and D were ever lawfully married. D and her children may, in B's lifetime, institute a suit against C and obtain therein a declaration that they are truly the wife and children of B.

43. A declaration made under this chapter is binding only on the parties

Effect of declaration. to the suit, persons claiming through them respectively, and, where any of the parties are trustees, on the persons for whom, if in existence at the date of the declaration, such parties would be trustees.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú, in a suit to which B, his alleged wife, and her mother are defendants, seeks a declaration that his marriage was duly solemnized and an order for the restitution of his conjugal rights. The Court makes the declaration and order. C, claiming that B is his wife, then sues A for the recovery of B. The declaration made in the former suit is not binding upon C.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

44. The appointment of a Receiver pending a suit is a matter resting

Appointment of receivers discretionary. in the discretion of the Court.

The mode and effect of his appointment, and his

Reference to Code of rights, powers, duties and Civil Procedure. liabilities, are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC DUTIES.

45. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at

Power to order public servants and others to do certain specific acts. Port William, Madras and Bombay may make an order requiring any specific act to be done or forborne, within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, by any person holding a public office, whether of a permanent or a temporary nature, or by any corporation or inferior Court of Judicature: provided—

(a) that an application for such order be made by some person whose property, franchise, or personal right, would be injured by the forbearing or doing (as the case may be) of the said specific act;

(b) that such doing or forbearing is, under any law for the time being in force, clearly incumbent on such person or Court in his or its public character, or on such corporation in its corporate character;

(c) that, in the opinion of the High Court, such doing or forbearing is consonant to right and justice;

(d) that the applicant has no other specific and adequate legal remedy; and

(e) that the remedy given by the order applied for will be complete.

Exemptions from such power.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any High Court—

(f) to make any order binding on the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the Governor General in Council, on the Governor of Madras in Council, on the Governor of Bombay in Council, or on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

(g) to make any order on any other servant of the Crown, as such, merely to enforce the satisfaction of a claim upon the Crown; or

(h) to make any order which is otherwise expressly excluded by any law for the time being in force.

46. Every application under section 45 must

Application how made. be founded on an affidavit of the person injured, stating his right in the matter in question, his demand of justice and the denial thereof; and the High Court may, in its discretion, make the order applied for absolute in the first instance, or refuse it, or grant a rule to show cause why the order applied for should not be made.

If, in the last case, the person, Court or

Order in alternative. corporation complained of shows no sufficient cause, the High Court may first make an order in the alternative, either to do or forbear the act mentioned in the order, or to signify some reason to the contrary and make an answer thereto by such day as the High Court fixes in this behalf.

47. If the person, Court or corporation to

Peremptory order. whom or to which such order is directed makes no answer, or makes an insufficient or a false answer, the High Court may then issue a peremptory order to do or forbear the act absolutely.

48. Every order under this chapter shall be

Execution of, and appeal from, orders. executed, and may be appealed from, as if it were a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

49. The costs of all applications and orders

Costs. under this chapter shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

50. Neither the High Court nor any Judge

Bar to issue of mandamus. thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *mandamus*.

51. Each of the said High Courts shall, as

Power to frame rules. soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure under this chapter; and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court as to applications for and grants of writs of *mandamus* shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to applications and orders under this chapter.

PART III.

OF PREVENTIVE RELIEF.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INJUNCTIONS GENERALLY.

52. Preventive relief is granted at the discre-

Preventive relief how granted. tion of the Court by injunction, temporary or perpetual.

53. Temporary injunctions are such as are to continue until a specified time, or until the further order of the Court. They may be granted at any period of a suit, and are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit: the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.

CHAPTER X.

OF PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS.

54. Subject to the other provisions contained in, or referred to by, this chapter, a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the applicant, whether expressly or by implication.

When such obligation arises from contract, the Court shall be guided by the rules and provisions contained in Chapter II of this Act.

When the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to, or enjoyment of, property, the Court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases (namely):—

- (a) where the defendant is trustee of the property for the plaintiff;
- (b) where there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused, or likely to be caused, by the invasion;
- (c) where the invasion is such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;
- (d) where it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the invasion;
- (e) where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section a trademark is property.

Illustrations.

(a). A lets certain land to B, and B contracts not to dig sand or gravel thereout. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from digging in violation of his contract.

(b). A trustee threatens a breach of trust. His co-trustees if any, should, and the beneficial owners may, sue for an injunction to prevent the breach.

(c). The directors of a public company are about to pay a dividend out of capital or borrowed money. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(d). The directors of a fire and life-insurance company are about to engage in marine insurances. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(e). A, an executor, through misconduct or insolvency, is bringing the property of the deceased into danger. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain him from getting in the assets.

(f). A, a trustee for B, is about to make an imprudent sale of a small part of the trust-property. B may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale, even though compensation in money would have afforded him adequate relief.

(g). A makes a settlement (not founded on marriage or other valuable consideration) of an estate on B and his children. A then contracts to sell the estate to C. B or any of his children may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale.

(h). In the course of A's employment as a vakil, certain papers belonging to his client, B, come into his possession. A threatens to make these papers public, or to communicate their contents to a stranger. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(i). A is B's medical adviser. He demands money of B which B declines to pay. A then threatens to make known the effect of B's communications to him as a patient. This is contrary to A's duty, and B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(j). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, lets one to B, and afterwards lets the other to C. A and C begin to make such alterations in the house let to C as will prevent the comfortable enjoyment of the house let to B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain them from so doing.

(k). A lets certain arable lands to B for purposes of husbandry, but without any express contract as to the mode of cultivation. Contrary to the mode of cultivation customary in the district, B threatens to sow the lands with seed injurious thereto and requiring many years to eradicate. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from sowing the lands in contravention of his implied contract to use them in a husbandlike manner.

(l). A, B and C are partners, the partnership being determinable at will. A threatens to do an act tending to the destruction of the partnership-property. B and C may, without seeking a dissolution of the partnership, sue for an injunction to restrain A from doing the act.

(m). A, a Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, commits destruction of the property without any cause sufficient to justify her in so doing. The heir-expectant may sue for an injunction to restrain her.

(n). A, B and C are members of an undivided Hindú family. A cuts timber growing on the family-property, and threatens to destroy part of the family-house and to sell some of the family-utensils. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain him.

(o). A, the owner of certain houses in Calcutta, becomes insolvent. B buys them from the official assignee and enters into possession. A persists in trespassing on and damaging the houses, and B is thereby compelled, at considerable expense, to employ men to protect the possession. B may sue for an injunction to restrain further acts of trespass.

(p). The inhabitants of a village claim a right of way over A's land. In a suit against several of them, A obtains a declaratory decree that his land is subject to no such right. Afterwards each of the other villagers sues A for obstructing his alleged right of way over the land. A may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(q). A, in an administration-suit to which a creditor, B, is not a party, obtains a decree for the administration of C's assets. B proceeds against C's estate for his debt. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B.

(r). A and B are in possession of contiguous lands and of the mines underneath them. A works his mine so as to extend under B's mine and threatens to remove certain pillars which help to support B's mine. B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(s). A rings bells or makes some other unnecessary noise so near a house as to interfere materially and unreasonably with the physical comfort of the occupier, B. B may sue for an injunction restraining A from making the noise.

(t). A pollutes the air with smoke so as to interfere materially with the physical comfort of B and C, who carry on business in a neighbouring house. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain the pollution.

(u). A infringes B's patent. If the Court is satisfied that the patent is valid and has been infringed, B may obtain an injunction to restrain the infringement.

(v). A pirates B's copyright. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy, unless the work of which copyright is claimed is libellous or obscene.

(w). A improperly uses the trademark of B. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the user, provided that B's use of the trademark is honest.

(x). A, a tradesman, holds out B as his partner against the wish and without the authority of B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(y). A, a very eminent man, writes letters on family-topics to B. After the death of A and B, C, who is B's residuary legatee, proposes to make money by publishing A's letters. D, who is A's executor, has a property in the letters, and may sue for an injunction to restrain C from publishing them.

(z). A carries on a manufactory and B is his assistant. In the course of his business, A imparts to B a secret process of value. B afterwards demands money of A, threaten-

ing, in case of refusal, to disclose the process to C, a rival manufacturer. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from disclosing the process.

55. When, to prevent the breach of an obligation, it is necessary to compel the performance of certain acts which the Court is capable of enforcing, the Court may in its discretion grant an injunction to prevent the breach complained of, and also to compel performance of the requisite acts.

Illustrations.

(a). A, by new buildings, obstructs lights to the access and use of which B has acquired a right under the Indian Limitation Act, Part IV. B may obtain an injunction, not only to restrain A from going on with the buildings, but also to pull down so much of them as obstructs B's lights.

(b). A builds a house with eaves projecting over B's land. B may sue for an injunction to pull down so much of the eaves as so project.

(c). In the case put as illustration (i) to section 54, the Court may also order all written communications made by B, as patient, to A, as medical adviser, to be destroyed.

(d). In the case put as illustration (y) to section 54, the Court may also order A's letters to be destroyed.

(e). A threatens to publish statements concerning B which would be punishable under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain the publication, even though it may be shown not to be injurious to B's property.

(f). A, being B's medical adviser, threatens to publish B's written communications with him, showing that B has led an immoral life. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the publication.

(g). In the cases put as illustrations (v) and (w) to section 54, and as illustrations (e) and (f) to this section, the Court may also order the copies produced by piracy, and the trademarks, statements and communications therein respectively mentioned, to be given up or destroyed.

Injunction when refused. 56. An injunction cannot be granted—

(a) to stay a judicial proceeding pending at the institution of the suit in which the injunction is sought, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of proceedings;

(b) to stay proceedings in a Court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;

(c) to restrain persons from applying to any legislative body;

(d) to interfere with the public duties of any department of the Government of India or the Local Government, or with the sovereign acts of a Foreign Government;

(e) to stay proceedings in any criminal matter;

(f) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

(g) to prevent, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not reasonably clear that it will be a nuisance;

(h) to prevent a continuing breach in which the applicant has acquiesced;

(i) when equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceeding, except in case of breach of trust;

(j) when the conduct of the applicant or his agents has been such as to disentitle him to the assistance of the Court;

(k) where the applicant has no personal interest in the matter.

Illustrations.

(a). A seeks an injunction to restrain his partner, B, from receiving the partnership-debts and effects. It appears

that A had improperly possessed himself of the books of the firm and refused B access to them. The Court will refuse the injunction.

(b). A manufactures and sells crucibles, designating them as "patent plumbago crucibles," though, in fact, they have never been patented. B pirates the designation. A cannot obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy.

(c). A sells an article called "Mexican Balm," stating that it is compounded of diverse rare essences, and has sovereign medicinal qualities. B commences to sell a similar article to which he gives a name and description such as to lead people into the belief that they are buying A's Mexican Balm. A sues B for an injunction to restrain the sale. B shows that A's Mexican Balm consists of nothing but scented hog's lard. A's use of his description is not an honest one, and he cannot obtain an injunction.

57. Notwithstanding section 56, clause (f),

where a contract comprises an affirmative agreement to do a certain act, coupled with a negative agreement, express or implied, not to do a certain act, the circumstance that the Court is unable to compel specific performance of the affirmative agreement, shall not preclude it from granting an injunction to perform the negative agreement; provided that the applicant has not failed to perform the contract so far as it is binding on him.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 the good-will of a certain business unconnected with business-promises, and further agrees not to carry on that business in Calcutta. B pays A the Rs. 1,000, but A carries on the business in Calcutta. The Court cannot compel A to send his customers to B, but B may obtain an injunction restraining A from carrying on the business in Calcutta.

(b). A contracts to sell to B the good-will of a business. A then sets up a similar business close by B's shop, and solicits his old customers to deal with him. This is contrary to his implied contract, and B may obtain an injunction to restrain A from soliciting the customers, and from doing any act whereby their good-will may be withdrawn from B.

(c). A contracts with B to sing for twelve months at B's theatre and not to sing in public elsewhere. B cannot obtain specific performance of the contract to sing, but he is entitled to an injunction restraining A from singing at any other place of public entertainment.

(d). B contracts with A that he will serve him faithfully for twelve months as a clerk. A is not entitled to a decree for specific performance of this contract. But he is entitled to an injunction restraining B from serving a rival-house as clerk.

(e). A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B on a day fixed, he will not set up a certain business within a specified distance. B fails to pay the money. A cannot be restrained from carrying on the business within the specified distance.

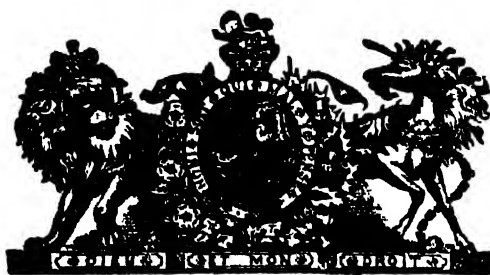
SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1859	Civil Procedure	Sections 15 and 192.
XIV of 1859	Lunacy	Section 15.
XXIII of 1861	Civil Procedure	Section 26.
IX of 1872	Contract	In section 28, the second clause of Exception 1.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months:—

No. 1 of 1877.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:—"

Commencement. It shall come into force at once;

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, all or any of the provisions herein contained to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

- 2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause. "Forest officer" means any person whom the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to do

(1) anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest officer :

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act :

"Tree." "Tree" includes bamboos and brushwood :

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they

"Timber." have fallen or have been felled, and all wood when cut up, or when fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes :

"Forest-produce" includes the following when

"Forest-produce." found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, cutch, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, skins and horns :

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act :

"Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes,

"Cattle." bullocks, cows, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids :

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

"River."

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may from time to time constitute any forest or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute a Reserved Forest, and the limits of such Forest have not been defined by boundary-marks, and are not, in the opinion of the Local Government, already sufficiently defined by roads, rivers or other such boundaries, the Local Government may cause such limits to be demarcated in such manner as it thinks fit.

5. When the Local Government has ascertained that the limits of such Forest are already sufficiently defined as aforesaid, or when such limits have been demarcated under section 4, it may publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) declaring that it is proposed to reserve such Forest under this Act ;

(b) specifying the limits of such Forest ;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce.

6. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section 17, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the Forest comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued ; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or any other purpose shall be made in such forest.

7. When a notification has been issued under section 5, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest mentioned therein a proclamation in the language of the country :—

(a) specifying the limits of such forest ;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as herein-after provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest ; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid, to present to such officer within such period a written notice stating the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

8. Any such right in respect of which no such notice is presented within the said period shall be deemed to be extinguished, unless the person claiming such right satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the notice within such period.

9. When any such notice is presented as aforesaid, the Forest Settlement Officer shall inquire into the merits of the claim, and may, in the case of a claim to or over any land, if he considers it proved and if he thinks fit to do so, pass an order to that effect and proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and may, in the case of a claim to rights of way or of pasture, or to forest-produce, proceed in the manner prescribed in sections 10 and 11.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and attending before him in pursuance of a notice issued under section 9 of that Act ; and

(c) the conditions prescribed by the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

10. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into the nature and extent of such rights and shall pass an order, admitting, rejecting or modifying the claim.

11. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any such order, shall record the name, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right, the designation (if any), position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the

designation and position of all buildings, in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

No such claim shall be admitted, unless

(a) the claimant was, at the time when the limits of the forest were notified under section 5, in the habitual exercise of the right claimed, and

(b) the exercise of the right is required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same.

12. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits any

Record where he admits claim.

such claim with or without modification, he shall also record the extent to which such rights have been admitted by him, specifying the quantity of timber and other forest-produce annually required, the number and description of cattle admitted to graze in the forest and the season during which such pasture is required. He shall also record whether the produce obtained by the exercise of such rights may be sold or bartered.

13. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, make such arrangements as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(b) so alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and conveniently situated for the purposes of the claimants; or

(c) record an order, conferring upon such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the Reserved Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

14. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it

Commutation of rights.

impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such arrangements as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

15. Any person who has made a claim under

Appeal from order passed under section 9, 10 or 13.

this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section 9, 10 or 13, present an appeal from such order to such of the officers who hear appeals in cases relating to land-revenue as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by notification in the official Gazette: Provided that, where the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) three

persons (hereinafter called the Forest Court) to hear appeals from such orders, the appeal shall lie to such persons.

Every appeal under this section shall be made by petition in writing, and shall be delivered to and forwarded by the Forest Settlement Officer.

If the appeal be to the officer so appointed, the order passed thereon shall be communicated to the Forest Settlement Officer who shall forthwith carry out the same.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day for hearing the appeal and shall give notice of such day to the parties, and shall hear such appeal in the neighbourhood of the forest. The order passed thereon by such Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall (subject to review by the Local Government) be final, and the Forest Settlement Officer shall forthwith carry out such order.

16. The Local Government may appoint any

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

17. When the following

Notification declaring forest reserved.

events have occurred (namely)—

(a) the period fixed under section 7 for presenting notices has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) (if any such claims have been made) the period limited by section 15 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate Court; and

(c) all lands (if any) included in the forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section 9, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette declaring the forest, or any portion thereof, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification, and from the date so fixed, such forest or such portion thereof shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

18. The Forest officer shall, before the date

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

fixed by such notification, cause a translation of such notification into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

19. Any forest constituted a Reserved Forest

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act comes into force, shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act:

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

20. The formation and extension of a Reserved Forest shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section 4.

Formation and extension of Reserved Forests under Land Acquisition Act.

21. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

22. No right conferred under section 13, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government, and no produce obtained by virtue of such a right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as a right to sell or barter may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 12.

Rights not to be alienated.

23. The Forest officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that he has already assigned or constructed another way or water-course (as the case may be) in lieu thereof, and that such other way or water-course is a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

24. Any person who—

(a) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire therein in such manner as to endanger the same;

(b) kindles, keeps or carries any fire therein at such seasons as the Local Government may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(c) burns any lime, bricks or charcoal therein;

(d) trespasses or grazes his cattle or permits his cattle to trespass therein;

(e) causes any damage therein by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree therein, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, the same;

(g) collects therein or removes therefrom any forest-produce;

(h) clears or breaks up any land therein for cultivation or any other purpose;

(i) hunts; shoots, fishes or sets snares therein in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such damages for injury done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest officer, or the exercise of any right conferred under section 13, clause (a), or created by written grant or contract made by or on behalf of Government.

In any case of fire which has been caused wilfully, or which there is reason to believe has been so caused, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that the

forest or any portion thereof may be closed for such period as it thinks fit. During the period of such closure the exercise of all rights to pasture or other forest-produce shall be suspended.

25. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion of any forest reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished in such forest shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

26. The Local Government may assign any Reserved-forest or portion thereof, or any forest the property of Government, for the use of any villages situated in the vicinity of such forest. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests. The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the inhabitants of the villages for the use of which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, pasture or other forest-produce, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DISTRICT-FORESTS.

27. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest; but which is the property of Government, or is a forest over which the Government has proprietary rights.

The forests and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called "District-Forests."

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Power to issue notification—

(a) declare any class of trees in a district-forest or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

(b) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of limestone, laterite or any other stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection of any description of forest-produce, in any such forest or in any portion thereof; and

(c) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, and breaking up or clearing of land, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purposes, any land in any such forest.

29. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section 28 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest to which such notification applies.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of district-forests.

30. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

- (a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce from the district-forests;
- (b) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of district-forests, and the production and return of such permits by such persons;
- (c) the granting of trade-permits to persons felling or removing trees or timber or forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such permits by such persons;
- (d) the fees (if any) payable by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or forest-produce;
- (e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;
- (f) the examination of produce passing out of the forest;
- (g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;
- (h) the protection from fire of timber lying in district-forests;
- (i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle;
- (j) hunting, shooting, fishing and setting snares in such forests.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 28.

31. Any person who—

- (a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 28, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, any such tree; or
- (b) breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any forest containing trees reserved as aforesaid, or sets fire to such forests; or
- (c) kindles a fire without taking all such reasonable precautions as are requisite to prevent its spreading to any trees so reserved, or to any timber of such trees in the vicinity; or
- (d) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber; or
- (e) fells any tree or drags any timber in such a manner as to injure any tree reserved as aforesaid; or
- (f) permits cattle belonging to him or under his charge to injure any such tree; or
- (g) quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects or removes any forest-produce, when such quarrying, burning or collecting has been prohibited by a notification under section 28; or
- (h) infringes any rule under section 30,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

32. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 30, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

33. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit the breaking up of land for cultivation or the clearing of the growth in any forest, when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones and avalanches:

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of mountain-ranges, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against shifting and moving sands:

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks:

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways, and other lines of communication:

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health.

34. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any prohibition under section 33, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the proprietor or other person interested in the forest, and considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest shall be paid to the said proprietor or other person.

35. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest under the control of a Forest officer, the forest should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire the same in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

36. On all timber the produce of forests situated within British India or brought from any forest situated beyond the frontier, a duty may be levied in such manner, at such places and at such rates, as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

37. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or forest-produce, notwithstanding that the same be levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

38. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and forest-produce in transit by land or sea, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(a) prescribe the routes by which only timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(b) prohibit the import, export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from the Forest officer, authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(d) provide for the stoppage, reporting and examination of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(e) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôts;

(f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(g) provide for the removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering from the person causing such obstruction the cost of such removal;

(h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(i) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, provide for the registration of such marks and the

time for which such registration shall hold good, limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

39. The Local Government may prescribe penalties for the infringement of any rule made under section 38, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by both. Double penalties may be prescribed in cases where the offence is committed between sunset and sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of the same offence.

40. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section 38, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

41. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest or Police officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

42. All timber and wood found adrift or stranded on any river, or off the sea-coast of any province to which this Act shall be extended, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and all timber beached, stranded or sunk in any river, or on the sea-coast as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto. Such timber may be collected by any Forest officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 48 and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

43. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest officer, of timber collected under section 42. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person having a claim to the possession of the same to present to such officer within three months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

44. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim or deliver the timber to the claimant.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any damages or costs against the Government, or against any Forest officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

45. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section 43, or on such claim having been so preferred by him, and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section 44, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 44, in such other person free from all encumbrances of every description.

46. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section 42, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section 48.

48. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, (namely) :—

(a) the salving and collection of timber or of certain kinds of timber which may be floating loose and unrafted, or may be sunk, stranded or beached in any river or on the sea-coast;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(c) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting and storing such timber;

(d) the use and registration of marking-hammers.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe for the infringement of any rule made under this section the penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

49. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any timber or forest-produce, the property of Government, in respect of which any offence has been committed.

50. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

51. When there is reason to believe that any property is liable to confiscation under section 50 for any offence, it may be seized by any Police or Forest officer.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, apply for the confiscation of the same to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

52. If on receiving an application under section 51, and on making such inquiry as he deems fit, such Magistrate has reason to believe that such property is liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall cause a summons to be served in manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the owner or person found in possession of such property, and on his appearance pursuant to such summons, or in default thereof, shall examine into the cause of the seizure and, after hearing such evidence as the parties respectively may produce, may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

53. Where the summons cannot be served, the Magistrate shall cause a notice of the application for confiscation to be affixed at such place as he thinks fit.

54. Within one month from the date on which such notice was affixed, any person may present a petition to the Magistrate claiming to be heard in opposition to the application.

55. On the expiry of the said period of one month, if no such petition has been presented, or, if any such petition has been presented, after hearing the petitioner and considering any evidence he may adduce, the Magistrate may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any articles seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such articles if they had not been sold.

56. The officer who made the seizure under section 51, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Sessions Judge, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

57. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 52 or 55, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 56 for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when on such an appeal being preferred, the Sessions Judge confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances of every description.

58. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 51.

59. Any Police or Forest officer who vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

60. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest officer; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

61. Any Police or Forest officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

62. Every Police and Forest officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

63. Every such officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant the person entertaining such design, if the commission of such offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

64. The Magistrate of the district and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in the summary way prescribed by the eighteenth chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

66. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest officer of such grade as the Local Government may from time to time direct, to accept from any person charged with any forest-offence other than an offence under section 60 or section 61 a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings of any description shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

67. When in any proceedings instituted under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest, or doing damage to any trees reserved under section 32, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police or Forest officer.

69. The Local Government may from time to time by rule direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 68 of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	...	Ten rupees.
For each buffalo	...	Two "
For each camel, horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	One rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	Eight annas.

*D.—Miscellaneous.***70. Every person who exercises any right in a**

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest and Police officers.

district-forest or in a forest reserved under this Act or under any law in force previous to the date on which

this Act is extended, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest,

and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest or Police officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Police or Forest officer demanding his aid—

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

71. The Local Government may, subject to any

Local Government may confer additional powers.

restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest a

Forest Settlement Officer, or any Forest officer, by name or as holding any office, with any of the following powers to be exercised by him for the purposes of this Act in any territory to which this Act has been extended, or in any class of cases, that is to say:—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(b) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits or the hearing of appeals;

(c) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate officer.

72. The Local Government may invest any

Local Government may invest Forest officers with certain powers.

Forest officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

(a) to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(b) to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Such evidence shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

73. In addition to the other rules which the Local Government is

Additional powers to make rules.

hereby empowered to make, it may from time to time

make rules:—

(a) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at and in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and

(b) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

74. The Local Government may, in making

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition

to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment on conviction before a Magistrate of imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both.

75. All rules made by the Local Govern-

Rules when to have force of law.

ment under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council,

be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

76. If the Government and any person be

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

jointly interested in any forest, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may

from time to time either

(a) undertake the management of such forest or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the conservation of the forest or produce and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes under clause

(a) of this section the management of any forest, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions herein contained as to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

77. All money payable to the Government

Recovery of money due to Government.

under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of

any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue under the law for the time being in force.

78. When any such money is payable for or

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first

charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest officer until such amount has been paid.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

79. All Forest officers shall be deemed to be

Bribing Forest officers.

public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal

Code.

80. No suit shall lie against any public servant

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

81. Except with the permission in writing of

Forest officers not to trade.

the Local Government no Forest officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in tim-

ber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The insufficiency of the present general Forest-law (Act VII of 1865) is universally admitted.

The necessity for legislation regarding forests in the Bombay Presidency, to which Act VII of 1865 has never been applied, has long been apparent, and has been urged by the Local Government. Thus, the want of legal powers to control timber in transit, to require it to be covered by a pass, and to levy duty on foreign timber, causes the loss of several lakhs of rupees annually, and a regular machinery for enquiring into and adjudicating upon private rights claimed in forests and reserves would be equally advantageous to the Government and the people.

The case of the Madras Presidency is generally similar to that of the other Provinces, and there is no doubt that the application to it of an improved Forest-law will be very beneficial.

A general Forest Bill has been under consideration since 1868, and more than one draft has been circulated to the various Local Governments. The present draft is for the most part the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of the Forest Conservators of Bengal and the Panjáb.

It will be observed that this Bill follows in a great measure the Bill for Burma, which has recently been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and that provision is made in section 1 for the non-extension to particular Provinces of any portions of it which may have no local application or utility. The present Bill is divided into nine Chapters, dealing respectively with the following matters:—I, Preliminary; II, Reserved Forests; III, Village-Forests; IV, District-Forests; V, Forests not the property of Government; VI, Duty on Timber; VII, Control of Timber and Forest-produce in Transit; VIII, Collection of drift and stranded Timber; IX, Penalties, Procedure, etc.

In Chapter II will be found provisions for ascertaining, securing and commuting the rights of private persons in any forest which it is deemed necessary to reserve.

Chapters III and IV contain provisions regarding forest-lands belonging to Government or in which Government has proprietary rights, which it is deemed necessary to subject, as District or Village-forests, to regulations less stringent than those indispensable for Reserved Forests.

Chapter V regulates, in a manner analogous to that of the law of France and other European nations, forests and lands not the property of Government for objects affecting the safety and well-being of the public at large.

Chapters VI and VII provide for the levy of duty on timber in transit in certain parts of India, and for the prevention of illicit abstraction of timber from the Government forests.

T. C. HOPE.

The 22nd January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 2 of 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner herein-after appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877:"

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed:

but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act—

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jágirdár, kasbátí, and such other classes of holders of estates as the

Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:
"Heir."
"Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Broach or Kaira, as the case may be.
"Commissioner."

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Application for benefit of Act. Thákur,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate, may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Order to enquire.

Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 4, the applicant shall, Verified statement to be submitted, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry

a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of complaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making False averments in the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (a) direct a further enquiry, or (b) dismiss the application, or (c), by order published in the

Bombay Government Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to what it extends. of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management. 9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue :

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 7 shall be stayed ; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended ;

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities ;

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts, (a) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to encumber or alienate property, (b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom : to grant receipts for rents.

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government :

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

costs of management and repairs, *First*, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs ;

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management ;

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágirdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property ;

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family ;

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujaráti calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlat-dárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Every document by which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 18, clause (d), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged :

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 11 the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

18. The Commissioner may—

(a) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(b) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

- (a) the management shall terminate;
- (b) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;
- (c) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 10, shall be paid to him; and
- (d) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the man-

agement, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (b) and (c) of section 9; and

3rdly, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

28. When a Thakur has been restored under Mortgages, &c., made section 26 to the possession by restored Thakur valid of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thakur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(b) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(c) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(d) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 18, clause (d), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 11 the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

18. The Commissioner may—

(a) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(b) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(a) the management shall terminate;
(b) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10;
(c) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 10, shall be paid to him; and
(d) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the man-

agement, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

23. Subject to the rules made under section 31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (b) and (c) of section 9; and

3rdly, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under Mortgages, &c., made section 26 to the possession by restored Thákur valid of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(b) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(c) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(d) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

32. The Local Government may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act, shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

38. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

39. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej and the Thákur of Juniadra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Kaira. The reasons for the measure are substantially the same as those which led to the introduction of similar measures for the relief of landholders in Oudh, Chutiá Nágpur, Ahmadábád, Broach, and Sindh.

The Bill repeals and re-enacts the substance of the Broach Act XV of 1871.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 3 OF 1877.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1877."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

Extent.

(a) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be;

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a square-rigged vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

Exceptions.

(a) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873;

(b) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(c) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to suspect that any salt is being carried, or is about to be, or has recently been, carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may—

(a) require such vessel to be brought to and enter and search the same;

(b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;

(c) arrest without a warrant any person on board of such vessel who he has reason to suspect is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four,

and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty,

may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, and the cargo on board such vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged—
(a) by the Collector of Customs, or (b) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Collector of Customs or such other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

7. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

8. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There is no law at present to prevent salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty and destined for Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast and smuggled salt being taken in lieu thereof and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover, there is nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty has been made, being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects have led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it is important to check without further delay. The present Bill therefore proposes that no vessel of less than three hundred tons shall be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels may be brought to and searched, regarding which suspicion exists that they are engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

(2) [Second Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

No. 4 of 1877.

A Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875

(to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the 'Chief Court' defined said sections shall mean, and in Act XIII of 1875, be deemed to have always sections 2, 3 and 4. meant—

(a) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(b) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Act XIII of 1875 provides that probates or letters of administration granted by a 'High Court' shall (unless otherwise directed by the grant) have like effect throughout the whole of British India, and that, whenever such a grant is made, the Registrar shall send to each of the other High Courts a certificate of the grant.

It has been found that the burden thus imposed on the High Courts is excessive. For 'High Court' is defined to mean (both in the Succession Act and in the General Clauses Act, 1868) 'the highest Civil Court of Appeal,' and of such Courts there are, besides the High Courts properly so called, a large number in outlying parts of British India.

The remedy which the present Bill proposes to apply is to limit, in Act XIII of 1875, the expression 'High Court' to (a) the four High Courts properly so called, (b) the Panjáb Chief Court, and (c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

A. HOBHOUSE.

The 8th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 6. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. RAILWAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Nos. 232—46—246 and 246 R., dated 31st January 1877.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 2232—45 R., dated 1st September 1876.
Read the following report by Captain Pye, R.E., Secretary of the Railway Conference :—

On assuming charge of the Secretaryship of the Railway Conference in October 1876, I was furnished with documents, showing the present state of various questions, which the Government had ordered to be submitted to the Conference.

From these records notes were prepared summarising the information in the possession of the Government, and indicating the salient points on which an expression of the experience and opinions of the members of the Conference was specially desired. Many of these notes have been circulated to the members; others are now in the press.

Suggestions were made by some of the Railway Companies that other subjects not mentioned in the original programme should be brought forward for discussion, and the remarks made on these subjects were similarly circulated.

Papers on various branches of Railway administration have been received from the following sources :—

Means to promote the comfort and convenience of passengers.

A number of native merchants of Lahore.

Mr. Nesservanjee Maneckjee of Bombay.

Anonymous.

Lieut.-Colonel deBourbel, R. E.

Mr. D'Cruz of Lucknow.

Babu Navina Chandra Rai of Agra.

Mr. J. M. Lane of Jubbulpore (with model of cooling apparatus).

Dewan Ragonath Rao, Minister of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, also promised to contribute a paper on this subject.

Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

The Chamber of Commerce at Bombay promised to furnish the Conference with its views on this point, and communications from the Chambers at Madras and Calcutta were also expected.

Railway Schools.

Mr. J. Campbell Oman of Agra.

House accommodation for native staff.

Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E.

Indian Railway Bill, 1876.

Major C. H. Luard, R. E.

Adaptation of rolling-stock for military purposes.

Mr. E. B. Carroll of Bombay.

Duties of Railway servants in time of war.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

Continuous brake-power on trains.

Mr. Spurr of Muddapore.

Communication in trains between passengers, drivers and guards.

Mr. Winter of Madras.

Mr. Gutersloh of Khandwa.

Mr. J. M. Lane of Jubbulpore.

Jarrah timber.

Mr. C. H. Compton of Calcutta.

Audible signals.

Mr. Rainbow of Khandwa.

Papers were also promised by Mr. Hope of Dehrec, on the Palamow Coal-fields, and by Mr. Winter of Madras on Provident Funds and on Block Signalling. A paper on Defects in Indian Railways was also promised by Mr. Spurr.

In order to economise time, some of the more important of these papers, which had been received at a sufficiently early date, were printed for circulation to the members before the meeting of the Conference.

The final programme of the subjects for discussion was thus arranged—

PUBLIC SECTION.

- 1.—Means to promote the comfort and convenience of Railway travellers.
- 2.—Simplification and reduction of goods tariff.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION.

- 3.—Scale of mileage rates for interchange of stock.
- 4.—Course of goods traffic in cases of alternative routes.
- 5.—Uniformity of statistics of traffic.
- 6.—System of recording 'up' and 'down' traffic on main lines and branches.
- 7.—Assimilation of systems of working; and revision of general rules and regulations.
- 8.—Establishment of a clearing-house.
- 9.—Alteration in the law as regards bribery.
- 10.—System of recording shunting, &c.
- 11.—Establishment of Provident Funds or schemes for retiring allowances.
- 12.—Railway schools.
- 13.—Uniformity of system in recording accidents.
- 14.—Employment of natives in charge of engines and trains.
- 15.—Working hours.
- 16.—House accommodation for native staff.
- 17.—Questions affecting wages.
- 18.—Indian Railway Bill, 1876.

TECHNICAL SECTION.

- 19.—Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes.
- 20.—Duties of Railway servants in time of war.
- 21.—Continuous brake-power on trains.
- 22.—Communication in trains between passengers, driver and guard.
- 23.—Standard dimensions.
- 24.—Palamow coal-fields.

RESOLUTION.—In pursuance of the orders passed on the Resolution now read again, preparations had been made for the assemblage of a general Conference of Railway authorities at Calcutta on 5th February 1877. But the Governor General in Council has become aware that the stress of work caused by the heavy traffic in grain throughout the country, but especially in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, is so great that it is not desirable that the responsible officers of the Railways should leave their posts at the present time.

2. His Excellency in Council therefore has come to the conclusion that the Conference must be postponed for a few months, and be convened at such place and time as circumstances may render convenient. Of this due notice will be given.

3. In the meantime the Office of the Secretary should remain open for the reception of communications, and for the continuance of the organization of arrangements connected with the Conference.

4. The Public and those interested in Railway affairs are invited to continue the submission of papers on subjects for discussion, which may be addressed to the Secretary as heretofore.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the

Madras.
Bombay.
North-Western Provinces.
Central Provinces.
British Burmah.
Hyderabad.

Director, State Railways.
Consulting Engineer, Calcutta.
" " Lucknow.
" " Lahore.
Accountant General, P. W. D.
Secy. to the Railway Conference.

Governments, Administrations
and Officers noted on the mar-
gin for information.

Also to Financial, Foreign,
Military, and Revenue, Agri-

culture and Commerce Departments for information.

Also to the Home Department for information and publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. DRUMMOND, Colonel, R.F.,
Deputy Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 31st January 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble D. Cowie.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Narendra Krishna.

The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble R. A. Dalryell.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He had scarcely anything to add to what he had said on the occasion when he obtained leave to bring in the Bill. He might merely point out that the third clause of section 1 was the one which contained a provision which would enable any portion of the Bill, without the whole of it, to be brought into operation in any particular province. There were some chapters in the Bill which would not be needed in some districts, as, for instance, chapter V, which gave, for the interest of the community at large, a control over forests not the property of Government, might not be required where there were no mountainous tracts. Again chapter VI, relating to duties on timber, might, and in many cases would, be quite unnecessary; and probably parts of the provisions in chapter VII would often be superfluous.

He would allude to another point, clause (c) of section 5, merely for the purpose of explaining that the term "Forest Settlement Officer" had been inserted for the purpose of distinguishing between the special officer here intended and other Settlement Officers engaged in the settlement of the land-revenue. It was not intended that the Forest Settlement Officer should be a Forest Officer; perhaps quite the contrary. The Executive would probably select for the duty a person not in the Forest Department who had some particular qualifications.

Another point MR. HOPE would invite attention to was the last clause of section 32, which provided that nothing in that chapter (chapter IV), or in any rule made under that chapter, should be deemed to prohibit any act done "in the exercise of any right." Any person who did not notice this important matter might suppose that the whole of these very stringent provisions were to

be applied to all persons who had any rights, without compensation or enquiry such as was provided for in the case of Reserved Forests.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL desired to make a very few remarks before this Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Although, owing to unavoidable circumstances, he had not had the advantage of hearing the observations which had fallen from his hon'ble friend when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, he had carefully read the report of the proceedings of the Council on that occasion, and had attentively listened to the remarks which had been just made, but he confessed that his hon'ble friend had not satisfied him either that the Bill was correct in principle, or that its provisions were such as could be safely allowed to become law in any part of the Empire without considerable modifications. It was therefore very satisfactory to him to find the Bill in the hands of his hon'ble friend and not in those of any member of the Government. MR. DALYELL concluded from this that His Lordship's Government did not consider itself in any way pledged either to the policy of the Bill itself or to the principles upon which some of its provisions had been framed. His hon'ble friend had said that the Bill had been prepared on the plan of having a general Forest Law for the whole of India, and giving power to the Local Governments and Administrations to frame rules suitable to the peculiar circumstances of particular provinces. Now it seemed to MR. DALYELL that the forest-rights and privileges of individuals and communities must vary in precisely the same degree as did their land-tenures. Knowing as they did then the great variety of land-tenures, not only in the different provinces, but in various localities of the same province, the natural result of this plan of his hon'ble friend's must be to leave to the Local Governments and Administrations the absolute power of framing such Forest-laws as they thought proper. That was very much the case under the existing law, Act VII of 1865; but in that Act there was this very important proviso, that nothing in the rules passed under it should abridge or affect any existing right; whereas in this Bill there was no such safe-guard. On the contrary, one of its main objects had been described as being "to define, to regulate, to commute and to extinguish all customary forest-rights." Now MR. DALYELL was sure that His Excellency the President and the majority of the Council would agree with him in thinking that a Bill with such an object as this—a Bill which professedly was intended to deal with local rights and local usages—was essentially a measure which should be framed, discussed and passed by the local legislatures. His hon'ble friend had told the Council last week that it was the desire of the Bombay Government that Forest-legislation, so far as that Presidency was concerned, should be imperial rather than local, and that the Forest Bill which had been prepared in the local Council there had been dropped. MR. DALYELL had no knowledge of the circumstances which had led that Government to come to this conclusion. But he had received a copy of a letter from the Madras Government which showed that they held very strong opinions of an opposite character, and he believed that their preference for local rather than imperial legislation as to forests was shared by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. He had no doubt too, that if His Lordship's Government came to the decision that this was the better plan, the local Councils of Bombay and Bengal would be quite prepared to take up the question. There would also be this additional advantage in the course which he ventured to urge. If the Bill was passed as it stood, being permissive in its nature, the Local Governments might or might not extend the Act to the provinces over which they had control. It was thus left to the discretion of the Local Governments to put in force or not an imperial enactment. Now, he believed it was questionable whether that was a perfectly legal course, and, at any rate, it had the disadvantage of leaving the Statute-book incomplete; for the Act would not bear on the face of it the provinces in which it was in force, thus necessitating a reference to provincial notifications in order to become aware whether it was in operation in any particular locality.

In any case, however, it would be necessary to legislate in this Council for those parts of the Empire outside of the local limits of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. It remained to be considered whether the present Bill would serve this purpose. He confessed he would prefer to see a separate measure for each province, the course which had been followed in the Burma Bill now under the consideration of this Council. And he should be glad to see the main object of all such measures directed to the ascertainment and regulation of forest-rights and privileges, rather than to the extinction or commutation of such rights. On a former occasion a very similar Bill had been characterized by his colleagues in the Board of Revenue at Madras as "altogether too arbitrary, setting the laws of property at defiance, and leaving the determination of the forest-rights of the people to a Department which, in that Presidency at all events, had always shown itself eager to destroy all forest-rights except those of Government." Now, no doubt such criticism as that would be too strong to apply to the present Bill, which he quite believed had been very considerably modified by his hon'ble friend in the direction desired. But still he thought that there was a certain flavour of the original measure about some of the provisions of the present Bill. And when the Council remembered that the rights with which it was proposed to deal were those of the poorest, the most ignorant and the most helpless classes of the people, he was sure that every one of them would desire to see the subject approached in a more liberal spirit than had been done in the present Bill. Probably the most objectionable feature in the draft was that to which his hon'ble friend had just alluded, namely, the fact that under the Bill, as it stood, the original decision apparently, as regards all forest-rights and privileges, and the determination of the manner in which those privileges or rights were to be exercised in the future, were left to an officer who was, presumably under the Bill, a Forest officer, and who, so far as the Bill was concerned, might be altogether wanting in that judicial experience and training which were essential to the proper appreciation or adjudication of such questions. It was true, as his hon'ble friend had just said, that it was not the intention that this officer should be an officer of the Forest Department, but MR. DALYELL thought that it would prevent much misconception if this were made clear in the Bill itself. The natural conclusion from the draft before them was that he would be a Forest officer; and that had been the view taken by the Board of Revenue as to the former Bill and by the Government of Madras as to the present Bill.

Then the powers taken in section 3 of chapter II appeared to be much too wide. Under that section, it would be possible to convert any waste-land in the country in which a few trees were growing, and in which the Government might have any rights, such as rights in mineral produce, into a Reserved Forest, although the absolute proprietary right in the land itself might have been already given under settlement to individuals or communities.

Then again the requirement in clause (c) of section 7, that all claims to forest-rights or privileges should be made in *writing*, appeared to be especially harsh when the class of the probable claimants was borne in mind; and the rejection of such claims under clauses (a) and (b) of section 11, either because the right was not actually exercised at the particular time when the notification was published, or because in the opinion of the Settlement Officer the exercise of the right was not essential for the beneficial use of the land or of the person claiming the right, might prove in many cases very inequitable.

It was not necessary, however, that he should trouble the Council with further details as to the objections to the provisions of the Bill, as, relying on the assurance given by his hon'ble friend last week, MR. DALYELL would trust to the Bill being so modified in Select Committee as to remedy these objections as well as the more general defects to which he had alluded.

In conclusion, he desired to explain that he was fully sensible of the urgent importance of Forest-conservancy in almost every province of the

Empire, and that he was quite aware of the great difficulties which the officers of the Forest Department felt in carrying on their operations owing to the defective state of the law. At the same time he believed that if enactments were carefully framed, suitable to the varying circumstances of each locality, those difficulties might be got over with due regard to vested interests and private rights and privileges in forests.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said that, with reference to the remarks which had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalryell, he thought it very likely that there might be provisions in the Bill which would be more conveniently and effectively discussed in the local legislatures. But he wished to point out that there was nothing in the Bill to prevent such discussion. The Bill was framed on the same principle as the existing Forest Act, and before it came into operation anywhere, it must be preceded by some distinct executive act. If the Government of Madras found that the power of making rules did not satisfy their wants, or that there were provisions in this Bill which made it inexpedient to bring it into operation in Madras, there was no reason why they should not bring in a measure of their own. In point of fact it had been contemplated by the Madras Government to introduce a Bill into the local Council. Why that had not been done he did not know. It had been under discussion, and he believed at the present moment the Madras Government had in contemplation to adopt that course. That course was open to them now, though there was a general Forest Act in existence, and it would be equally open to them if this Bill passed into law in its present form. The Select Committee should take care that the local Councils were not excluded from action by any language of this Act, and when such care was taken, the mischief which his hon'ble friend apprehended would be avoided.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said he understood that the operation of the Bill would not interfere with local legislation with reference to local rights where local legislatures existed.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE assented.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE did not propose to trouble the Council at any great length by way of reply, but there were three broad questions which he wished to touch upon. His hon'ble friend Mr. Dalryell commenced by an allusion to the fact of the Bill being in the hands of a member of the Council who was not a member of the Government. That was no doubt the case, and as far as he himself was concerned, it left him a greater amount of freedom in dealing with the Bill than if he had been a member of the Government bringing it in. At the same time it was due to himself and the Government that he should state that the Bill was no production of his own; it had not originated from his brain. It was simply an inheritance that he had received, as most of the other Bills in the hands of members here were inheritances, from a long time past. A Forest Bill had been on the anvil for the last seven years. When he said it was on the anvil he meant it was on the anvil in the executive department of the Government. He received the Bill from the executive department of the Government in a form in which it was understood to be generally approved by the Government, subject of course to any modifications which the Council at large might think proper to introduce.

The second point was one in regard to which he should be exceedingly brief, because his hon'ble friend who was in charge of the Legislative Department had anticipated most of what he would have said. With reference to the supposed interference with the powers of the local legislatures, it should be remembered that there were only three local legislatures. In the present case we had two of the Governments possessing them who represented that they were desirous of having a general Bill carried through this Council. There

were at the same time a large number of other Governments and Administrations which did not possess local Councils of their own, but which, as far as he was aware, were also willing that the same course should be pursued. They had on the other hand one Government which was at present under what he considered a rather curious misapprehension as to what the Bill was, and which was averse to general legislation. That, he considered, was no reason why they should abstain altogether from passing a general Bill; and even if the objectors were two instead of one, he should still think that to pass one general Bill, with separate local Bills for those two provinces, instead of seven or more or as many Bills as there were Administrations, would be the proper course to follow. So far from this course being unfair to any one, the unfairness and inconvenience appeared to him to lie quite the other way.

The third point was as to the measure being a stringent one. The Bill was not very similar to the one contemplated and criticised by the Madras Government in 1871. He denied that there was any provision whatever in it of unreasonable stringency; on the contrary, he thought it might be possible to prove in detail that the effect of the existing law as regards the important subject of creating Reserved Forests, which was a point which his hon'ble friend selected for animadversion, were much more stringent than was contemplated under the present Bill. His hon'ble friend noticed correctly that Act VII of 1865 saved all existing rights, whereas this Bill, he said, extinguished them. But although Act VII of 1865 saved all those rights, the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 existed in full force for the purpose of extinguishing them if required. The present procedure, if you wished to make a Reserved Forest, was to take it up under the Land Acquisition Act, and what could be the difference in principle between taking it under the Land Acquisition Act and under the proposed Act he failed to perceive. When they came to details, they found that the provisions of the present Bill were on the whole a great deal more favourable to the person whose rights were being enquired into than those of the Land Acquisition Act. He spared the Council a detail of the differences between the two Acts which would take time. But it seemed to him better to have a special officer appointed to enquire into the rights of individuals throughout a tract of country, which would ordinarily be done under the present Bill, than to leave them to be dealt with by the usual revenue authorities. Besides that, this officer would go into the forest, the whole enquiry would be conducted on the spot without expense in the presence of the parties interested. And finally, if they were dissatisfied with the decision come to, they would be entitled to an appeal either to some Revenue Court to which they were accustomed to resort in all other revenue-cases, or to a Special Court selected for the purpose. He ventured to think that the Appellate Court provided in this Bill would be quite as superior to the Appellate Court under the Land Acquisition Act, as the enquiry under the present Bill would be superior to an enquiry under that Act. He could hardly conceive anything more oppressive and liable to defeat the ends of justice than entrusting the appeal, as was necessary under the Land Acquisition Act, to the Civil Court of the district where the case might not come on for a year or two, and then would be burdened with all the elaboration of formalities and assessors, adjournments, fees, pleaders, and so on, which rendered justice in those Courts so exceedingly expensive and dilatory.

He need not revert again to the question of Forest Officers, except to say that he did not see what there was in the use of the term "Forest Settlement Officer" to suggest the idea that he was to be an Officer of the Forest Department. As he said before, it was not so intended, and he hoped that in Select Committee they would be able to find some other designation which would better answer the purpose.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BROACH AND KAIRA THAKURS INCUMBRANCES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He had nothing to add to the explanation he had given when soliciting leave for its introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages, if any, as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT TRANSPORT BY SEA BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also introduced the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in one month.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL regretted to find himself again in opposition to his hon'ble friend in regard to this Bill. It seemed to him that this measure was quite as arbitrary as, if not more so than, the Forest Bill to which he had just taken objection. His hon'ble friend's Statement of Objects and Reasons, and his remarks when asking for leave to introduce the Bill last week, would lead to the assumption that the Bill referred to the Bombay Presidency only, but MR. DALYELL found that it would operate throughout the whole of British India, and it seemed to him that it would affect very seriously and impose considerable hardships upon a large number of people in the Madras Presidency who were engaged in the salt-trade, unless indeed the proviso in clause (b) of section 2 were very liberally worked. So far as he was aware neither the Government of Madras nor the Government of Bengal had complained that there was any great smuggling of salt on the coast, and he thought therefore that it would be only proper, before passing a measure which could not but restrict very seriously the trade between the eastern and western districts of Madras, and which must also affect very injuriously the salt-trade which now existed between the Madras Coast and the Straits Settlements and Ceylon and other places, a great part of which must be carried on in vessels of smaller tonnage than three hundred tons, it should be ascertained whether the smuggling of salt was so considerable as to require any measure of the kind. And as, in order to obtain correct information on that point, it might be necessary to refer to the officers of the coast-districts, it would, perhaps, be well to allow a little more time than one month for the submission of the Select Committee's report.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said, that having had some experience in the business of the office which he held, he might say that these directions of the Council as to the time within which reports of Select Committees should be submitted were habitually disobeyed by their servants the Select Committees. There was not one Bill in thirty in which the report of the Select Committee was made in the given time, so he hardly knew why any time was mentioned. On the Civil Procedure Code they should have reported about a year before they did. The fact was that the Select Committee took its own time in accordance with the communications which it received and the magnitude

of the business, and he for one was quite willing that the words which fixed a time should be left out of this motion.

The Hon'ble MR. BULLEN SMITH concurred in what had fallen from the hon'ble member who had last spoken as to the manner in which the limits of time for the presentation of reports of Select Committees were frequently or generally exceeded; but at the same time he thought it was desirable that they should be agreed as to the general scope of a measure before sending it to a Select Committee, and he must confess that even before hearing the remarks of his hon'ble friend Mr. Dalyell, he had expected to receive further information from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. He MR. BULLEN SMITH did not know on what information the Bill had been called for, although he assumed that there was such information before the Government of India as to render it in their opinion necessary. He would like to know the basis on which the provision in clause 2 had been framed, providing that transport of salt by sea should be confined to vessels of a certain rig and of a tonnage far exceeding that of the bulk of those now engaged. It was doubtless in the knowledge of some hon'ble members that at a certain season of the year, namely, during the north-east monsoon, the trade between Calcutta and the Orissa and Ganjam coasts was carried on chiefly in very small craft, and he believed a similar class of vessels found employment towards Chittagong and Arakan. Into this carrying trade he believed salt largely entered, and yet all such vessels would be barred by the section he had mentioned, or if protected by the pass from a special officer mentioned in clause 4, the result would be to except almost the entire class of vessels to which, as far as his knowledge went, the Bill might be expected to apply. It would be satisfactory to him to have further information as to the need for this Bill, before referring it to a Select Committee.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that, with reference to the observations which had been made, he should be glad to know whether the general character of the Bill was the result of communications which had already passed with the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said in reply that, with reference, first, to the period within which it was proposed that the Committee should report upon the Bill, he might say that the Bill had been handed over to him by the Executive Government, and it was an instruction to him that it was considered desirable, in order to put an early stop to the smuggling that was going on, that the Bill should be passed through the Council as rapidly as was possible, and in consequence of that he had applied for the term of one month, having also in view the time remaining before the close of the session of the Council at Calcutta, and the fact that it was quite evident that such a Bill should not be passed in the absence and without the advice of the mercantile members of the Council. If it should be found that a reference would have to be made to the local officers, and that further consideration was necessary, there was nothing to compel the Committee to send in their report within the time specified; and as the hon'ble member in charge of the Legislative Department had shown, it was very seldom that the instructions of the Council in this respect were obeyed. If a report was ready even within the time, it was presented, but if it was not ready the Committee sometimes took double or treble, or ten times, the period fixed for its presentation. There was one advantage, however, in naming a short period, namely, that it gave the public at large a knowledge of what the period for report was supposed to be, and it also gave fair warning to those interested to send in their representations as soon as they could, instead of, as had often been the case, their coming at the last moment and then stating that they did not know the Bill was to be reported upon, and that they wanted further time.

In answer to the question put by one or two hon'ble members, and by His Excellency the President, as to what communications had taken place in connection with this Bill, Mr. HOPE might say that the Bill was the result of very complete and prolonged communication with the Local Governments. He did not happen to bring the papers with him, but as well as he recollected, the question had been mooted for the last four years at least. The measure had been objected to by Madras. Their objections had been sent for the consideration of the Salt Commission, the members of which were selected from the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, and they, after full consideration, reported that they thought the Bill ought to be proceeded with, and suggested certain improvements and amendments in it. As to the objection that it would injure the trade in salt by affecting small vessels, he might say that to control them was exactly the object which was intended. It was by means of these small vessels that all the smuggling took place. He believed that smuggling did go on a good deal more on the West coast than the East; but whether on the West or East, the legitimate trade on the one coast or the other—in fact all legitimate trade—could be protected by the grant of a pass under the provision which was made in the Bill for that purpose. He would also point out that, as regards the interior of British India, no salt could be carried within large areas without being properly protected by a pass, and there were various provisions of the law which were required to be observed in order to show that the salt was not contraband, and other regulations of a like restrictive nature. He failed to see why, if salt was restricted when it was carried in a cart, it should be unrestricted when carried in a boat. If any suggestion could be made in Select Committee for modifying the conditions of section 3, by which the legitimate trade in salt could be saved from annoyance, he for one would be most happy to consider it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Government directs.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a week. He explained last week what the object of the Bill was, and he had now no further remarks to make. The Council would see that the Bill consisted of a single section, by which the expression "High Court" was defined in a distinct way. The High Courts contemplated by the Probates Act were defined to be the chartered High Courts, the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

With reference to the instruction proposed to be given to the Select Committee to report in one week, he might say that on this particular occasion he

would undertake that the Select Committee would act in accordance with the instructions of the Council.

The Hon'ble MAHÁRÁJÁ NARENDRA KRISHNA said the object of introducing this Bill in His Excellency's Council appeared to him, from the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, to be, that minor Courts in the outlying parts of British India should not exercise the power of granting letters of administration or probates having effect throughout the whole of British India which the High Courts were only empowered by law to grant. Under the provisions of the Succession and the Hindú Wills Acts, the district Judges had the power of granting probates affecting property lying within their respective jurisdictions, and it was very desirable that the same power should continue to be exercised by the minor Courts in the outlying provinces. He believed it was not intended by the Bill to take away wholly the testamentary jurisdiction possessed by these Courts. If he was correct in his surmise, he would humbly suggest the propriety of adding a few words to that effect in the amended Bill, in order to prevent any misapprehension on the part of the public of the true import of the proposed Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE said the Mahárájá was perfectly correct in the view which he had taken of the law and of the intention of the Bill. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE'S only answer was a request that his hon'ble friend would consent to serve on the Select Committee, and he would then be able to see what was the exact thing done, and that the Bill did not interfere with the jurisdiction he wished to preserve.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named :—

On the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to restrict the transport of salt by sea—The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Bullen Smith, Cockerell and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875—The Hon'ble Mahárájá Narendra Krishna, and the Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 7th February 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st January 1877.

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WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																				
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari, Moens sorghum).			Bulrush Millet (Cun- boo, Bajra), Pennisetum spicata				
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.		
Ganjam	No return received																			
Vizagapatnam	13 0 11 0 16 0						9 0 9 5 12 9	9 6	9 6	15 8	15 14 0 25 15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	
Godavery	9 0 8 1 12 6						8 9 8 7 20 8	9 8	9 2	12 4 11 4										
Kistna	7 3 7 3 11 8						7 7 7 7 19 8	8 1	8 1	12 0 8										
Nellore	5 4 5 4 10 8						5 7 5 7 15 8	7 0	6 5	17 5	7 7 7 0 25 0									
Cuddapah	7 3 5 9 12 5						6 2 5 5 11 5	6 6	6 2	12 4	7 9 7 120 5 7 2									
Bellary	7 7 6 7 13 0						6 4 6 9 11 2	7 0	7 6	13 0	8 0 8 220 6 8 6 8 0 22									
Kurnool	6 7 6 3 11 1						6 0 5 7 14 2	6 3	6 1	15 0	7 5 7 223 3 6 2 7 5 27									
Madras	6 3 6 6 11 0						5 6 5 6 11 2	6 6	6 2	11 8	8 9 8 621 3 10 2 10 2 17									
Chingleput											9 0 7 9									
North Arcot	4 2		11 9				5 6 5 0 11 6	6 0	5 6	12 2										
South Arcot	4 3		9 4				7 8 7 0 12 6	8 7	7 9	14 0										
Tanjore	4 2 4 4 10 3						7 5 6 6 14 5	9 2	7 9		11 9 11 131 8 10 1 129									
Trichinopoly	5 3 5 3 9 2						7 2 6 1 13 7	7 6	6 5	16 7										
Madura	5 1 5 5 10 5						7 1 6 3 13 4	8 0	7 2		8 9 8 529 2 10 3 10 3 32									
Tinnevely	6 6 5 3 8 0						6 0 6 0 10 5	7 5	7 5	13 6										
Coimbatore	4 9 4 9 11 0						6 7 6 3 10 6	7 2	6 8	11 4	10 4 8 320 4 11 1 9 5 24									
Nilgiris	5 7 5 7 8 5						5 6 5 6 8 8	6 4	6 4	9 6	8 5 7 7 12 3 9 1 9 1 12									
Salem	5 2 4 4 10 1						6 6 5 8 12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5 7 6 19 1 8 7 8 7 23									
South Canara	No return received																			
Malabar	7 2 7 2 10 8						10 1 8 1 13 0	10 5	8 5	14 2										
Bombay	9 12 9 12 12 9	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 14	6 12	8 7 9 14	9 9	11 15	13 12 12 15 21 10 12 13 12 3 17										
Ahmedabad	13 8 13 10 15 8			22 8	8 0	8 0	7 4 10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0 18 0 25 0 14 0 14 0 22										
Kaira	11 7 11 7 11 11	20 0	20 0	22 14	8 0	8 0	10 0 10 0	10 0	13 5	16 13 16 13 33 11 13 13 13 15 20										
Surat	11 6 11 0 12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6 7 9 7 9	7 9	12 14	11 6 11 0 17 6 11 11 11 0 16										
Broach	12 12 13 5 14 0				8 6	8 0	9 0 11 7	11 6	11 7	13 5 13 5 16 0 13 5 13 5 16										
Tanna	9 6 9 6 12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0 9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9 13 9 17 6 10 9 10 9 16										
Kolaba	8 0 8 0 11 5				7 0	7 0	7 10 8 0	8 0	15 3											
Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 10 12 12 15 14				8 2	7 5	8 2 10 9	10 9	11 8	15 9 15 9 27 12 14 10 14 4 21										
Nasik	12 6 13 5 15 12			11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15 9 10	9 10	11 14	15 6 16 12 22 6 12 11 12 11 19										
Ahmednagar	13 0 12 11 18 13				8 2	7 12	9 9 9 1	8 11	10 9	13 12 13 9 31 10 13 2 13 2 23										
Poon	9 12 9 12 13 13			10 3	7 6	7 6	11 0 8 9	8 9	12 4	10 14 10 14 26 2 11 8 11 8 19										
Sholapur	9 15 9 15 18 9				8 2	8 2	13 5 9 7	9 7	9 7	14 14 9 8 9 8 23 8 11 0 11 0 25										
Kaladgi	7 9 7 1 16 2				5 13	13 13	6 7 6 7	14 8	7 11	8 11 0 12 12 12 12										
Satara	9 6 9 6 13 6			26 1	8 3	8 4	10 15 9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10 10 10 21 4 10 6 10 6 18										
Belgaum	9 13 9 7 15 7				7 9	7 8	15 0 8 8	8 7	16 0	10 8 10 12 21 5 10 11 10 10 23										
Dharwar	8 0 8 3 18 12				6 6	6 2	12 0 7 12	8 0	18 12	9 4 10 0 28 0 9 12 11 2 27										
Ratnagiri	9 1 9 1 10 5				7 3	7 3	12 3 10 12	10 12	14 6	11 4 11 4 15 0 11 11 11 1 15										
Kanara (Karwar)	10 0 11 0 13 0				7 0	8 0	8 0 10 8	11 8	15 0	12 0 12 0 18 0 10 0 10 0 16										
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9 0 9 0 12 0				10 0	10 0	11 0 13 0	13 0	15 0	22 8 22 8 35 0 16 0 16 0 23										
Aden																				
Asirgarh																				
Baroda	10 4 10 4 11 11	18 4	18 4	17 34	8 9	8 0	9 7 11 7	11 7	11 7	10 14 20 220 9 19 7 14 4 14 11 20										
Dia	15 5 16 4 18 0				6 8	6 8	6 0 9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0 29 0 37 1 25 0 21 8 36										
Nimach	15 0 15 0 15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0																
Nasirabad	23 15 23 8 19 8	30 15	36 0	20 1	8 0	8 0	7 0 10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0 28 10 28 7 27 11 25 0 25										
Rajkot	11 8 11 8 14 12				6 0	6 0	5 0 9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0 19 0 18 4										
Upper Sind Frontier	No return received																			
Karachi	14 0 13 10 13 10	19 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0 10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0 18 0 25 0 15 0 15 0 16										
Haidarabad	No return received																			
Shikarpur	17 12 17 8 17 8	21 4	21 4	21 4	10 0	10 0	10 0 16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0 20 0 20 0 24 10 24 6 24										
Thur and Parkur	14 0 14 0 20 12				8 0	8 0	8 0 8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0 30 0 35 0 28 0 28 6 22										
Western Districts.																				
Eardwan	13 4 14 0 18 8	30 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	15 12	25 4 20 0	16 4	26 4											
Bancoorah	15 0 15 0 20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	22 0 21 0	21 0	25 0											
Beerbhoom	15 0 16 8 22 0			15 0	15 0	15 0	22 8 19 8	18 0	24 8											
Midnapore	17 0 17 0 12 0				16 0	16 0	22 0 24 0	18 0	26 0											
Hooghly	17 0 19 0 17 0				10 0	10 0	10 0 16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0										
Howrah	15 0 18 0 17 8				11 0	11 0	14 0 17 0	13 0	20 0											
Central Districts.																				
Calcutta	14 0 13 8 20 0	25 0	22 15	36 0	9 0	9 8	9 4 14 0	14 0	16 8	25 0 23 0 24 0										
24-Pergunnahs					17 12	8 0	8 0 8 4	14 0	13 4	11 0										
Nuddea	15 4 16 0 24 5			45 12	13 4	13 4	17 4 16 0	14 8	21 5											
Jessore	18 0 18 8 22 8				15 0	13 5	14 0 21 4	20 0	23 0											
Mooredabad	17 0 18 0 23 0	35 0	35 0		16 0	17 0	17 0 20 0	20 0	24 0											

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-5 to 17 seers, barley 34 seers, best rice 14 to 21-8 seers, common rice 18 to 22-3 seers, and gram 13-5 to 26 seers.
 b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, best rice 20 to 26 seers, common rice 23 to 28 seers, maize 34 to 37 seers, and gram 15 to 22 seers.
 c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 24-8 seers, best rice 15 to 23 seers, common rice 23 to 29 seers, and gram 16 to 26 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of January 1877.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.												DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.							
<small>Minor Millers, Bagel, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawas, Chosna, Coraioo, Murh- wa, Nugeel), Pansum, millicum, &c.</small>																					
Gram.						Firewood.									Salt.						
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1876.			Present fortnight.						Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1876.			
Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.				Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.			
1	13	1	26	3	15	2	14	0	30	4	136	1	133	6	140	9	No return received	Ganjam	...		
6	11	4	38	2	12	6	11	5	27	3	243	0	243	0	243	0	17 7	17 7	Vizagapatnam	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavery	...	
3	6	8	25	5	8	4	8	9	22	6	129	6	129	6	69	2	17 0	17 0	Kistna	...	
2	7	5	24	0	7	7	7	7	24	9	291	6	243	0	243	0	17 1	17 1	Nellore	...	
5	8	2	25	2	8	4	8	4	25	8	97	2	97	2	16	1	16	1	Cuddapah	...	
7	7	7	23	2	8	6	7	1	21	0	194	4	194	4	226	0	14 0	13 6	Bellary	...	
5	7	5	19	9	8	6	8	8	18	8	110	6	108	7	92	9	18 6	18 6	Kurnool	...	
9	8	2	19	2	9	0	8	8	19	5	145	8	145	8	89	4	19 0	18 6	Madras	...	
2	6	8	23	4	7	9	7	3	25	6	187	1	187	1	187	1	16 4	16 4	Chingleput	...	
9	8	7	22	3	11	9	9	6	20	6	233	3	233	3	223	6	19 8	18 9	North Arcot	...	
8	10	6	30	2	11	4	9	6	21	9	194	4	194	4	194	4	16 6	17 0	South Arcot	...	
8	9	2	26	2	12	3	10	0	21	6	157	9	157	9	157	9	16 2	16 2	Tanjore	...	
4	10	1	32	5	12	5	11	6	25	8	102	1	102	1	114	2	18 7	18 7	Trichinopoly	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura	...	
8	9	8	22	2	11	4	10	0	25	7	145	8	136	1	121	5	11 7	11 7	Tinnevely	...	
9	7	9	14	4	8	3	8	3	16	6	121	5	121	5	121	5	7 4	7 4	Coimbatore	...	
0	7	9	24	0	9	1	8	6	20	6	151	6	151	6	150	7	15 5	14 6	Nilgiris	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	South Canara	...
9	10	9	21	9	10	9	8	8	21	0	121	5	121	5	121	5	14 4	14 4	Malabar	...	
15	10	5	15	5	13	0	13	13	20	6	68	4	68	4	68	4	14 2	14 2	Bombay	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broach	...
14	18	14	18	0	12	8	12	8	18	0	80	0	80	0	100	0	16 0	16 0	Tanna	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolaba	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...
6	15	2	27	10	15	1	15	9	22	14	160	0	100	0	116	1	15 9	15 9	Nasik	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaladgi	...
8	10	8	25	11	10	6	10	6	19	8	167	3	167	3	145	10	14 9	14 9	Satara	...	
11	12	8	27	3	10	5	10	5	20	8	175	0	170	5	160	0	16 13	15 11	Belgaum	...	
8	11	14	30	0	10	0	10	3	21	3	100	0	100	0	92	12	18 0	16 4	Dharwar	...	
5	13	10	24	11	10	15	10	15	16	6	12 Bdl.	12 Bdl.	12 Bdl.	11 Bdl.	18	4	18	4	Ratnagiri	...	
0	12	0	...	...	12	0	12	0	16	0	213	0	213	0	213	0	13 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)	...	
0	30	0	36	0	22	8	22	8	30	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	14 0	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Disa	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot	...
0	10	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	112	0	116	0	112	0	61 0	61 0	Upper Sind Frontier	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi	...
0	27	0	27	0	21	4	21	4	21	4	240	0	240	0	240	0	36 0	36 0	Haidarabad	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thur and Parkur	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Districts.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bancorah	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reckhoom	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapore	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hooghly	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Districts.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24-Pergunnahs	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nudda	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jessore	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moorshedabad	...

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 22 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 14-8 to 23 seers.
 e In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 14-4 seers, barley 23-8 to 26 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-4 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 17-12 seers.
 f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 13 to 20 seers, common rice 19 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 20-8 seers.
 g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 33 seers, best rice 16 to 18-8 seers, common rice 20 to 21 seers, and gram 21 to 26 seers.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) Holeus Borghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbho, Bajra) Pennisetum Spicata.		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
<i>Central Districts—contd.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dinapore	...	No return	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	15 0	16 0	21 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	30 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	24 4	30 0	32 0	30 8	18 0	16 8	18 0	22 8	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	26 12	29 4	22 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 8	22 8	23 6	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh	20 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	20 0	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	12 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dacca	13 5	14 8	17 0	40 0	37 8	40 0	16 0	13 8	18 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore	24 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing	14 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	26 4	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	13 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 5	21 0	21 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonkhully	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 5	13 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	8 5	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Behar.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Patna	21 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	50 0	15 0	14 0	12 12	22 0	21 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	...
Gya	21 0	21 8	24 8	31 0	30 0	41 4	12 8	12 0	11 8	24 0	23 8	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	17 8	20 8	19 0	27 0	26 0	30 0	17 0	17 0	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...
Durbhunga	17 8	16 8	22 0	38 8	38 8	35 11	16 8	13 0	18 10	23 0	22 0	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufforpore	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	40 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	19 0	18 0	23 8	31 0	33 0	45 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	9 0	8 8	8 0	22 0	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	17 8	19 9	25 2	31 5	36 7	36 7	12 6	12 6	11 5	23 1	21 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	17 11	15 2	22 12	20 3	16 6	44 5	20 3	16 6	21 7	23 0	17 11	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	45 0
<i>Orissa.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Cuttack	15 12	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	15 12	12 1	18 6	21 0	19 11	38 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 2	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	18 6	17 1	18 6	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Hazaribagh	18 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	13 0	13 8	12 8	23 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	18 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	28 0	24 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom	17 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dehra Dun	20 8	21 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
Saharanpur	24 13	24 13	19 14	34 5	33 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0	32 0	532 0	530 0	330 0	326 15
Muzaffarnagar	25 13	27 1	24 3	35 8	35 3	33 0	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	33 0	29 0	1130 0	1327 0	828 0	1027 8
Meerut	25 8	26 0	23 12	35 0	36 0	32 6	9 0	9 0	7 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
Bulandshahr	25 0	26 0	27 0	0 0	40 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	35 8	36 0	29 0
Aligarh	28 0	26 8	26 8	8 0	86 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	37 0	37 0	34 0	32 0	31 0	34 8
Kumaun	...	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22-8 to 54 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22-8 seers, and gram 18 seers.

B In the Serajpore sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 24 seers, and gram 14 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 10 to 13 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 23 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 17 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

D In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 10-6 to 20 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 seers, barley 46 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23 seers, and gram 23-8 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, best rice 12 to 15 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 18 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, paddy 25 to 36 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 18 to 22-13 seers, common rice 22 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 17 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 20 seers, and common rice 16 to 21 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 23 seers, barley 24 to 36 seers, common rice 21 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 19 to 22-8 seers.

K In Bulbhoah the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 28 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 17 seers, barley 30 to 36 seers, best rice 12 to 26 seers, common rice 19 to 27 seers, lesser millets 35 to 36 seers, maize 37-8 to 40 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

India for the 1st half of January 1877—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murh- wa, Naglee) Pansum, Milasum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	130 0	160 0	No return received	8 4	8 4	8 0	Central Districts—contd.	
...	15 0	19 3	16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	8 5	Dinagopore	...
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah	...
...	18 0	18 0	14 5	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rajahmhye	...
...	20 0	20 8	19 4	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Rungpore	...
...	26 4	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bograh	...
7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 0	Pubna	...
...	16 0	16 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	7 2	6 3	6 3	Darjeeling	...
...	Jalpaiguri	...
...	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	8 14	Eastern Districts.	
...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca	...
...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	Furzedpore	...
...	14 0	17 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backorgunge	...
...	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	Mymensing	...
...	16 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	Tipperah	...
...	11 0	10 0	8 5	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong	...
...	6 10	6 10	8 0	8 0	Noakhally	...
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...
...	24 0	25 0	33 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	...
...	40 0	...	19 0	23 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Behar.	
20 0	32 0	26 0	31 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Patna	...
38 8	37 4	28 9	24 0	24 0	28 8	198 0	198 0	176 0	8 6	8 8	7 6	7 6	Gya	...
32 0	33 0	38 0	24 0	21 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	7 8	Shahabad	...
...	25 0	...	25 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	Durbhunga	...
...	31 5	22 0	31 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore	...
...	17 11	17 11	27 12	157 12	151 9	157 12	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	Sarun	...
...	16 0	26 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 13	8 13	8 3	8 3	Chumpran	...
...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr	...
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhaugulpore	...
...	Purneah	...
21 0	21 0	21 0	19 11	19 11	30 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...
...	15 12	21 0	23 10	125 0	125 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Orissa.	
...	11 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	13 2	13 2	12 0	12 0	Cuttack	...
36 0	39 0	36 0	19 0	22 4	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Poorce	...
46 0	50 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 0	Balasore	...
...	24 0	24 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.	
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	Hazaribagh	...
...	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lohardugga	...
...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Singbhoom	...
...	Maunbloom	...
...	Sylhet	...
...	Cachar	...
...	Goalpara	...
...	Garo Hills	...
...	Kamrup	...
...	No return received	...	...	...	Darrang	...
...	Nowgong	...
...	Sibsagar	...
...	Lakhimpur	...
...	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...
...	Naga Hills	...
...	28 0	28 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dun	...
...	36 10	33 6	26 15	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 4	7 12	7 12	Saharanpur	...
...	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar	...
...	34 0	35 0	28 5	110 0	105 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut	...
...	41 8	41 0	30 8	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	9 4	Banadshahr	...
...	38 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	10 8	Alwar	...
...	o return received	...	...	...	Feroznagar	...

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 27 to 30 seers, best rice 14 to 14 1/2 seers, common rice 19 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers.

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 28 seers, barley 28 to 39 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers, common rice 23 to 26-3 seers, lesser millets 36 to 45 seers, and gram 19-8 to 30 seers.

h In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 23 to 28-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 25-8 seers.

i In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, best rice 20 to 23 seers, common rice 24 to 25 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers.

j In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 30 seers, best rice 18 to 27 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 20 seers.

k In Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow :—Best rice 17-1 seers, common rice 18-6 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.

l In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 25 to 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 26 to 28-6 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 18 to 18 seers.

m In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley 24 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 33 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus sorghum</i> .			Bairush Millet (Cumbro, Bajra), <i>Pennisetum polystachyon</i> .		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Garhwál	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor	22 8	21 6	22 8	28 2	27 10	30 8	15 3	15 12	15 12	18 9	19 11	18 0	27 0	30 15	28 2	27 0	26 7	25 4
Moradabad	23 12	24 6	23 7	35 0	35 0	35 0	11 14	11 14	8 12	21 4	21 4	20 10	34 6	35 0	35 0	28 12	30 10	31 4
Budaun	22 8	21 14	27 0	33 9	33 9	33 9	12 0	12 0	12 0	19 3	19 3	21 9	30 0	30 0	33 9	24 12	27 9	31 3
Barilly	20 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	32 8	6 14	6 14	7 8	17 8	20 0	21 14	31 4	31 4	4 40	8 27	8 30	0 35
Sháhjáhpur	23 0	23 12	31 0	40 0	38 0	50 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	20 4	21 4	24 0	34 8	35 8	13 0	12 11	14 1	8 42
Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	22 8	26 4	25 0	25 0	50 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 10	21 4	31 4	35 0	37 8	28 12	30 0	32 8
Muttra	25 8	25 0	24 0	35 0	35 8	32 0	9 8	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	35 0	37 0	31 0	31 0	29 0	28 0
Agra	23 4	23 0	23 0	34 7	34 0	31 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	32 10	31 0	28 0	28 0	29 13
Farrukhabad	22 0	22 8	25 9	36 12	37 8	37 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	18 8	18 8	15 0	33 0	36 0	37 2	33 8	35 0	37 9
Mainpuri	23 4	23 0	28 0	33 0	31 8	35 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	33 0	32 0	29 0	32 0	35 0
Etáwah	22 8	22 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	18 8	20 8	32 0	33 0	33 0	31 0	29 8	35 0
Etah	24 0	26 0	28 0	33 0	34 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	33 0
Jalaun	28 0	28 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	37 8	37 8	43 2	32 0	32 0	34 0
Jhansi	23 0	23 5	21 0	31 0	32 8	34 13	9 0	9 0	8 2	17 0	17 0	16 0	31 0	32 3	31 0	29 0	29 12	30 12
Lalitpur	25 4	24 10	20 8	30 0	32 0	30 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	25 0	24 0	...
Cawnpore	20 4	20 0	27 8	36 0	38 0	41 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	35 0	33 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	41 0
Fatehpur	21 0	21 8	26 8	33 0	36 0	36 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 8	27 0	37 0	39 0	41 0	31 0	31 8	38 0
Banda	25 0	24 12	24 8	31 8	31 8	31 0	16 4	16 0	9 4	24 8	25 0	23 0	38 0	43 0	39 0	35 8	35 0	37 0
Allahabad	18 6	19 14	25 8	29 4	33 0	33 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	19 8	22 0	21 0	34 8	35 12	34 0	32 8	32 8	33 8
Hamiyapur	28 2	28 3	23 14	33 12	28 0	35 10	13 0	14 2	13 8	17 0	19 2	23 8	38 4	39 6	39 8	29 14	34 14	38 8
Jampur	22 0	22 9	28 16	30 5	31 1	40 15	8 7	8 7	8 7	19 12	21 3	28 4	32 7	31 1	39 8	28 4	28 1	31 1
Gorakhpur	20 2	21 0	29 12	28 0	28 0	52 8	17 8	18 6	17 8	21 0	21 14	26 4	28 0	31 8	45 8	...	...	35 0
Basti	21 9	23 12	30 0	32 8	35 0	45 0	15 0	15 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	20 0	20 10	26 1	26 9	26 9	36 14	10 5	11 13	13 5	19 3	20 10	23 9	20 8	32 7	35 12	...	...	...
Mirzapur	18 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	30 0	31 0	23 0
Bonares	20 10	19 9	25 0	28 13	28 4	33 10	13 14	13 1	15 4	21 12	21 12	22 12	32 10	32 10	30 8	28 4	28 4	30 0
Glazipur	19 15	21 4	24 7	27 0	27 0	34 12	8 6	8 6	8 6	19 5	19 5	24 7	32 3	33 7	34 12	28 5	28 5	32 3
Delhi	26 8	27 0	23 8	36 0	37 0	32 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	42 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	28 0
Gurgaon	27 0	27 0	21 0	37 0	37 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	35 0	35 0	25 8
Karnál	26 0	25 8	24 8	37 0	37 0	35 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	36 0	35 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	27 0
Hissár	23 8	24 0	23 0	47 0	46 0	50 0	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	12 0	50 0	46 8	50 0	38 0	39 0	37 0
Rohtak	25 0	26 0	23 0	34 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	34 0	38 0	35 0	31 0	33 0	30 0
Sirsa	29 0	28 0	22 8	60 0	60 0	50 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 4	60 0	60 0	59 0	43 0	43 0	43 0
Unbhallá	26 0	25 0	24 0	42 0	42 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	28 0	28 0	31 0
Ludhiána	28 8	27 8	20 8	48 0	47 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	48 0	44 0	33 0	39 0	31 0	34 0
Simla	18 0	18 0	19 0	80 0	80 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	20 0
Jullundur	27 0	26 8	21 0	84 0	84 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	36 0	26 0	22 0
Hushiaipúr	25 8	26 0	29 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	33 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	24 0
Kángra	17 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	29 0	29 0	20 8	50 0	50 0	31 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 8	44 0	52 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	32 0
Siákot	27 0	28 0	20 8	44 0	48 0	30 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	39 0	38 0	26 0	34 0	31 0	27 0
Gurdáspúr	26 0	25 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore	29 0	30 0	19 8	56 0	55 0	29 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 0	52 0	52 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	26 0
Ferozepore	32 0	3 0	22 0	63 0	60 0	39 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	13 0	54 0	45 0	37 0	50 0	44 0	35 0
Gujránwála	27 4	28 0	21 4	55 0	55 0	35 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	38 0	38 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
Háwalpindi	36 8	36 0	30 0	43 0	47 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	46 0	46 0	40 0	47 0	48 0	44 0
Jhelum	34 0	34 0	28 0	48 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	46 8	37 0	31 0	39 0	41 0	35 0
Gujrát	32 0	31 0	23 0	50 0	53 8	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	45 0	48 0	40 0	44 0	40 8	35 0
Shahpúr	33 0	33 0	26 0	42 0	42 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	39 0	37 0	32 0
Mooltan	23 0	23 0	19 0	27 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	26 0
Jhang	28 8	29 0	22 0	43 0	50 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	27 0
Montgomery	32 0	32 0	19 8	40 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	30 0	...	27 0	...	...	25 0
Muzaffargarh	22 0	21 8	18 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	32 0	27 0	24 0
Dera Ismail Khan	33 12	33 12	33 12	50 0	43 12	46 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	42 8	42 8	45 0	40 0	37 8	41 4
Dera Ghazi Khan	22 8	22 3	20 0	33 12	28 7	28 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	33 12	33 12	27 8	29 13	30 10	26 4
Bannú	48 12	50 0	41 9	75 0	68 12	62 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	70 0	68 12	60 0	50 0	50 0	45 0
Pesháwar	25 6	27 5	22 12	43 9	42 14	32 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 10	29 14	30 9	29 14	29 14	31 3	32 8
Isbát	38 4	29 9	29 5	68 10	63 12	45 14	...	...	...	20 6	19 2	16 9	51 0	51 0	40 13	61 3	53 9	46 3
Hazara	35 0	35 0	24 0	65 0	70 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	36 0	45 0	32 0	32 0	36 0
Lucknow	21 0	22 10	30 0	33 0	34 0	42 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 8	19 12	25 0	33 0	34 0	45 0	32 0	31 0	42 8
Unao	21 4	22 8	27 12	36 0	36 8	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	25 12	42 8	42 8	42 8	32 0	32 0	40 8
Bara Banki	21 0	22 8	29 0	32 0	30 0	38 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	28 0	39 0	38 0	45 0	31 0	34 0	40 0
Sitápúr	24 0	25 3	37 0	45 5	55 0	9 8	9 0	11 0	19 0	17 1	24 0	40 0	45 12	55 0	37 8	37 8	45 1	51 0
Hardui	21 3	22 4	30 0	37 8	37 8	39 0	7 8	7 8	6 9	15 0	16 14	24 6	37 8	41 4	44 6	34 11	34 11	45 8
Kheri	25 0	26 0	37 0	40 0	38 0	58 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	47 4	47 4	46 9	36 0	36 0	...
Fyzabad	22 4	21 8	30 8	35 8	32 0	47 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	19 8	25 8	39 8	38 8	45 10	31 8	28 8	33 6
Bharnach	24 0	26 0	34 0	38 0	38 0	60 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	48 0	52 0	60 0	24 0	24 0	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

India for the 1st half of January 1877 —continued.

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets. Ragl. &c. (Kasaru, Veragu, Sago, Cheena, Coraloo, Millet, Nupies), Pan- icum Miliaerum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Présent fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	Garhwál	N.W. PROVINCES—contd.	
...	29 4	28 11	25 14	113 8	112 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor		
...	32 8	33 2	32 8	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Moradabad		
...	31 8	30 0	37 2	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 9	9 9	9 0	Budaun		
...	28 2	28 7	33 12	150 0	150 0	118 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly		
...	32 0	32 0	40 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 6	8 8	Sháhjahanpur		
...	26 4	26 9	30 0	150 0	150 0	225 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
...	37 0	36 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
...	34 14	33 0	29 4	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra		
...	31 10	31 4	35 1	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Farukhabad		
...	30 0	29 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	Mainpuri		
...	30 8	30 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etawah		
...	33 0	31 8	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah		
...	36 4	36 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jalaun		
...	31 1	31 12	25 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhansi		
...	28 8	29 0	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	Lalitpur		
...	33 0	32 0	35 0	150 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 12	9 0	Cawnpore		
...	31 0	30 8	36 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur		
...	38 0	37 8	31 0	163 0	160 0	163 0	11 4	11 0	11 0	Banda		
...	29 0	29 8	30 0	170 0	145 0	170 0	8 6	9 0	8 0	Allahabad		
...	33 12	33 8	30 6	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Humirpur		
...	30 5	29 10	38 0	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur		
...	27 2	28 0	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur		
...	29 6	30 10	35 8	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	6 14	Basti		
...	28 0	29 8	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh		
...	26 0	26 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur		
...	22 6	23 15	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 12	6 15	7 2	Benares		
...	21 14	24 7	33 7	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 0	Ghazipur		
...	37 8	39 8	29 8	70 0	60 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi [a]	PANJAB.	
...	39 0	39 0	29 8	110 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 4	7 8	Gurgaon		
...	37 0	37 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 4	Karnál [b]		
...	43 0	43 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Hissár		
...	40 0	41 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 0	7 0	Rohtak [c]		
...	55 0	55 0	47 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirsa [c]		
...	41 0	40 0	34 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	9 4	Umballa		
...	47 0	47 0	32 0	100 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiána [d]		
...	25 0	25 0	26 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simla		
...	42 0	40 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur [e]		
...	39 0	38 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Mushíárpúr		
...	20 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
...	52 0	51 0	29 0	110 0	105 0	100 0	10 14	10 10	10 4	Amritsar [f]		
...	40 0	41 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot		
...	40 0	42 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdáspúr		
...	53 0	50 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore		
...	54 0	54 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [
...	48 0	48 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Gujránwála		
...	37 0	35 0	32 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 4	11 0	Ráwalpindi		
...	35 0	34 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [A]		
...	42 0	45 0	25 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrát		
...	42 0	42 0	31 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr		
...	82 0	82 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Mooltan		
...	40 0	44 0	27 0	213 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Jhang [i]		
...	47 0	46 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
...	26 0	27 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh [c]		
...	52 8	51 4	41 4	100 0	100 0	112 0	60 0	57 8	56 0	Dera Ismail Khán [A]		
...	33 12	32 8	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	35 0	32 8	34 12	Dera Ghazi Khán [A]		
...	61 4	58 12	45 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú [A]		
...	26 10	23 11	27 5	104 0	104 0	104 0	37 1	39 0	52 0	Pesháwar		
...	38 4	40 13	29 5	153 0	127 0	153 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát [A]		
...	32 0	32 0	33 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazára [J]		
36 0	38 0	50 0	30 0	30 12	36 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unknow	ODISH.	
35 0	37 0	40 0	28 0	31 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cháo		Juár (large).
44 0	42 0	55 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bára Banki		Juár (small).
45 0	46 8	55 0	34 11	37 8	48 6	186 0	180 0	200 0	9 4	9 0	8 10	Sítápur		Kodé.
37 8	...	30 0	32 13	33 4	19 5	192 0	192 0	320 0	8 0	8 4	...	Hardui		Mazal.
80 0	54 0	80 0	36 0	36 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri		Marhwa.
...	...	41 4	30 12	30 8	40 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 4	Fyzabad		Ditto.
72 0	72 0	80 0	36 0	37 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharuich		Kodé.
60 0	51 1	51 5	32 14	34 6	40 10	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 2	8 0	Gonda		Ditto.
...	...	57 0	32 0	32 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Itáí Bareilí		
50 0	50 0	56 0	32 0	35 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Sultánpur		
37 0	40 8	52 13	32 0	34 4	38 11	200 0	193 5	113 5	8 0	7 12	8 0	Pratábgarh	Sawán.	

N.W. PROVINCES — contd.

PANJAB.

GUJAR.

- [a] Jowár rising, firewood
- [b] Rice and jowár falling
- [c] Jowár rising
- [d] Bajra, jowár and falling.
- [e] Bajra falling.
- [f] Jowár falling.
- [g] Bajra and jowár fallin
- [h] Bajra falling.
- [i] Bajra, jowár and rising.
- [j] Bajra, and firewood
- [k] Bajra rising, and wh and firewood fallin

Description of Lesser 1

- Juár (large).
- Juár (small).
- Kodé.
- Manal.
- Marhwa.
- Ditto.
- Koda.
- Ditto.
- Sawán.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																						
	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Holcus Sorghum.			Barnum Millet (Cumbo, Hain), Pennisetum Spodiata.											
	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1876.					
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.							
Nagpur	21	8	19	8	24	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	26	0	23	8	36	0	...	...	...	...	...		
Bhandara	25	0	25	0	29	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	18	0	18	0	20	0	28	0	28	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...		
Chanda	19	5	20	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	14	4	16	4	27	5	25	0	32	2	...	...	...	...	...		
Wardha	20	0	19	11	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	9	5	14	0	13	14	12	0	23	11	24	0	45	0			
Balghat	22	0	22	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	15	0	17	0	21	0	21	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...		
Jubbulpore	25	0	23	0	26	0	20	0	18	0	19	0	15	0	14	0	17	0	18	0	17	0	19	0	28	0	27	0	40	0	22	0	21	0	31	0			
Saugor	26	0	26	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	17	8	32	0	32	8	...	23	0	23	0	...	
Damoh	26	4	26	4	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	21	8	21	8	22	8	30	0	32	0	...	32	8	33	12	32	8
Seoni	24	0	25	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	12	0	25	0	25	0	30	0	...	32	0	...	...	...	...	
Mandla	30	0	30	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	16	0	30	0	30	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	17	0	17	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	12	0	16	0	14	0	13	0	17	0	28	0	26	0	40	0	...	...		
Chindwara	22	0	21	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	15	0	28	0	26	0	40	0	...	...		
Hoshangabad	18	0	17	0	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	11	4	11	0	13	8	12	8	12	0	19	0	21	0	...	21	0	19	0
Narsinghpur	20	0	21	0	25	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	24	8	28	0	32	0	22	8	18	0	18	
Nimar	12	12	12	4	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpur	56	0	56	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	8	24	0	22	0	38	4	38	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	28	0	28	0	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	23	8	26	0	28	0	24	8	38	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	68	0	72	0	72	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	40	0	40	0	68	0	60	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery	13	0	13	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	10	0	9	0	8	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	29	0	...	...	...
Secunderabad	10	8	10	8	19	4	6	4	6	2	8	8	7	6	7	7	13	6	11	5	11	4	26	5	11	5	11	9	26	0
Bolarum	10	7	10	7	19	4	6	6	6	5	9	6	7	0	7	2	12	5	11	0	11	5	23	0		
Chudderghat	8	5	8	5	12	5	5	7	5	7	6	2	6	7	6	7	11	5	10	5	10	5	20	5	10	5	10	5	27	0
Omratoes	14	0	15	0	22	0	11	0	11	0	15	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	20	0	19	0	42	0	14	0	15	0	26	0
Akola	15	0	14	0	23	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	19	0	18	0	40	0	14	0	16	0	21	0
Elichpur	14	0	14	0	21	0	6	0	6	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	20	0	20	0	46	0	16	0	16	0	26	0
Buldana	14	0	14	0	22	0		
Woon	16	0	16	0	21	0	11	0	10	0	14	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassim	15	6	15	6	23	5	8	5	8	5	10	0	12	0	10	5	13	0	25	5	27	0	64	0	17	0	19	0	36	0
BANGALORE	7	2	6	7	10	5	7	7	7	0	10	7	6	0	6	5	10	0	6	7	6	7	11	0	9	0	7	2	25	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	7	0	6	2	10	0	7	5	6	5	10	2	5	7	6	0	9	5	6	2	6	2	10	5	8	7	7	0	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
RETAIL	7	0	6	2	10	0	7	5	6	5	10	2	5	7	6	0	9	5	6	2	6	2	10	5	8	7	7	0	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
KOLAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	0	10	1	7	8	6	3	12	9	7	3	6	2	13	2	7	6	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	0	9	9	7	5	6	3	12	9	7	3	6	2	13	2	7	6	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RETAIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	0	9	9	7	5	6	3	12	9	7	3	6	2	13	2	7	6	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUMKUR	7	0	6	5	11	5	6	5	5	7	11	5	5	5	5	0	10	5	6	2	6	0	12	0	7	5	6	5	19	0	9	0	8	5	8	0	
Wholesale	6	5	6	0	11	0	6	0	5	5	11	0	5	5	5	0	10	0	6	0	5	7	11	0	7	0	6	0	18	0	8	5	8	0	...	...	
RETAIL	6	5	6	0	11	0	6	0	5	5	11	0	5	5	5	0	10	0	6	0	5	7	11	0	7	0	6	0	18	0	8	5	8	0	...	...	
MYSORE	5	6	5	6	10	4	5	6	5	6	10	2	6	0	6	2	11	2	8	1	8	7	17	7	5	8	3	25	2	
Wholesale	5	4	5	4	10	2	5	4	5	4	10	0	5	6	6	0	11	0	7	7	8	5	17	3	7	8	1	24	1	
RETAIL	5	4	5	4	10	2	5	4	5	4	10	0	5	6	6	0	11	0	7	7	8	5	17	3	7	8	1	24	1	
HASSAN	6	0	5	7	10	0	6	2	6	0	11	5	5	7	6	0	11	5	6	7	6	7	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale	6	0	5	7	10	0	6	2	6	0	11	5	5	7	6	0	11	5	6	7	6	7	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RETAIL	6	0	5	7	10	0	6	2	6	0	11	5	5	7	6	0	11	5	6	7	6	7	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

India for the 1st half of January 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Bagl, &c. (Kavara, Veragoo, Sango, Cheena, Corlooo, Muthwa, Nagles), Pansoon Miliaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	25 8	23 4	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nagpur	...	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhandara	...	
...	...	...	21 8	23 0	21 2	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chanda	...	
...	...	...	20 0	19 14	23 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wardha	...	
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balaghat	...	
45 0	40 0	53 0	24 0	26 0	36 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jubbulpore	...	
50 0	50 0	...	31 0	31 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saugor	...	
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Damoh	...	
35 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	45 0	65 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Seoni	...	
19 0	20 0	30 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandla	...	
20 0	20 0	25 8	26 0	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Betul	...	
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	27 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chindwara	...	
36 8	33 0	...	22 0	22 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hoshangabad	...	
...	...	...	17 8	16 10	21 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Narsinghpur	...	
...	...	...	62 0	62 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimar	...	
...	...	...	24 0	34 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur	...	
120 0	110 0	115 0	70 0	70 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Saundhalpur	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	980 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Blaspur	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Godavery	...	
11 6	11 7	29 0	13 1	13 3	23 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad	...	
...	...	...	13 0	12 7	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolarum	...	
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	20 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chuddergat	...	
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oomraotee	...	
11 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akola	...	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Elichpur	...	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Buldana	...	
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Woon	...	
13 2	12 5	24 0	21 5	21 0	26 0	160 0	170 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassim	...	
8 7	8 0	19 0	8 0	7 5	22 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	BANGALORE Wholesale	...	
8 2	7 5	18 0	7 5	7 0	21 7	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	BANGALORE Retail	...	
8 2	7 7	20 8	8 3	9 4	27 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	KOLAR Wholesale	...	
8 0	7 4	30 5	8 0	9 1	27 4	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	KOLAR Retail	...	
8 1	7 2	33 8	6 5	6 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	TUMKUR Wholesale	...	
7 3	7 0	30 3	6 0	6 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	TUMKUR Retail	...	
9 0	8 7	17 3	8 1	7 6	21 4	78 0	78 0	72 0	8 7	8 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	MYSONE Wholesale	...	
8 7	8 5	17 0	7 7	7 5	21 0	75 0	72 0	66 0	8 5	8 5	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	MYSONE Retail	...	
8 2	8 0	20 0	5 7	6 0	17 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	HASSAN Wholesale	...	
9 2	8 5	22 0	7 5	7 5	20 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	8 5	8 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	HASSAN Retail	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SHIMOGA Wholesale	...	
7 0	8 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	SHIMOGA Retail	...	
8 0	8 5	26 4	6 0	6 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	KADUR Wholesale	...	
7 0	8 0	21 5	5 0	5 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	KADUR Retail	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHITAL Wholesale	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHITAL Retail	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	DHOOG Wholesale	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	DHOOG Retail	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	COORG Wholesale	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	COORG Retail	...	
...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jaipur	...	
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kishengurh	...	
...	...	...	40 0	39 0	31 8	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alwar	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bharatpur (City)	...	
...	...	...	42 7	40 0	22 13	80 0	85 0	70 0	42 8	40 0	33 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kerowli (City)	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer	...	
...	...	...	42 0	38 0	20 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deoli Cantonment	...	
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	24 0	220 0	240 0	240 0	43 0	43 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Erinpura	...	
...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sirohi	...	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	27 0	8 pias*	6 pias*	10 pias*	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Abao	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	
...	...	...	26 0	25 0	16 4	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meywar	...	
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Banswana (Meywar Agency)	...	
...	...	...	30 0	27 8	...	70 0	70 0	...	56 0	62 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patelwarh	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwar	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bundi	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kota	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhallawar	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora	...	
...	...	...	17 12	17 2	20 0	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 7	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Indore	...	
...	...	...	24 4	25 0	19 4	91 4	91 4	100 6	14 8	14 3	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior	...	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goona	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rutlam	...	
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	

* Per man's load.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF
CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1876.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex. 0

	DEMERARA.			MAURITIUS.			TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years	10	10	20	10	18	28	20	28	48	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	30	15	45	18	19	37	48	34	82	
" 10 " 20 "	80	35	116	38	20	58	118	56	174	
" 20 " 30 "	164	69	233	72	39	111	236	108	344	
" 30 " 40 "	31	15	46	53	18	71	84	33	117	
" 40 " 50 "	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Above 50 years	
GRAND TOTAL	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

No. 2.—As to Places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	2	...	2	2	...	2	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
Western Bengal	1	2	3	17	19	36	18	39	
Central "	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	5
Eastern "	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Behar	54	22	76	87	51	138	141	214	
N. W. Provinces	113	43	156	69	36	105	182	261	
Oudh	68	43	111	11	7	18	74	129	
Central India	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Punjab	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Nepal	3	...	3	4	...	4	7	7	
Misc., Madras & Bombay, &c.	68	32	100	3	1	4	71	104	
GRAND TOTAL	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, high caste	44	26	70	20	9	29	64	35	99	No emigration to Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, and the French West India Colonies, took place during this month.
Agriculturists	67	40	107	36	28	64	103	68	171	
Artizans	15	6	21	36	21	57	51	27	78	
Low castes	154	53	207	71	47	118	225	100	325	
Mussulmans	35	21	56	28	9	37	63	30	93	
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	315	146	461	191	114	305	506	260	766	

MEMO.		M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindoos	...	443	230	673
2. Mussulmans	...	63	30	93
3. Christians	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		506	260	766

CALCUTTA, }
The 7th Feb. 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 4, dated India Office, London, 5th January 1877.

*From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.*

THE despatch of Your Excellency's Government, dated 1st December, No. 31 of 1876, relative to the famine in Western and Southern India, has been received and considered in Council.

2. I approve of the orders issued by Your Lordship's Government, and I desire that the complete reviews of the condition of affairs which the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been directed to submit by the 15th of January may be forwarded to me with all practicable despatch.

3. I have been kept informed of the progress of the scarcity by the Government of Bombay, but, until the present mail, I have received no despatch on the subject since July last from the Government of Madras. My only knowledge of the condition of affairs in connection with the famine in that presidency has been derived from the despatches of Your Lordship's Government. I have now, however, received a comprehensive despatch, with copies of a considerable correspondence with the Board of Revenue, from the Government of Madras, and I feel bound to record that the Governor in Council of that presidency seems alive to the gravity of the situation which is presented to his attention, and has addressed himself to the duty of dealing with it with vigour and promptitude. He also appears to have been well supported by the Board of Revenue and the local authorities. I have impressed upon the Governments both of Madras and Bombay the necessity of being guided by the instructions which they may receive from Your Lordship in Council as to the construction of such relief works as may involve a large expenditure.

4. I approve generally of the measures adopted in this emergency by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN
MADRAS.

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 5th January 1877.

*From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of Madras.*

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 2nd December, No. 20 of 1876, relative to the scarcity which exists in several districts of the presidency of Madras, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The despatch indicates that the calamity with which Your Grace in Council has to deal may be more widely spread and more intense than the information I possess had led me to anticipate, and the situation is aggravated by the apprehension that no early relief can reasonably be expected, and that the usual unhappy consequences of famine will almost inevitably ensue.

3. Your Grace in Council has addressed yourself to this serious emergency with vigour and energy, and you appear to have been well supported by the Board of Revenue and by the district authorities.

4. The scarcity has extended to the Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Madura, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Kistna districts; the total loss of revenue from land revenue, excise, customs, salt, and stamps is estimated at 140 lakhs of rupees in this and the next year. It is also feared that the relief outlay for labour may involve a cost of 86 lakhs of rupees.

5. With the prospect of such severe losses before it, it will, of course, be the object of the Government of India that such works shall alone be undertaken as shall at once afford immediate relief, and the expense of which shall, as far as possible, cease with the cessation of the scarcity. You will, therefore, be guided in your selection of large works by the instructions of the Supreme Government.

6. I shall await with interest the weekly progress reports which Your Grace in Council proposes to transmit to me.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE
MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 6, dated 2nd February 1877.

*From—The Government of India,**To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*

In continuation of our despatch No. 5 of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the scarcity in Western and Southern India, we beg leave to forward, for Your Lordship's information, copies of the communications specified in the margin.

Minutes by Sir R. Temple, numbered XI, XIV, XVII.
Memoranda by Mr. C. Bernard, numbered X, XII, XV, XVI.

2. The memoranda summarize the information as to the condition of the Districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly given to Sir R. Temple by the local officers, traders and others with whom he was able to communicate. The minutes contain his own conclusions and suggestions: in minute No. XI he recommends the appointment of one controlling officer on the spot for the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah. In No. XII he contrasts the condition of affairs and extent of relief in Cuddapah with that of North Arcot, and suggests that the arrangements in the former should be reconsidered with a view to economy. In minute No. XIV he combats the objections which he anticipates may be raised to the reduction in relief wages which was proposed in his minute No. VII. Finally, in minute No. XVII he applies to the case of Bombay the suggestions for reduction in rate of wages made for Madras, and computes that there may be a saving thereby of 23 lakhs of rupees on his previous estimate of 149 lakhs of relief expenditure for that Presidency. As regards this recommendation, it would appear from the Bombay progress statement No. X of the 19th ultimo, that it has already been anticipated by the local Government.

3. We have received with much satisfaction from Sir R. Temple a telegram dated Madras, the 28th ultimo, informing us that the Local Government accede substantially to all his proposals for economy, and that orders will, he believes, be issued at once. We have also received from the Madras Government an application for the services of ten Bengal Civil Servants under various Governments and Administrations who have been specially selected by Sir R. Temple, and are taking steps to comply with it as far as may be practicable.

4. Regarding the condition of the distressed districts, we have no very material changes to report. In Madras, the number on the relief works has been reduced by about 50,000, and cholera prevails to a very great extent. In Bombay, there has been a very slight fall in prices in some districts, but the numbers on the relief works have again increased.

5. We are now beginning to receive the review and forecast reports by Talukas which were due on the 15th ultimo. The number which have already reached us is shewn in the margin.

Bombay 47 out of 91 (excluding the Konkan and Political Agencies).
Madras 6 out of 124.
Mysore 49 out of 81.

X.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the Cuddapah District, as ascertained at Sir Richard Temple's conference with the local officers on the 19th January 1877.

At Cuddapah Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of the presence of—

MR. G. THORNHILL, First Member of the Revenue Board; and he conferred with—

MR. PRICE, the Collector, who had joined the Cuddapah District a few days previously, after serving for several weeks as Relief Officer at the Bellary headquarters;

MR. BENSON, Head Assistant Collector, who has been some few months in the district, and is in charge of three eastern taluks;

MR. MACCARTIE, Assistant Collector in charge of the head-quarter taluk ;
 MR. TRAVERS, Government grain agent at Cuddapah ;
 RAMASAMY, Deputy Collector, who has been employed for five years at Cuddapah ;
 besides the representative traders of Cuddapah, and a gentleman who has for the
 last six weeks been doing business at Cuddapah on behalf of a Madras firm.

2. The Cuddapah District comprises an area of 8,367 square miles, with a population of 1,351,191 persons, and it is divided into eleven taluks. It is traversed by the North-Western Railway, of which a branch goes to Bellary. In physical characteristic the four taluks on the Mysore plateau, forming the sub-division of Maddanpally, differ considerably from the other seven taluks around Cuddapah itself. The rainfall of the year 1876 has ranged from six to eleven inches in the different taluks ; and on the average has not exceeded eight inches. The average rainfall of the district for the last eight years has been 31 inches, ranging from 21 to 36 inches in the different taluks. Both the June and the October rainfalls (S. E. and N. W. monsoons) were deficient. There has been excessive failure of both the autumn and winter crops all over the district, except in the taluks of Cuddapah, Prodatore, Boodvail, Sidhout and

* The Irrigation Company's officers state that 22,000 acres in Cuddapah have taken canal water this year. Pullampet. In all of these taluks there has been a good deal of irrigation from the Toongabhadra Canal,* by channels from the Papagni, Pennair and Chevair rivers, and from wells. Nearly all the tanks in the district are wholly dry, so that little crop has been saved by tank irrigation.

3. The chief food-crops are—

				Area under crop in last ordinary year. Acres.
Cholam (jowari) ...	...	...	...	420,000
Cumbu (bajra) ...	...	...	...	348,000
Rice ...	...	...	...	126,000
Ragi *	...	...	...	94,000

* This staple is grown chiefly in the plateau taluks.

The yield of the food-crops of the present year is estimated at six annas (or nearly half an ordinary good crop) in the head-quarter taluk, four annas in four other taluks, and at only two or three annas in the bad taluks ; and for the whole district the local officers estimate a yield of three annas or about one-fifth of an ordinary crop all round. On the irrigated lands in the comparatively good taluks a considerable quantity of rice and ragi will be reaped within the next few weeks ; and the prospect of this outturn has had some effect on Cuddapah prices. After the crops now in the ground shall have been reaped, the earliest harvest of next season will consist of the August rice and of the September cumbu (bajra). The harvest in the plateau taluks will be somewhat later than in taluks around Cuddapah.

4. Grain markets in the northern taluks are well supplied, chiefly with imported grain. Ragi is being brought in from Nellore and even from Calicut, as well as rice in great abundance from Madras. In a few marts of the plateau taluks there has been occasional shortness of supply ; local stocks there are believed to be short, and it is said that the ryots there, when they saw their millet fields coming on well early in the season, sold off their stocks to the distressed population of Mysore. Large importations come every day into Cuddapah, and petty dealers from outlying marts fetch out supplies thence. Mr. St. Martin, who is now doing business at Cuddapah for a Madras firm, considers that the importations have now fully supplied all local demands. He could sell every bag of rice he imported at remunerative prices four weeks ago, whereas his rice now goes off but slowly, at prices 12 or 15 per cent. cheaper. Native dealers say that grain is not now coming in quite as briskly as before, because Government is sending up its own grain. There are plenty of carts in the district, and as yet draught cattle do full duty. The roads are good and easy, save towards Boodrail and Cumburn (in Kurnool), in which direction the routes are hilly and are heavy for cart traffic.

5. The Collectorate officials give the current (18th January) prices at —

				Average price during month of December in ordinary years.
Rice	...	...	7 seers	13 seers per rupee.
Cholam	...	...	9½ "	24 " "
Ragi	...	...	9½ "	25 " "

Prices were at one time quite 15 per cent. dearer, but they have now been falling for the last 2 or 3 weeks, partly because large importations have come in, and partly because there is hope of a considerable spring-crop yield off the irrigated lands. In the Prodatore taluk, through which the railway runs, prices are even cheaper than the above quotations. But in the remoter, and especially in the plateau taluks, prices are from 10 to 20 per cent. dearer than Cuddapah rates. The native traders who waited upon Sir Richard Temple gave somewhat lower quotations for cholam, saying that some jowaree, which came into Cuddapah four days ago, was selling to-day at 10 seers per rupee for Jubulpore grain and 9½ seers for Sholapore grain.

6. Government rice from Madras is being sent into Cuddapah by both the Northern and the South-Western Railways. Mr. Travers, the Government grain agent at Cuddapah, has received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Government brokers, and sent off into the interior of the Cuddapah district, about 20,000 maunds, besides 60,000 maunds for the Cumbum taluk of Kurnool. The plateau taluks are being supplied from the station of Goriatam on South-Western Railway, and the Collector of North Arcot states that he has for weeks past forwarded considerable quantities of Government grain to the depôts under the sub-divisional officer of Maddanpally, who has also made advances of Government money to local traders in order to induce them to bring up from the railway supplies for the local markets; but information is not obtainable at Cuddapah regarding the amount or the result of these advances.

7. Regarding the stocks in the hands of the people, accurate information does not exist. But it is known that the yield of food-crops in the next preceding (1875-76) season was short, being estimated at an 8-anna, or half an ordinary crop; three lakhs were that year remitted out of a total demand of fourteen lakhs. The crop of 1874-75 in Cuddapah was on the whole good, notwithstanding the excessive rain at the end of the season. The general condition of the Cuddapah people in ordinary years is good; the Cuddapah manual calls the ryots a well-to-do set of men; and the local officers, European and Native, agree that the Cuddapah ryot, both on the plateau and below it, is ordinarily a man of some substance and lives in tolerable comfort. The local traders estimated that barely one-half of the ryots were much in debt. The labouring classes are said to be about one-fourth of the total population. Very many ryots are believed to hold some grain stocks in the inland taluks; but in the plateau taluks much of the local stores were exported before the recent failure of harvest declared itself, and so the stocks there are perhaps unusually low.

8. All persons who apply for Government assistance are employed upon relief works, which consist mainly of roads. Some few thousands are employed on tank-work, but roads are the main relief works, especially in the plateau taluks. The Collector has directed that no new road-work be undertaken, and that relief labourers be put upon the repairs of irrigation channels and of tanks, works which can be done without professional preliminaries. A large embankment is being thrown up along the Pennair river to protect the railway. The local officers cannot indicate any large work on which a considerable number of labourers could be concentrated. Some of the Cuddapah people are migrating for work to the East Coast Canal in the Nellore district, and such emigration is being encouraged.

9. The rate of relief wages is everywhere 2 annas a day for adult males. For some weeks the rate in the southern (plateau) sub-division was 2½ annas a day. On Saturday double wages are paid, a Sunday wage at full rates being presented to the work-people. The Collector, Mr. Price, has found difficulty in preventing large extra numbers from coming to work on Saturday with a view to secure the free Sunday wage. In Bellary, Mr. Price was able to stop the issue of the weekly Sunday present. Relief wages in Boodrail are paid in grain. Wages for women and children are proportionately lower than those quoted above. Attempts are made to enforce task-work, and a scale of work has been laid down. But practically the task is not rigorously enforced, as the supervising establishment is insufficient. About six lakhs of rupees have been spent on relief works up to the present time.

10. The number of people returned as present on relief works in each taluk, according to the latest (11th January) figures, is:—

		Total number on works.	equal to 13 per cent. of the population of the taluk.			
Roychoti ...	...	17,068	6	"	"	"
Cuddapah ...	...	9,953	5	"	"	"
Palumpet ...	...	7,844	9	"	"	"
Prodatore ...	...	9,021	13	"	"	"
Jannanadigu ...	...	14,082	6	"	"	"
Boodrail ...	...	5,663	26	"	"	"
Maddanpally ...	...	35,101	28	"	"	"
Kadiri ...	...	39,074	19	"	"	"
Voilpaud ...	...	27,899	8	"	"	"
Sidhout ...	...	6,180	20	"	"	"
Puhnudla ...	...	22,591		"	"	"
TOTAL ...	...	195,476	or			

According to the latest total furnished by the Collector ... 204,000, equal to 15 per cent. of the population.

11. Relief works began in the plateau taluks towards the end of September, and at Cuddapah on the 18th October. When the people came on the works at first, some of them were in a physically depressed condition, especially in Boodrail. But the relief labourers are well and strong. From one-fourth to one-third of the labourers are ryots or their families, but the majority are pariahs (labouring people of low caste). The great increase in the number of relief labourers occurred in the latter half of December; the numbers are now nearly stationary. The tahsildar of Cuddapah considers that perhaps one-eighth of the work-people in his taluk could subsist, for a time at any rate, without relief wages. Sir Richard Temple visited gangs in two or three directions round Cuddapah, and he found the relief labourers for the most part stout and well-clad. In one village, where a considerable breadth of irrigated crop was coming forward, he found a number of ryots with their wives in receipt of wages on a relief work close to their homes. The variation in the percentage of the population on relief works in the

northern and southern taluks was attributed partly to the circumstance that the failure of crops was worst in the southern (or plateau) taluks, and partly to the comparatively less strict administration of relief under the Sub-Collector of Muddanpally.

12. No gratuitous relief is being given from State funds, save in the sub-division of Maddanpally, where 915 persons are receiving charitable relief, the cost of which is defrayed half from Government and half from private funds. About 1,500 persons (infirm, children, sick and beggars) are being relieved daily in Cuddapah town from private subscriptions.

13. The cattle of the district have hitherto been kept alive with fodder from the canal banks, or with grass from the hills. Some are driven away to the pastures of the hills* within the district. On the whole, the cattle are much better off than in the Bellary district. The local officers expect that most of the valuable cattle, both plough and draught, will be kept alive one way or another.

14. There is apparently no present cause for fearing a failure of the water-supply. But water may hereafter run short in the black soil taluks, but as yet no difficulty is experienced.

15. The collection of the land revenue is stayed for the present. Probably about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the district demand (14 lakhs) will have to be suspended, and eventually some portion of this may have to be remitted. One quarter of the abkari (liquor excise) revenue has been suspended in Cuddapah, as compared with one half in Bellary and Kurnool.

VELLORE :
The 20th January 1877. }

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XI.

Minute by SIR R. TEMPLE, dated 22nd January 1877.

IN continuation of my Minute of the 19th and the 20th January, describing the relief operations in the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, and suggesting certain measures of economy, I desire to submit, for the consideration of the Government of Madras, a suggestion respecting administrative control.

2. If measures of additional control are to be adopted, it is to be apprehended that local difficulties of various kinds will be adduced, and questions will be raised, which can only be settled by some officer with plenary power on the spot, if they are to be settled with the necessary promptitude and vigour. Further, with such very extensive operations of relief, spreading over so large an area, and affecting so many classes, it is difficult to secure that degree of uniformity of system which is necessary to be maintained, even after allowing for all local peculiarities, unless there is some authority immediately at hand to whom all the local officers must defer.

3. I would therefore suggest that some officer be thus appointed by Government to reside within these three districts for the present, and be vested with full power, subject immediately to the Government of Madras, to direct and control all the relief operations. I believe that this measure will be conducive to economy as well as efficiency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XII.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of relief affairs in the District of North Arcot, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple at conferences with the local officers on the 20th January.

Sir Richard Temple met in the North Arcot district,—

Mr. Whiteside, the Collector.

Mr. Irvine, the Sub-Collector at Vellore, who has charge of the Vellore, Arcot, and Gudiatam taluks, and also of the Kangundy zemindari.

Mr. Austin, Head Assistant in charge of the Wallajah taluk, and also of the great zemindaris of Karietnuggur and Kalastri.

Krishnaswamy Ayah, late Sheristadar, and at present Special Deputy Collector of North Arcot.

The North Arcot District comprises an area of 7,139 square miles, and a population of 2,015,278. It contains two considerable towns—Vellore and Wallajahpet—and it is traversed by a railway which passes across the whole district. It is divided into nine taluks, and it comprises, besides these taluks, thirteen zemindari estates, some of which are very large. Two of its taluks—Punganur and Chendragiri—are situate upon the uplands of the Mysore plateau. The zemindari estates contain nearly one-third of the whole population of the district.

2. The rainfall of the district was short last year, but this year it has failed : thus—

Average rainfall of the Arcot District for the year—

1874-75	...	...	...	...	50
1875-76	...	...	...	...	23
1876-77	...	...	...	...	16

While 16 inches is the average for the whole district, in some taluks the rainfall has been much smaller still. The yield of the harvests of 1874-75 was excellent; that of

the year 1875-76 was short, being estimated at little more than 8 annas, or one-half an ordinary good crop. The yield of the current year may be estimated to be a 4-anna (or about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ordinary good) crop for the whole district. The outturn has varied greatly in the different taluks. The wet crops under tanks have failed altogether, as the tanks, great and small, were empty. The dry crops in the Gudiatam, Wandewash and Poloor taluks were fairly good: there is a great deal of irrigation from wells in those taluks, and in the two great zemindaris of Karvetnagar and Kulastri, where the land is rich; in the two taluks on the Mysore plateau, near to and of the same character with the plateau taluks* of Cuddapah.

* Muddenpilly, Voilpaud.

3. If distress should unhappily become general, the zemindars and their establishment will assist greatly in the administration of relief, excepting the few who are heavily in debt. The zemindar of Punganoor has already been of much help to the Collector, and has displayed much liberality. The ryots and landholders in the zemindaris are, generally speaking, well off. The total rental of the zemindaris is 14 lakhs, and they pay $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs revenue to Government. In their estates Government has no revenue establishments.

4. The markets of North Arcot, both in town and villages, are well supplied with food; private trade is remarkably active; carts and draught cattle are abundant; and the district roads are remarkably good. Up to about three weeks ago, rice and ragi were being largely exported from the district; but then prices stiffened, the tide turned, and importations of rice began from Madras. During the last three or four days prices have fallen again somewhat in consequence of the large importations which took place, and the appearance of which drew forth the local stocks.

5. Current prices in markets near the railway are quoted at—

Ragi (small millet), $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Rice, $7\frac{3}{4}$.

There is but little cholum to be had in the bazaars, and ragi is the ordinary food of the common people. In markets remote from the railway, prices run about 5 to 8 per cent. dearer than the above quotations. The Collector has no doubt whatever that private trade will suffice to meet the wants of this district. He was asked how much Government grain his district would require, and he answered as above. Certain wealthy and trustworthy dealers of the district have engaged to import grain and put it down at depôts near the relief works, in case supplies should ever be required for relief labourers.

6. In ordinary years the ryots and peasantry of North Arcot are prosperous people. They have comfortable houses and fine cattle. In the taluks on the plateau the villagers are poorer, still even then they are not in a depressed condition. Even this year the people were fairly well off; and the Collector for long abstained from opening relief works, because he thought they were not absolutely necessary. Prices no doubt were high, and there were signs of distress or uneasiness in the shape of dacoities and robberies. The police officials, high or low, much urged the Collector to interfere, saying that the people were starving; but the native revenue officials confirmed the Collector in his opinion that the time for administering Government relief had not come. One or two deaths were reported by the Police as caused by starvation; but the Collector after enquiry satisfied himself that the deaths in question were due to ordinary natural causes.

7. In December relief works were opened, and the highest number yet on the relief works was about 40,000. The latest published return shows a smaller total; but the temporary decrease was due to accident. Some few of the people on the works near Vellore were in a depressed physical condition when they first came; but the rest were, and still are, in good condition. Sir Richard Temple saw about 3,000 relief labourers at work on a tank in the Vellore cantonment, and they seemed to him to be, as a body, more in need of relief and poorer altogether than any relief gangs he has seen in the Madras Presidency. Task work

* 1 Executive Engineer.
3 Range officers (Assistant Engineer).
1 Overseer for each taluk.

is not exacted from the work-people, and all the works have hitherto been under the supervision of the local revenue officials. The officials* of the engineering department are now going to direct the works. Hitherto the relief labourers have been employed on roads; but orders have recently been received to work them on clearing tanks and irrigation channels.

8. Wages are paid to relief labourers in cash; once a week, seven days' wages are paid in full, though no work is done on the Sunday. Originally the rate began at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas for an adult male per diem; but this was, by Mr. Thornhill's order, reduced to 2 annas a day, at which it has since stood.

9. The Collector says that, instead of 40,000 persons, 80,000 are ready to come upon

† Now the estimate was—
80,000 average of February.
100,000 " March.
130,000 " April.
150,000 " May.

This estimate for May may be fulfilled if no rain falls in May. But if rain comes then the numbers ought to fall at once to 80,000 during May.

below 150,000 without endangering the safety of the people.

the works if only he would admit them. And he estimated that at the worst season as many as 150,000† persons might be upon the works in Arcot. After reading Sir Richard Temple's suggestions for economy, which have been laid before the Government of Madras, the Collector said that, provided he had competent agency to carry out these suggestions, he might keep the total numbers of relief labourers considerably

10. Until a few days ago nobody in the district was receiving gratuitous relief from the State; though some few hundreds were getting a daily meal at the Vellore municipal house. On the occasion of Sir Richard's visit the pauper recipients of relief at Vellore were inspected, and many of them were in a really emaciated condition. The medical officer, however, reported that the applicants for relief were greatly increasing, and that some of these applicants appeared to be in real need. The Sub-Collector accordingly, on the 31st December, sanctioned the opening of a relief house, and at present some 4,000 are receiving a daily dole of rice (1 lb. for adults). When appliances are ready, cooked food will be given; but it is expected that the rate and costs of relief will be kept at about one-half of the cost per head of relieving paupers at the Red Hills camp near Madras. Mr. Irvine explains that Vellore town contains a considerable pauper population; he adds, however, that when relief began to be given, a good many applicants came into Vellore from the neighbouring villages. As yet, however, no applicant has been granted a ticket for daily relief until the medical officer (or one of his subordinates) had certified him or her as a suitable recipient of charity.

11. The Collector is satisfied that in the interior the village officials will, after all the admonitions they have received, watch and bring up for relief people who are really in danger of starving. Some few paupers are receiving gratuitous relief at the cost of private charity at Gudiatam.

12. Hereafter there may be cause for apprehension in regard to the cattle or in regard to the water supply. Water is falling short in Vellore itself, but the district generally is full of wells, which are being deepened. In the taluks on the plateau, the level of the sub-soil waters is sinking rapidly. Up to the present time the cattle have managed to pick up a living.

13. The Collector apprehends that one-half of the land revenue demand (8 lakhs out of 16) will have to be suspended this year. There will be considerable loss also on the abkari (liquor excise) revenue.

C. BERNARD.

XIV.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated 22nd January 1877.

In my minute of the 19th January, I recommended that relief wages in the Madras Presidency should be experimentally reduced from 2 annas to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day for a male adult, that is, a diminution of 25 per cent. The financial effect may be approximately estimated thus: The present number of labourers may be taken at 1,200,000; the average wage may be taken at $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas (including men, women and children, receiving 2 annas for a man, $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas for a woman, and 1 anna for a child per diem), or Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem per head all round. This will give a total of 30 lakhs of rupees per mensem on the whole. A reduction of one-fourth of 30 lakhs, if it can be maintained, would at once cause a saving of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per mensem. This saving will accrue even if the present total of relief labourers shall fortunately not increase. If it were, however, to increase, the saving would be proportionately greater. If a saving of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a month were to be carried out for four months, which is the shortest time computable, then the total saved on this heading alone would be 30 lakhs of rupees. In all probability this saving will really be much more. Under some circumstances, which are unfortunately but too probable (that is, increase in the number of relief labourers), it might amount to 50 lakhs or half a million sterling. This is, I submit, an important consideration financially, which cannot be lightly set aside.

2. I mention this because I apprehend that objections will be raised to this particular proposal, which objections may in effect be thus stated; namely:—

- (1) that $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem will not at present prices purchase sufficient food.
- (2) that it will not sustain the people in robust health.
- (3) that it will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength.
- (4) that a reduction will make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting.

3. In my judgment these objections are not valid as against making an experiment, upon which such large financial results depend.

4. As regards the first objection: at a price of 8 seers a rupee for common food-grains, $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas will purchase one pound avoirdupois of grain, and will leave a margin for vegetables and condiments. Experience has shown that, though this may not be a large ration, still it will sustain life. In prosperous times the peasantry perhaps eat more, but even in ordinary times it is probable that the poorest classes in many parts of India do not really get more. So much is this the case, that in many parts of India half a seer a day, meaning one pound, has passed into a proverb for bare subsistence. I submit that, in such an emergency as this, to give more than such subsistence is beyond the power of Government. Nor can it be said that a man ought to receive more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem, bare subsistence, because he has to feed those dependant on him; for, as a matter of fact, under the relief system, not only the man, but the wife and children also receive wages.

5. Next as to the objection that $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem will not sustain the people in robust health, I should rejoin that this question would be solved in the course of a very few weeks by an examination as to whether any signs of physical depression begin to manifest themselves among the recipients of relief. That these poor people might wish for more is probable. But then the principle is to be remembered that Government cannot undertake to avert distress nor mitigate the pressure which arises from a somewhat short ration; it has not the means of doing more than save life.

6. Then as to the third objection, that $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem will not enable a man to perform task-work with all his strength, it is sufficient to reply that the task will be regulated according to the strength of the people. It will be out of the question to give high relief wages merely to get a high degree of task-work. The relief roads and other works are undertaken, not so much for their own sake, but for the purpose of affording relief. It is, of course, an object to get as much of good work as can be got. Still it is to be remembered that these operations are undertaken, not because they are absolutely required in themselves, but because they afford relief. Therefore considerations relating merely to public works must be subordinated, as I submit, to the financial consideration of disbursing the smallest sum of money consistent with the preservation of human life.

7. Lastly, as to the objection that a reduction from 2 annas to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas would make the relief labourers discontented, and tempt them to rioting, it is sufficient to reply that there is no chance whatever of this, if only those are admitted to the works who are absolutely in need of assistance. Persons who are thus situated are necessarily thankful for what they can get, and are the last people in the world who would resort to violence in order to obtain more. If, indeed, they were to attempt anything of the sort, that would *per se* be a proof that they were not really in need. And any such attempt would be put down with the necessary firmness and promptitude. It is probable, indeed, that the headman of gangs and other petty officials, who might have some sinister interest in keeping up a high rate of wage, might instigate the people to be clamorous and even riotous. But these misguided efforts would soon be stopped.

8. I therefore submit that, on the one hand, there are no adequate objections to deter the Government from making a trial to reduce the rate of relief wage for adult male labourers from 2 annas to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per diem; while on the other hand, there are important financial considerations to render the trial worth making.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

XV.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Coimbatore district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple from the Collector on 21st January 1877.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE had not time to visit Coimbatore where distress was believed to be as yet inconsiderable. But the Collector, Mr. Wedderburn, was good enough to meet Sir Richard Temple at Erode, and to travel with him through the Coimbatore district.

2. This district comprises 7,432 square miles, with a population of 1,763,274. It is divided into 10 taluks, of which two, and part of a third, in the north, consist of hilly and forest country, where the population is extremely sparse. The Madras and Beypore railway passes right across the more distressed part of the district, while the railway to Trichinopoly passes down the south-eastern taluks.

3. The south-west (or early) monsoon does not in ordinary years reach any part of the Coimbatore district, save the forest tracts to the north and the southernmost taluks. The main population of the district depends upon the crops watered by the north-east (or late) monsoon, and upon the crops raised by means of irrigation from wells and river channels. The staple dry crops are cholum and cumboo (big and lesser millets). Ragi and rice are grown on lands irrigated by wells. In ordinary seasons they get two or three crops off the irrigated lands within the year. The area under irrigation from river channels is about 116,000 acres; under well irrigation, 300,000 acres.

4. This season the north-east monsoon failed. The district average rainfall during the October rains is 12 inches; this year (1876) the average fall was only 2 inches. Consequently the greater part of the dry crop land was unsown. Even in the lands under river channels and wells the yield is small, and the ryots will be unable to raise a second or third crop, by reason of the smallness of the supply in the rivers, and by reason of the failure of water in the wells. As Sir Richard Temple passed by railway over the best irrigated part of the district, where a channel from the Bhowani passes near the Cauvery River, the Collector pointed out fields of rice which, though sown and come up, were yet withering, because the Bhowani water had failed them. Along the railway line, however, Sir Richard saw a considerable breadth of capital irrigated rice land. Giving credit for the probable yield of the irrigated lands, the Collector puts the estimated yield of this whole district at four annas or about one quarter of a good crop. He mentions, however, that Coimbatore, with its uncertain rainfall, rarely secures a full or even a good crop all round.

5. The parts of Coimbatore most affected by the failure are the central thickly-peopled taluks of Palladam, Darapuram and Perundoray (or Erode), containing a population of 700,000 people. Caroor, with a population of 170,000, also had a very short rainfall; but the Bhowani channels water the eastern side of the taluk. The people of Coimbatore are fairly well off in good years; their staple food is cholum and ragi. They grow enough food for their own consumption, and in ordinary years the district neither exports nor imports food. The people are thrifty; and on account of the uncertainty of their climate, they habitually store up the surplus produce of good years. They have been living this year on those stocks. Last year's (1875-76) harvests were good everywhere except in the taluks of Palladam and Caroor, where the north-east monsoon (or latter rains) failed; the harvests of 1874-75 were up to the average of the district, but a bumper crop is seldom seen in Coimbatore.

6. There is ample supply of food-grain in all markets; private trade is active; there is an abundance of carts and plough cattle, and the district roads are decidedly good. Only during the last few days have importations of food to any appreciable extent come into the district, and they are mainly from the district of Malabar, whence rice comes to Coimbatore cheaper than from the east coast. The price of food at present at Coimbatore is—

Cholum	...	...	...	9	seers per rupee.
Ragi	...	...	...	9	ditto.
Rice	...	...	...	6	ditto.

Prices in the interior of the district are about the same. The Collector does not anticipate that the supply of food in this district can fall short; private importations by rail can always supply any deficiency. He was asked whether any Government grain should be sent to his district, and he replied that there was no need of any such help in Coimbatore.

7. A few weeks ago the paupers of the district, and other people who found difficulty in getting subsistence, came flocking into the towns. There were no deaths from starvation, but there was some pressure, and the Collector opened a few relief works. At present, there are about 24,000 persons receiving relief wages for work on roads and tanks. The irrigation channels of the district are all in good order, so the Collector cannot employ relief labourers thereon. The work is done under the supervision of the revenue officials. The work-people, even when they first came, were in good condition, and they give a fair tale of work. Wages are two annas a day for adult males, and proportionately for women and children. The Collector estimated that he may have to provide work and wages for 150,000 relief labourers at the worst time; that number at any rate is the highest he expects ever to have, and he may be able to keep the number from ever reaching that maximum.

8. No gratuitous relief is being distributed at the public expense; but in two or three towns charitable people are distributing cooked food to paupers.

9. The Collector fears that he may have to suspend 5 lakhs of land revenue out of a total of 19 lakhs. The abkaree (liquor excise revenue) yield will be very far short of the yield of the previous year.

10. There is no present need for anxiety about the supply of drinking-water or the state of the cattle in the Coimbatore district.

MADURA,
22nd January 1877. }

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to SIR R. TEMPLE.

XVI.

Brief memorandum concerning the condition of the Trichinopoly district.

As the Trichinopoly district is but little affected by the recent failure of crops, Sir Richard Temple could not spare time to stop therein. But as some small relief works are going on there, and the district finds a place in the published returns of affected districts in the Madras Presidency, he desires that a short record should be made of such general facts as he was able to ascertain. Mr. Sewell, the Collector, was away in camp, but Mr. Whyne, the Assistant Collector, was good enough to wait upon Sir Richard for an hour at the Trichinopoly railway station.

2. The district comprises 3,515 square miles with a population of 1,200,408. It is watered by the Cauvery River and its affluents; and the Southern Madras Railway (narrow gauge) passes through the district. A great part of the cultivated land, roughly estimated at about one-third of the crop area of the district, is irrigated. The present season is the third year of indifferent harvests. The rainfall was deficient, not equal to half the average of previous years. Good rain, however, fell in the last week of December, whereby the rice and pasturage were greatly benefited; and, while the irrigated area has probably given a fair average yield, the dry-crop area has not given more than a 4-annas (or quarter of an ordinary good) harvest. The total yield of the district might be put down at 7 annas, or less than half of an ordinary good harvest.

3. There is plenty of food in the district, and markets are well supplied. If need arise, private trade will bring in food. The habit of the district is to export largely the finer kinds of rice and cotton, and to import the coarser grains for the food of the poor.

4. The ordinary food of the common people is coarse rice; and this is quoted in the Trichinopoly bazar at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers per rupee. Prices in the interior of the district are much the same as at head-quarters. The shortness of two harvests before the present season must have reduced the stocks; and thus these prices (extremely high for Trichinopoly) are explained.

5. There are about 600* people employed on relief works, which were only recently opened for some of the poorer classes, especially strangers from other districts who, in time of dear prices, could not manage to buy food. The people were not in a very reduced condition. About 1,000 people are being relieved by private charity. The district officers (so far as Mr. Whyne represented their views) do not consider the Trichinopoly district to be distressed at present, though distress and need for relief on a considerable scale may hereafter arise.

* Note.—The published return for the 16th January gives 1,656 labourers on relief works.

6. It is expected that 3 lakhs out of a total land-revenue of 15 lakhs may have to be suspended or remitted. The first instalments have, however, been, and the second are now being, collected. Still, the local officers anticipate that some suspensions or remissions will be necessary, especially on the wet-crop lands which have failed to produce anything by reason of the failure of water in the tanks.

7. There is plenty of water and pasture. And, so far as Sir Richard Temple could judge from the appearance of the taluks through which the railway passes, there is plenty of water, and there is also pasture everywhere. The people look well and comfortable, and some of the ryots have doubtless reaped advantage from the high prices.

MADURA;
22nd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

XVII.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Madura, 22nd January 1877.

WITH my minute of the 12th January was submitted an estimate, compiled on the data then available, and subject to correction, of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay Presidency. Since that minute was written I have visited the three most distressed districts of the Madras Presidency, and have anxiously considered what steps could be taken to reduce relief outlay in the present and to prevent its excessive increase in the future.

2. I have now offered for the consideration of the Government of Madras suggestions for securing economy, which may be summarised thus—

- (1) to stop all fresh admissions to the relief works in the three worst districts save under a certificate from an official not under the grade of a deputy tahsildar.
- (2) to re-examine as soon as possible every gang, person by person, with a view to eliminating and discharging for the present every one not in absolute need of State relief. By "absolute need" is meant danger of starvation if not supported by Government.
- (3) to reduce the adult wage from two annas to one and half annas per diem, and the rates for women and children proportionately; the grain wage, where given, to be adjusted exactly according to this standard.
- (4) to impress upon the redden and karnum (patel and kulkarni) of every village the responsibility of bringing before the nearest revenue inspector (revenue or relief officer) every case of dangerous distress.
- (5) these measures, if adopted, to be quite tentative and subject to reconsideration after one month subsequent to their introduction.

3. My minutes of the 19th and 22nd January set forth my reasons for making these suggestions, and they also advert to certain objections which may possibly be urged against the suggestion for reducing the wage rate to one and half annas. I need not, therefore, again go into those points.

4. I think that it may be possible to apply these suggestions, in part at any rate, to the distressed districts of Bombay; and I would ask His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider whether this cannot be done. My impression was that Mr. Norman, Collector of Poona, and Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner of the Southern Division, considered that it would be possible by careful examination to eliminate and discharge from the works a considerable number of the labourers in the relief gangs.

5. As I hope that it may be possible to adopt on the Deccan relief works my suggestion for reducing the wage rate, I proceed to revise my estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay, which was framed on the supposition that the present wage of two annas for an adult male labourer would be maintained. If the reduction of wage can be carried out and can be maintained, then the estimate previously offered of the Bombay relief expenditure can be modified thus:—

RELIEF WORKS EXPENDITURE.	Previous estimate.	Present revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
January to March, 416,000 persons for three months	37,44,000	32,76,000
April to June, 705,000 persons for three months	63,45,000	47,59,000
July, 340,000 persons for one month	10,20,000	7,65,000
Total of relief works expenditure ...	1,11,09,000	88,00,000
Add for charitable relief at 10 per cent. on the relief works expenditure... ..	11,00,000	11,00,000
Estimate for extra establishment... ..	13,00,000	13,00,000
Add for estimated expenditure to the end of December 1876 ...	14,00,000	14,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,49,00,000 or £1,490,000	1,26,00,000 or £1,260,000

To this minute is appended a short memorandum explaining how each of the figures of my reduced estimate has been computed.

6. It will be seen that the reduction of the rate of relief wages will, if maintained, secure a saving of 23 lakhs. I have not reckoned upon any direct saving accruing from the adoption of the first and second of my suggestions, because in some of the Bombay districts discretion has already been exercised in opening relief works. Still it is possible that under those two suggestions some additional economy may be secured which may be set against possible excess of relief labourers, or other unforeseen relief expenditure of other kinds.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum explanatory of the reductions made by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S Minute of the 22nd January, on his previous (dated 12th January) estimate of relief expenditure in Bombay.

ITEM I.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Relief works expenditure from January to March ...	37,44,000	32,76,000

It is supposed that the suggested reduction in the wage rate cannot be carried fully into effect before the middle of February; therefore the previous full rate of expenditure has been estimated up to the 14th February, and the reduced (25 per cent less) rate has been estimated from the 15th February onward to the end of July.

ITEM II.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
April to June relief works expenditure	63,45,000	47,59,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above explained.

ITEM III.	Previous Estimate.	Present Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
July relief works expenditure	10,20,000	7,65,000

The estimate under this head has been reduced one-fourth as above described.

Other items.

No reduction has been made in the estimate for "establishment," because these will have to be maintained at full strength notwithstanding the reduction of wages.

The numbers on charitable relief may somewhat increase when the relief gangs are scrutinized and new admissions are less readily permitted. On the other hand, Rs. 3 per mensem was perhaps an outside estimate for the cost of relieving each pauper. On a review of all the circumstances, therefore, this item in the previous estimate has been left unreduced.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

FAMINE.

ERRATUM.

No. 158, dated 9th February 1877.

In line 3 of paragraph 5 of the despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5, dated the 26th January 1877, and published at pages 100 and 101 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd February 1877, read "suspension only for the present" for the words "latter course."

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XII, regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 2nd February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated: 30th and 31st January 1877.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.		Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	
							During the past Week.	During the present Week.			Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.			Prices during the present Week.
Khandesh ...	10,562	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight grain importations; no exportations. Rabi crops throughout the District much injured by the rain and hail-stones last week. Small-pox in some Talukas.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous *	2,884	3,557	2,29,233	59,963	{ Jowari { Bajri	32½ 29½	34½ 28½	24-94	14-4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	No change	Ditto	17,600	16,400	1,15,750	1,17,182	{ Jowari { Bajri	32 29	33 29	35-29	27-55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough...	Ditto	26,944	27,449	3,11,076	2,38,673	{ Jowari { Bajri	29 26	26 24	24-3	10-65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain importation continues; prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto	54,000	52,000	8,34,649	3,18,530	{ Jowari { Bajri	22 23	22½ 23½	30-6	20-76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 22,198; exports Rs. 1,03,928. Slight cholera in two Talukas.	Ditto	94,617	70,481	11,08,178	5,17,285	{ Jowari { Bajri	20 ...	20 ...	25-21	8-11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,062	4,61,000	Grain supply satisfactory. No cholera. Small-pox continues at Nehr Tank.	Ditto	18,994	19,469	5,71,338	1,71,682	{ Jowari { Bajri	20 19½	20 20	54-60	25-43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera in four Talukas; 113 deaths.	Ditto	46,020	48,023	6,60,750	2,57,721	{ Jowari { Bajri	17 17½	17½ 17½	22-43	6-13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. 114 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	29,049	25,000	4,05,519	1,76,722	{ Jowari { Bajri	18 19	19 19	30-48	21-34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; market steady. Cholera in every Taluka. Scarcity of drinking water very general.	Ditto	34,830	28,158	7,98,782	1,54,858	Jowari	18	18	26-39	13-81
TOTAL ...	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			3,24,938	2,90,537	50,35,274	20,12,616					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pears clearances, &c.

No more rain has fallen. Prices have slightly declined since last week; jowari now averaging 23½ lbs. throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of people upon Relief Works is 290,537, against 324,938 last week, and there are also 5,765 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri. This decrease is partly due to the orders reducing wages, and restricting admission to relief, noticed in Statement No. X, but is also, to some extent, nominal, as about 8,000 people in Sholapur happened to be in course of transfer from completed works on the day for which the information was furnished. It will be necessary to watch the working of measures, instituted for economical reasons, which have for their object the reduction of wages, and the limitation of relief to cases of urgency, and carefully to avoid pushing such measures to a dangerous extent.

The following table gives the average number of men, women, and children employed, respectively, under Civil Agency and the Public Works Department during the week ending the 13th January, the latest date for which complete information on the point is available:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Civil Agency ...	58,333	57,816	19,793	135,942
Public Works Agency ...	80,281	83,761	30,625	194,667
TOTAL ...	138,614	141,577	50,418	330,609

The children included are seven years old and upwards: younger children whose parents are on Relief Works, are not employed, but receive 3 pies, or ½ anna, per diem.

These figures, which are averages obtained from the Weekly Progress Returns, do not exactly correspond with those given in Statement No. X, which were taken from the Weekly Telegrams. Endeavours are being made to transfer as many of the people as possible from works under Civil, to works under Public Works, Agency. On the latter, the control and organization is better, and more work is exacted in return for higher rates of pay.

2. Cholera continues prevalent in the three Southern Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaladgi. There have been many fatal cases, and, should the disease spread, the difficulty of the present position will be greatly augmented. The necessary medical aid has been provided, and Government hope that the progress of the disease will be checked.

3. A map accompanies this Summary, showing by tints,

- the Collectorates and States in which distress exists,
- their slightly affected area,
- their more affected area,
- their seriously affected area,

and showing, also, the principal Relief roads, tanks, and canals. This map is little better than a diagram. The scale, 10 miles to an inch, is too small to admit of anything more than the general position and direction of the principal Relief Works being roughly indicated, and on it only the chief towns are shown. No better map was available, except on a scale that would have been unwieldy.

4. The following table gives the expenditure by Government on charity:—

DISTRICT.	Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Expenditure during the week ending 27th January 1877.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Khandesh ...	...	295 14 6	...	295 14 6
Nasik ...	17	118 6 4	11 4 6	129 10 10
Ahmednagar ...	914	3,693 13 7	212 13 1	3,906 10 8
Poona ...	Return not received	3,376 8 5	Return not received	3,376 8 5
Sholapur ...	940	10,117 10 4	1,133 11 7	11,251 5 11
Kaladgi ...	235	412 9 10	92 6 11	505 0 9
Belgaum ...	449	1,068 1 10	179 12 3	1,247 14 1
Dharwar ...	184	1,165 4 4	206 8 5	1,371 12 9
TOTAL ...	2,739	20,248 5 2	1,836 8 9	22,084 13 11

5. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

6. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,071 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports during the week ending 23rd January 1877, and during the same week 5,399 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Nasik-Bhosawul lines, making a total of 9,470 tons for the week.

7. On the whole, there is no improvement in the prospects of the crops; and the public health in the south of the Presidency is not good. On the other hand, grain has slightly declined in price, and there is a marked diminution in the number of people upon Relief Works.

M. K. KENNEDY, Major-Genl., R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary Prices.	During the past week.	During the present week.
Kholapur and other Maratta Country States	5,408	2,999	13,73,938	6,20,482	Cholera in a few villages. Public health generally good. Fodder for cattle being imported.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous*	18,294	16,342	1,96,241	81,005	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18 18½	19
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto	2,938	2,421	24,223	17,525	Jowari 81	20½	20½
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto	...	548	15,443	9,652	Jowari 63	17	†
Phaltan	397	59,124	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto	...	†	15,000	3,805	Jowari 54	26 7/10	29½
Total	7,187	63,375	15,76,284	8,01,234			...	...	2,50,912	1,11,987			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 6th FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras, and prospects are unchanged. The total number of persons on relief works is 908,410 against a (corrected) total of 940,693 last week: decrease about 32,000. There is a decrease of 33,000 in Cuddapah, 28,400 in Bellary, 4,800 in Coimbatore, and 17,000 in Tinnevely, and an increase of 31,000 in Kurnool, 7,800 in Chingleput, 7,200 in Salem, 2,800 in Nellore, and 2,000 in Madura. In Mysore also there has been no rain: number of persons on relief works, 41,302. In Bombay showers have fallen in Guzerat, Khandesh, and Tanna, which have done some harm to the crops. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in the central and eastern districts, to the damage of the *rabi*; elsewhere it has been cloudy: prospects are fair. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in Berar. Rain has fallen throughout Central India and in parts of Rajputana: prospects are good. Rain is also reported from all parts of Bengal, and in quantity from Upper Assam: damage to the *rabi* is apprehended, if the weather does not clear. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cloudy weather and unseasonable showers are complained of, but prospects are still favourable. A considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the Punjab: reports from that province are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 6th)	Nil	Later dry crops generally doing well; <i>varagu</i> and <i>raggi</i> harvested in some taluks, outturn about $\frac{1}{2}$; on relief works 4,592, gratuitously fed by Government 225, by people 906; cholera in 8 taluks, seizures 393, deaths 191; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in some parts; prices generally falling; markets fairly supplied.
Kurnool (" 7th)	Nil	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, but abating, seizures 104, deaths 92; cattle reported to be dying from want of fodder; number on relief works 287,449, including 16,000 Markapur estimated figures; gratuitously fed 3,100, including 570 Markapur estimated figures; difference 71,297 between past and present week's numbers due to non-inclusion of Cumbum figures in last telegram and to absence of coolies last week owing to <i>mohurram</i> and (sic. in original) import of Government grain into Kurnool town during past week of 456 tons; slight fall of prices seems to be due to increased importation on private account.
Cuddapah (" 6th)	Nil	Number on relief works previous and present week 169,304 against 135,956, gratuitously fed 1,430 against 1,368; cholera, deaths 715 against 1,407; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 1,364 against 1,238 respectively.
Bellary (" 6th)	Nil	Number on relief works 320,579, decrease on last week of 28,421, due to dismissal of Mysore coolies and desertions in Alur taluk, also on account of <i>Mohurram</i> ; gratuitously fed 28,240, by private charity 4,568; cholera in 15 taluks; cattle dying from want of fodder; drinking water decreasing rapidly.
Nellore (" 6th)	Nil	Season not improved; on relief works 58,782 against 55,937 in previous week; this is exclusive of Coast Canal coolies, of which no returns are available; gratuitously fed 11,468 against 16,498 last week; decrease probably owing to more careful supervision and more work; 762 deaths from cholera against 591 last week, very severe in Nellore taluk; small-pox of a virulent type and dysentery in several taluks; water drying up in wells in some villages; water is scarce even for drinking purposes; prospects of cattle very bad; heat suddenly increased since the 4th.
Chingleput (" 6th)	Nil	Number on relief works 9,012, gratuitously fed 3,226; cholera, fever and small-pox prevalent; no pasture; water scarce.
North Arcot (" 6th)	Nil	Number on relief works 22,204, gratuitously fed none; cholera still very prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good, but dying for want of fodder; pasture very scarce.
South Arcot (" 6th)	Nil	Relief works not commenced; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages.
Salem (" 6th)	Nil	Number on relief works 30,950, gratuitously fed 5,450, by private subscription 400; cholera in all taluks; labour, number rising 30 per cent., due to inclusion of number employed on irrigation by Department Public Works; gratuitous relief number, 40 per cent. falling off, due to stoppage of village relief.

* In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 1st February 1877, page 96 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, February 3rd, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "number on relief works 8,053," read "1,342," and for "gratuitously fed 4,038," read "678"; and opposite Kistna for "gratuitously fed 2,221" read, "222."

In the weather and crop report for the week ending the 25th January 1877, page 79 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, January 27th, 1877, opposite Chingleput, for "gratuitously fed 7,452" read "1,490."

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Coimbatore (Feb. 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Cholera increasing, deaths 617; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 24,132 decrease from last week, partly owing to <i>cholum</i> harvest; gratuitously fed 93.
Tanjore („ 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Number on relief works none; 556 deaths from cholera; cattle healthy.
Madura („ 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Number on relief works 9,010, number fed gratis 296; weather hot; cholera continues in Pulni and to a small extent in other parts; cattle want fodder and drinking water.
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Number on relief works 659, gratuitously fed by Public subscription 939; cholera better, seizures 326, deaths 180; small-pox worse in town, and prevails principally in Trichinopoly and Kulitallai taluks; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; <i>cholum</i> cheaper owing to recent harvest.
Tinnevelly („ 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Number on relief works 3,650, gratuitously fed 113; decrease in number on relief works, owing to completion of most of local fund works; health of man and cattle same as last week.
Malabar („ 6th)	<i>Nil</i>	Markets well supplied; prices of rice stationary or slightly fallen; 10 deaths from cholera in Palghat, Wynaad and Calicut; small-pox in some parts; cattle disease slight in Palghat; pasture failing; 1,435 coolies employed on Kolathur road work.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects no improvement.
Bombay— (Feb. 8th)		
<i>Sind.</i> (Feb. 7th)		
Kurrachee ...	...	} No change.
Shikárpur ...	...
Hyderabad ...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...
		Small-pox decreasing in the city, 5 fresh cases only, and no deaths. Weather cloudy and cold; crops continue fair; fever prevails.
<i>Guzerat.</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	0·30	Weather cloudy and chilly; crops continue well; fever prevailing.
Kaira ...	...	Weather cloudy in some parts; crops fair; health good.
Surat ...	...	Slight rain in places; fever in Párdi; cotton and wheat good.
Broach ...	0·05 in Broach; 0·96 in Amod and Jambusar.	Weather cloudy; cotton and grain crops injured thereby in 3 talukas; fever in Anklewar, Amod and Jambusar; small-pox in Anklewar and Broach, some cases fatal; cotton and wheat being reaped.
<i>Khandesh and Násik.</i>		
Khandesh ...	0·12	Weather cloudy; total rain-fall 14·63; much injury to crops and pasturage on hill slopes; small-pox and fever continue.
Násik ...	...	Rain at Násik; small-pox decreasing.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna ...	0·12 on Monday.	Reaping of <i>rahi</i> crops commenced in a few talukas; condition of crops middling; small-pox in 3, and fever in almost all talukas.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona ...	...	A few cholera cases at Sangur, taluka Haveli, Mandargaon, taluku Sirur, and in Bhimthadi; public health good.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	...	Condition of people as before; 65 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox among work people on Neher tank.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	118 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	581 deaths from cholera; small-pox prevails; cattle disease in Nawalgund.
Kanara ...	...	55 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	Cholera in 6 talukas, 115 deaths.
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather cloudy; public health good.
Wadhwan ...	0·13	Rain has damaged wheat and cotton; weather cloudy; public health good.
Baroda ...	0·36 on 6th.	Cotton being sold in some districts.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Unseasonable showers in Guzerat and Khandesh have done some harm to crops; cholera spreading in parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country; fever prevalent in Sind and Guzerat; no change in prospects in the Deccan; heavy showers in Bombay on 6th and 7th.
Bengal—		
Chittagong ...	2·77	Weather cloudy with rain; the cold weather crops continue promising; cholera is prevalent at Sudder and Cox's Bazar sub-division.
Noakholly ...	·34	Weather seasonable; slight rain on the night of the 30th January; the <i>amun</i> crops have been reaped almost everywhere in the district; chillies, pulses, &c., are being sown, and are progressing well; cholera is still very bad; stray cases of small-pox are reported from Fenny sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy in the first part of the night, very cold in the latter part; foggy in the morning; mustard has begun to be reaped; its prospects appear to be good; the joomiahs have begun to seek their new places for <i>joom</i> cultivation; the prospects of sugarcane are bad; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah	·83	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the crops are generally good.
Backergunge	·33	Weather very warm for the time of the year; there was a shower of rain in the night of the 30th and the morning of the 31st January; the cold weather crops promise well; the cholera epidemic has abated considerably.
Furzedpore	·07 1·04 at Goalundo. ·95 at Madaripore.	Weather cloudy with low barometer; state and prospects of the crops are good; health is rather improved.
Dacca	1·80	Cloudy and rainy weather, which is most extraordinary at this season; it is still raining; the crops are favourable; the ploughing for early rice is going on fast.
Mymensingh	·22	Thunder with slight rain on the 1st instant; the weather has been colder since; mustard has been gathered; the prospects of <i>boro</i> rice and <i>khesari</i> pulse are good.
Tipperah	1·42	Weather somewhat rainy during the week; state and prospects of the crops are good.
24-Pergunnahs	2·10	Weather cloudy and rainy since 1st instant; the cold weather crops are somewhat injured by the rains.
Jessore	·12	Weather seasonable, with a little rain; the spring rice (<i>boro dhan</i>) is being transplanted; the late rice is mostly gathered; the rain will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice.
Nuddea	·71	The weather has undergone a sudden change during the week; instead of being rather unusually warm it has become extremely cold and damp; the general prospects of the crops are good; chillies are below average; turmeric and tobacco are good.
Moorshedabad	·35	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional sunshine; the spring crops continue to flourish; the young plants of <i>boro dhan</i> are doing well; the cutting of <i>arhur</i> has begun; prices remain steady; public health is good.
Pubna	1·23	Weather rather unsettled; heavy rain with thunder-storm on the night of the 31st January; state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health of the district is good.
Rajshahye	1·5	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district during the week; the <i>rabi</i> crops are in a most satisfactory condition; they have been much benefited by the rain, but the peas, <i>kalai</i> and <i>khesari</i> , have slightly suffered; cholera has almost disappeared.
Bogra	·23	Weather cloudy, with a little drizzling rain; the crops have yielded very good outturn; mustard is being gathered.
Malda	·10	Weather cloudy during whole of the week; slight rain fell on the night of the 30th and 31st January, preceded by thunder-storm on the former night; wind generally from the north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 29 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinapore	·13	Weather, foggy mornings; atmosphere cloudy; occasional rain; three-fourths of <i>amun</i> , or late rice, have been gathered; the <i>rabi</i> crops are promising.
Rungpore	·32	Weather stormy; the prospects of the crops are good.
Cooch Behar	·41	Weather fair and cold; the cutting of the <i>amun dhan</i> is still going on; it is generally thought that the outturn will be about ten annas; the prospects of tobacco and mustard continue favourable; fever cases are on the decrease.
Jalpaiguri	·24	Weather very cold; the prospects of the cold weather crops are good; cotton is coming into market; a severe hail-storm took place at Fallacotta, attended with strong westerly wind, which resulted in the destruction of many houses, and slight damage to the tobacco crop; cattle disease has nearly disappeared in the parts affected.
Darjeeling	·87	A great fall of snow in the hills adjacent to the station; weather very cold with high wind and a sprinkling of rain; all the crops have turned out very well.
Midnapore	2·75	Weather raw, damp, and cold; rainy for the last few days; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah	1·25	Weather cold, wet and windy; there are no crops on the ground at present.
Hooghly	1·44	Weather foggy on the 29th and 30th January; cloudy, with slight rain, on the 31st; the prospects of all the crops on the ground are favourable; potatoes are being gathered; sugarcane is being out and pressed; public health is normal.
Burdwan	1·06 ·42 at Cutwa. ·05 at Ranee-gunge. ·45 at Jehanabad. 1·23 at Culna ·18 at Bood.	Weather rainy; prospects of the crops are good; cholera is prevalent in the Jehanabad and Culna sub-divisions and in parts of the head quarter sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bankoora ...	·09	Weather cool and cloudy; the state and prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable.
Beerbhoom ...	·28	Weather cloudy; the <i>rabi</i> crops are doing well; the ploughing for early rice has commenced.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·17	Rain in the middle of the week in some parts of the district, and there is every appearance of fresh showers; the <i>rabi</i> crops will be much benefited by the rainfall; a few cases of cholera now occurred in the Deoghur sub-division.
Bhágálpur ...	1·58 at Deoghur. ·90 at Godda. ·58	Weather unseasonable and unpleasant; the crops, however, have not suffered; the thunder-storm on the 31st January was accompanied with a violent wind in Soopole, which caused damage to the houses, and ·35 of rain fell; general health is very good, though small-pox cases are reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	·32 ·12 at Begoo Serai. ·27 at Jamoocce. ·24	Weather cloudy; ·12 of rain is reported to have fallen; the <i>rabi</i> crops are excellent.
Purneah ...	·15 at Kissengunge. ·55 at Arrareah.	Weather cloudy and cold; the rain has been of considerable benefit to the wheat, oat, gram, &c.
Durbhunga ...	·55	Weather generally cloudy; damp and very cold at the close of the week; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue good; tobacco and mustard are being gathered; the rain has done some harm to <i>rahur</i> and <i>keras</i> in Mudhoobunnee.
Mozufferpore ...	·77 Previous week ·30	Weather cloudy and cold; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are excellent; the root crops in the Hajeeppore sub-division have not been good this year on account of excessive moisture; public health is good.
Sarun ...	·19 at Gopalganj.	Weather partly cloudy and partly clear; there was a very slight fall of rain on the 31st January; the sky has again become unsettled; the crops are excellent throughout the district, but there is an apprehension of injury from <i>hurda</i> blight; the prospects of the crops will be much improved if there be warm and clear weather and steady west-wind; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	·59 Previous week ·5	Rain was not wanted; in the north-west of the district it was accompanied by heavy hail, and caused some damage; the prospects of the crops are favourable except where they have been injured by hail.
Patna ...	1·07	Weather cloudy at intervals; the late rice is well nigh harvested; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	·32	Weather cloudy; rain on two occasions; the crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear at once.
Shahabad ...	·46	Weather cloudy and cold; the crops are reported to be promising generally throughout the district; there has already been too much rain, and the sky is cloudy; the rain has in places induced blight, which is injuring the wheat and linseed.
Hazáribágh ...	·10	Weather cold and variable, but generally cloudy; the cloudy weather is inimical to the crops on the ground, predisposing them to blight, otherwise all continues favourable.
Lohardugga ...	·29	Weather still very unsettled, and heavy clouds hanging about; there was rain in the night of the 30th January; similar weather is reported from Palamow; in the Sudder Sub-division the prospects of the crops continue to be excellent; from Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports, that on the 16th January a heavy fall of hail did damage to the growing crops, particularly poppy, in the southern part of that sub-division; general health is good.
Manbhoom ...	·18	Weather cloudy during the greater part of the week; sugarcane is being cut; the <i>rabi</i> crops, as reported before, are promising.
Singbhoom ...	·68	Unseasonable and most unusual weather for the time of the year; it is reported that wheat will be very good, but pulses will suffer owing to recent showers; general health is good.
Balasore ...	1·78	Weather cloudy, with south wind; foggy at night; heavy rain falling at the time of report, which will cause much damage to the grain collected at and on its way to the ports of exportation; ploughing has commenced in places; there were a few deaths from cholera in the northern half of the district.
Cuttack ...	·72	Weather cloudy and unsettled; slight rain has fallen and more seems likely to fall; the ploughing for early rice is going on; the winter crops are being reaped; the outturn is on the whole good, though <i>kalai</i> was slightly damaged by the rain of January; public health is good.
Poores ...	·22 at Khoordah.	Weather occasionally cloudy; the <i>dalsa</i> crop is in fair progress; the people are irrigating their lands by primitive methods; there was a scanty shower of rain near the city towards the north; it did good to some extent to the <i>moog</i> crop; the state of <i>kulthi</i> , sugarcane, linseed, and other miscellaneous crops is fair; exportation continues on an increased scale in the chief sub-district, but in Khoordah it has decreased, and consequently rice is a little cheaper there; in the chief sub-district the rate is stationary; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded ...	...	<i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather has been cloudy, and more or less rain has fallen in almost all parts of Bengal during the week; the <i>rabi</i> crops are still reported to be in good condition, but damage is apprehended if the weather does not clear soon; the late rice has been reaped almost everywhere, with good results; <i>boro dhan</i> , or spring rice, is being transplanted, and its prospects are at present fair.
N. W. Provinces— (February 8th)		
Benares (Feb. 7th)	4 up to 5th Feb., '9 at Sadr Station.	Weather rainy and cloudy; injury to <i>rabi</i> apprehended; bright weather much wanted.
Allahabad (" 7th)	2	Generally damage to crops but not yet serious; still raining and very cloudy.
Jhansi (" 8th)	1.7	Weather still cloudy.
Agra (" 7th)	3	Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut (" 7th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly (" 6th)	5	Very cloudy and windy; crops suffering.
Punjab— Feb. (7th)		
Delhi ...	1.0	} Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár ...	3	
Umballa ...	2.7	
Lahore ...	8.3	
Ráwalpindi ...	2.0	
Mooltan ...	Slight rain.	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1.5	
Pesháwar ...	1.0	
Oudh—		
Lucknow ... (Feb. 7th)	4	} Weather cloudy; some crops have suffered, but general prospects are favourable. Public health good.
Sitapur ... (" 7th)	2	
Fyzabad ... (" 7th)	8	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Feb. 3rd.)	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> gathering; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	1.73	Ploughing continues; no epidemic.
Biláspur ...	75	Cloudy; prospects favourable; <i>mussur</i> and linseed injured; fever continues; prices steady.
Raipur ...	1.84	<i>Rabi</i> injured; cholera prevalent; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	3.90	Rain and hail damaged <i>rabi</i> ; health good; prices rising.
Chhindwára ...	22	Cloudy weather, it is feared, will damage <i>rabi</i> ; health good; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 4th)	...	Cloudy; health good; prices stationary.
Botúl (" 5th)	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices falling.
Bhandára (" 6th)	...	Cloudy; <i>jowar</i> cut, suffered, as also wheat, by unseasonable rain of last week; fever and cholera continue; prices easy.
Nágpur (" 7th)	...	Cloudy; prospects unfavourable; health good; prices stationary.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; health good; prices rising.
Nimár ...	...	Cloudy; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Cloudy; <i>rabi</i> slightly damaged by hail; prospects generally good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy; prospects fair; no epidemic; prices rising.
Jubbulpore ...	21	<i>Rabi</i> excellent, but caterpillars in gram ruined in Sihora tahsil; cattle disease in Murwara.
Saugor ...	38	Cloudy; no damage yet to crops; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	10	Cloudy weather injurious to crops; health good.
Damoh ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
British Burma— (Feb. 8th)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Few cases of cholera in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo District, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab District.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Reaping almost completed; cattle disease slight; public health generally good.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; slight cholera at Phyapoo and sea coast; reaping almost completed.
Bassein ...	...	Slight cattle disease; 12 deaths from cholera at Anemh.
Henzada ...	...	Public health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome one case, Mahatham five; otherwise healthy.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Health generally good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Feb. 8th)	8·8	Days raw and cloudy, with occasional slight showers; mustard crops nearly reaped; public health good. Transplanting spring rice continues.
Sylhet („ 8th)	1·82	
Mysore & Coorg— (8th Feb.)	...	Prospects bad; prices have slightly risen at Bangalore, elsewhere stationary; markets supplied by importation; returns show daily average of persons on relief works 41,302, and receiving charitable relief 17,108; cholera increasing, deaths in Bangalore 108 against 94 reported previous week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 8th)	...	Rabi cutting progressing; expected out-turn below usual average; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 7th)	·38	} Few scattered cases of small-pox about Indore; agricultural prospects favourable.
Gwalior („ 7th)	·92	
Rutlam („ 7th)	1·02	
Sutna („ 7th)	·86	
Rajputana—		
Ajnere (Feb. 8th)	·5	} Clouds about; small-pox on decrease. Prospects favourable; health good.
Jeypore („ 8th)	·25	
Deoli („ 3rd)	Nil	} Prospects and health good.
Kota („ 3rd)	Nil	
Shapura („ 3rd)	Nil	
Tonk („ 3rd)	·2	
Jhallawar („ 3rd)	Light showers	Health and prospects good.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAMINE, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3RD FEBRUARY 1877.

No. 6, dated 3rd February 1877.
From—The Government of Madras,
To—Her Majesty's Secy. of State for India.

We have the honor to submit our usual weekly report on the state of the country in continuation of our despatch of the 27th ultimo.

2. There was no rain in any part of the Presidency, excepting some slight showers in parts of the districts of Kistna, Kurnool, and Tanjore, which appear to have been limited to a small area.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Kistna	727	...
Nellore ... ..	...	7,942
Cuddapah ... ..	...	40,246
Kurnool ... ..	...	81,958
Bellary ... ..	...	1,000
North Arcot ... ..	...	788
Chingleput ... ..	...	5,896
Salem	550	...
Trichinopoly	37	...
Coimbatore	1,049	...
Madura	73	...
Tinnevelly	3,380	...
Malabar	162	...
	15,978	137,830
Net decrease ...	121,852	

and with reference to the rain-fall.

3. Prices continue to show a slight tendency to fall in nine districts, to be stationary in eleven, and to have slightly risen in Nellore.

4. The numbers on the relief-works amount in all to 907,404 against 1,029,256 as reported in our last despatch. The causes of decrease are attributed in some districts to more systematic regulation and to the occurrence of the Moharam, while some portion of it is only to be attributed to the incompleteness of the returns submitted. In only one district, Tinnevelly, is the increase remarkable, and here the numbers given in the margin for that district are those telegraphed.

5. We forward, for your Lordship's information, two maps of the Presidency, colored, to show the relative distress in the different districts of the Presidency with reference to the numbers employed on relief-works in each

6. In our last despatch we reported the arrival of Sir Richard Temple at Madras. After a short sojourn here of three days he left for Chingleput on Sunday night to inspect the country through which the Chingleput and Conjeveram railway will pass, in order to determine whether the earth-work of that line would be a suitable famine relief-work. We have since learnt that he considers the doubling of the line from Madras to Arcot more important in the present circumstances, although not likely to afford employment for so much labor.

7. During his stay at Madras he conferred with us on the state of the country and the measures to be taken to limit the expenditure which is being incurred by the relief of distress; and we have resolved to adopt experimentally, in deference to his suggestions, the same scale of payment of wages for relief-laborers as is proposed to be enforced in the Bombay Presidency.* His Various Minutes and Memoranda on the districts through which he has passed are still under our consideration, and we shall in our next despatch inform you of our action thereon.

8. We regret to state that the accounts which we have received of the condition of parts of the North Arcot District, more particularly the Zemindari tracts in the north-west portion of it, are very bad, and we have found it necessary to order the formation of three relief camps at Chittoor, Vellore, and Ranipett, and to place the services of a special officer at the Collector's disposal for supervising them. We fear the distress in this part of the country is likely to be very severe.

9. To secure the means of conveying with certainty the necessary quantity of grain by the Madras Railway to the various distressed districts of this Presidency, we consider it essential to double the line between Madras and Arcot where the north-west and south-west lines branch off, and in consequence of the great pressure on the limited power of the railway, it has been found necessary to discontinue some railway passenger-trains of minor importance.

10. Seven out of the nine military officers whose services were promised to be placed at our disposal, if they could be spared, have arrived, and have been posted to the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah. At the request of His Grace the Governor, Sir Richard Temple has selected ten Officers of the Bengal Civil Service whose services have been applied for by us. If they can be placed at our disposal, we propose to distribute them in the seven districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura.

11. The establishment of a relief camp

			Rs.
Kistna	...	...	70,000
Nellore	...	...	5,73,000
Cuddapah	...	...	18,42,163
Bellary	...	...	28,39,762
Kurnool	...	...	11,26,000
Chingleput	...	...	1,45,365
North Arcot	...	...	1,86,100
South Arcot	...	...	15,000
Trichinopoly	...	...	5,000
Madura	...	...	98,748
Tinnevely	...	...	44,200
Coimbatore	...	...	1,00,000
Salem	...	...	2,49,400
Presidency	...	...	31,29,444
Tanjore	...	...	12,200
Nilgiris	...	...	1,000
Total	...	...	99,37,372

at the Red Hills has had the effect of considerably reducing the number of destitute people to be fed in the Town of Madras, and in order still further to check the influx of paupers into the city from the interior, we have resolved to discontinue the grants-in-aid of private charity which we have been giving. The numbers now daily fed by Government and by private liberality in Madras are respectively 8,461 and 3,050, while at the Red Hills camp they amount to 2,781.

12. We enclose the usual tabular statement embodying the weekly telegrams from District Officers, and append in the margin a statement of advances on account of famine made up to date according to the Accountant General's figures.

* *Vide* G. O.s, Financial Department, dated 31st January 1877, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed.

Information for the Week ending 30th January 1877.

DISTRICT.	PRICE. SEERS PER SUPP.		Imports of Grain in Tons.	Population.	Number on Relief Works.	Number of fed gratuitously by Government.	Number of additional Civil Officers.	Number of Medical Officers, including Hospital Assistants and Dressers.	Rain-fall.	Health of Population.	Condition of Cattle.	REMARKS.
	A SEER = 80 TOLAS OR 2·06 LBS. WEIGHT.											
	Cholam or other ordinary dry grain.											
	1	2										
Ganjam	13	20	562	1,500,000	...	...	...	...	9	10	11	12
Vizagapatam	...	19	88	2,300,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	12 cholera	Cattle healthy.	Pasture good.
Godavari	...	16·5	25	1,580,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Fever and Cholera	No cattle-disease.	Pasture scanty. Dry fodder abundant.
Kistna	...	9·95	207	1,400,000	4,116	222	...	...	·5	503 cholera	Cattle-disease.	Want of water in upland taluks.
Nellore	...	8·57	1,736	1,375,000	55,937	16,498	...	19	Nil.	591 do.	Prospects for cattle bad.	Water drying up in wells.
Cuddapah	...	8·45	Not given.	1,350,000	169,304	1,430	As in last week.	As in last week.	Nil.	715 do.	1,364 died of disease	Fodder not obtainable.
Kurnool	...	8·02	986	1,000,000	216,152 excluding Cumbum.	2,680	53	13	·27	173 do.	Cattle dying for want of fodder.	
Bellary	...	7·64	4,413	1,650,000	349,000	28,147	13	3	Ramalcota.	Cholera in 13 taluqs.	Cattle perishing, want of fodder.	Drinking water supply rapidly diminishing.
North Arcot	...	8·7	...	2,007,000	22,235	Nil.	3	...	Nil.	Cholera	Healthy	Cattle dying for want of water.
Chingleput	...	10·2	200	940,000	8,053	4,038	4	12	Nil.	Do.	No cases of disease reported.	Pasture scarce.
Madras	...	10·3	17,064	400,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Cholera, fever, small-pox.	No cattle-disease.	
South Arcot	...	12·25	745	1,760,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Cholera	Cattle-disease	Fodder scarce.
Salem	...	9·62	1,050	1,200,000	23,700	9,100	9	3	Nil.	Do.	Cattle healthy	Pasture scarce.
Trichinopoly	...	14	48	1,200,000	717	...	...	10	Nil.	Cholera less, 321 deaths.	...	
Tanjore	...	12·5	406½	2,060,000	...	...	...	...	·46	783 cholera	Do.	
Coimbatore	...	9·75	642	1,750,000	28,460	58	1	...	Negapatam	433 do.	Cattle deteriorating	Water and fodder scarce.
Madura	...	10·8	413	2,250,000	6,974	331	...	...	Nil.	329 cholera in Pulney 91 elsewhere.	Condition of cattle unaltered.	
Tinnevelly	...	12·5	268	1,700,000	20,798	1,995	...	...	Nil.	Cholera abating	Cattle healthy.	
Nilgiris	...	9·75	28	50,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Fever & small-pox	Do.	Pasture deficient.
Malabar	...	9	5,644	2,700,000	1,958	...	...	...	Nil.	11 cholera	Cattle-disease Wailuvnad Taluq.	Pasture failing.
South Canara	...	11·75	33	920,000	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Small-pox	Cattle-healthy	Pasture scanty.
Total				...	9,07,404	64,499						

31st January 1877, No. 329.

Famine Relief.

Proceedings of Government, 31st January 1877, No. 329.

Ever since this Government undertook to combat, by measures of State relief, the sore distress which pervades the Presidency so widely, they have directly, and through the Board of Revenue, urged constantly on their officers the primary duty of guarding against any waste of the State resources by the most careful supervision that the means at their disposal could secure.

2. His Grace in Council has hitherto allowed consideration to the suddenness with which

PRICES—SEERS PER RUPEE.				
Second-sort Rice.				
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1872—1874 ...	...	15.02	15.40	15.83
1875 ...	...	16.42	16.18	14.88
1876 ...	...	12.52	10.59	8.07
Cholum.				
1872—1874 ...	...	26.50	26.39	19.67
1875 ...	...	23.87	25.75	23.99
1876 ...	...	20.30	16.03	11.41
Ragi.				
1872—1874 ...	...	29.58	30.48	22.79
1875 ...	...	27.97	28.16	26.77
1876 ...	...	21.17	17.21	12.01

Numbers on Famine Relief Works.

	Cuddapah.	Bellary.	Kurnool.
Towards end of Nov. ...	47,734	147,808	126,000
" middle of Dec. ...	102,340	288,352	168,345
" end of ...	168,968	347,316	254,888
" middle of Jan. 1877	195,385	350,704	319,774

Dacoities in Famine Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Total Dacoities of all kinds.				Number of Dacoities in column 5 committed between 4th Nov. and 31st Dec. 1876.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kistna ...	7	3	11	36	22
Nellore ...	2	...	1	98	68
Kurnool ...	6	7	12	122	54
Bellary ...	20	19	15	150	61
Cuddapah ...	43	4	10	152	88
North Arcot ...	17	22	22	173	105
Salem ...	17	12	9	68	50
Coimbatore ...	33	12	14	40	*13
Chingleput ...	2	1	5	17	...
TOTAL ...	147	80	99	865	401

* From 10th December 1876.

Daily average Jail Population.

1870—1875 ...	...	9,581
1876 ... September ...	...	11,081.58
" ... October ...	...	11,592.58
" ... November ...	...	12,570.64
" ... December ...	...	13,680.87

I.—Under supervision by the Public Works Department, or where task-work not less than 25 per cent. below ordinary task is enforced—

For a man ...	...	the value of 1 lb. of grain plus 1 anna.
For a woman ..	...	do. do. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
For a boy or girl...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. do. do. $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

II.—Under non-professional supervision, and where not less than 50 per cent. below ordinary task-work is enforced—

For a man ...	...	the value of 1 lb. of grain plus $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.
For a woman ...	...	do. do. do. $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
For a boy or girl ...	...	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. do. $\frac{1}{4}$ do.

5. Suitable task-work is to be insisted on, its amount being settled, wherever possible, in communication with the District Engineers.

6. All officers entrusted with the administration of relief operations are to understand distinctly that they are forbidden to exceed the scale of wages now prescribed by the Governor in Council, but they are very carefully to observe the result of its introduction, and to report weekly, until further notice, or immediately if emergently necessary, the result of this reduction of wages, more especially as regards the physical condition of the people.

7. The Government have had the advantage of receiving from Sir Richard Temple the impressions derived from his tour through the most distressed districts of the Presidency, and His Grace in Council from these, and his own recent personal observation, concurs with Sir Richard Temple in thinking it useful again to impress on Collectors the imperative duty of restricting State relief to those who, without it, must be in danger of perishing. The magnitude of the disaster which has fallen on the famine-stricken districts is such that even to relieve this class the resources of the State will be taxed to the utmost, and His Grace in Council is

famine prices were reached, to the rapid growth of numbers seeking relief under the grievous pressure of want and disease, to the imperative necessity for grappling with increasing crime and for removing the incentive to it, and to the inadequate strength of the ordinary administrative staff to satisfy the additional demands on its services,—all of which circumstances rendered it inevitable that there should be at the outset, defective organization and supervision of relief works. How severe was the pressure on the community and on the administration, and how marked the effects of want on the peace of the country, the marginal statistics indicate.

3. Now, however, affairs have assumed a more settled aspect, and the extent of the distress and of the relief needed can be more accurately estimated. It has also been possible to add very considerably to the supervising staff. The Governor in Council therefore deems it imperatively necessary to require, throughout the distressed districts, more systematic and economical administration than has hitherto in all cases been attained.

4. Influenced by these considerations and by the obvious expediency of maintaining a uniform standard of State Relief in adjacent provinces similarly circumstanced, the Governor in Council has resolved to prescribe the adoption of the following scale of money wages on State relief works, which is being introduced in the adjoining Bombay districts, and it is believed will be observed in the Mysore territory :—

confident that it is only necessary to keep the real situation before the officers of Government to secure from them the strictest and most uniform observance of the measures necessary to prevent the abuse of public charity or the admission on State Relief Works of any person who has any other means of support, which will enable him, although perhaps not without suffering, to tide over this calamitous season without risk to life.

8. His Grace in Council, while believing it necessary to issue these instructions, must at the same time earnestly impress on the officers in charge of Districts and Famine Relief Works that it is not intended that they should relax the vigilance which has hitherto successfully met the distress which in too many parts of the country has reached the point of famine, or to impede them in their exertions to apply the most effective remedies practicable, wherever numbers of persons are exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food.

9. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and are responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

31st January 1877, No. 330.

Famine Relief.

Read again the following paper:—

Proceedings, dated 31st January 1877, No. 329.

ORDER THEREON, 31st January 1877, No. 330.

With reference to the above Proceedings prescribing the scale of money wages on Relief works, the Governor in Council desires that it be understood to be the established rule that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot.

2. Should the markets absolutely fail to provide food, grain wages must be given at the rate commuted in the scale of money wages; but the local officers are only authorized to purchase grain actually in their districts, or of established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement.

3. If unable to obtain what they require with these restrictions, they must intimate their requirements to Government, or, in the Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah Districts, to the special officer appointed by Government for that purpose, in view to advertisements being issued for tenders from a wider area.

4. To meet any sudden emergency and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may, in the above three districts, be temporarily had to the small reserve depôts of Government grain now being formed in the localities most difficult of access. But it is to be distinctly understood and to be publicly and widely notified that resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the laborers or for the paupers in the feeding-houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and that it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available.

5. The Collectors will give the fullest publicity to the foregoing instructions, and will be held responsible for seeing that they are exactly observed by their subordinates.

(True Extract.)

W. HUDLESTON,
Chief Secretary.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 26th January 1877.

The relief reports for the week ending 20th January 1877 will be submitted for the information of Government.

2. The reports from Kistna, Kurnool, and Coimbatore are telegraphic, and those due from Trichinopoly and Tinnevely have not been received. Maps of Kistna, Bellary, Chingleput, and North Arcot accompany. The attention of Collectors of other Districts is called to the orders requiring the submission of relief maps with their weekly reports.

3. *Prices and Rainfall.*—The price of rice has fallen in every district, especially in Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Madura, where it is cheaper by half a seer per rupee or about 6 per cent. Cholum has also fallen in every district except Madura; and Ragi in all, except Kistna and Nellore where the price is stationary. The fall in the price of this grain is nearly 25 per cent. in Salem District. Cumboo was stationary in Nellore, but has fallen everywhere else. The fall of prices is most remarkable in the Salem District. It is due everywhere probably to the harvest, scanty as it is, being completed and to importation.

4. There has been rain in 5 Districts, viz., Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Chingleput and Madura. The quantity has been small and the fall partial. In Nellore an inch fell in Kanigiri and showers in Rapy and Venkatagiri, and a tenth of an inch was registered in the adjoining taluq of Ponneri in Chingleput. In Madura, 1.6 inch fell in Ramnad. In Kurnool and Kistna the fall has averaged $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch.

5. The prices in Penkonda and Madaksira of the Bellary District have not been reported, but the Board are informed that a remarkable fall has taken place there owing to active importation from Coimbatore and Malabar through Mysore. In their report for the 6th instant, the Board noticed a sharp rise of price in Coimbatore which was probably due to this demand for export.

6. *Grant and outlay.*—The grants made to the 20th January amounted to Rs. 60,88,563 and the outlay on relief works and gratuitous relief is reported as Rs. 51,60,521. The outlay during the week on relief works was Rs. 6,73,070 and to the end of the week Rs. 50,18,780. The grants have been exceeded in Nellore and Kurnool and further grants will be made in separate proceedings.

7. The returns received do not discriminate between new roads and repairs of existing roads in all cases, but the Board submit an abstract showing the total outlay to the end of January on roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous improvements. All minor works (which are chiefly water-supply works) have been classed under the last head. The figures are as follows, so far as detailed reports have been received:—

			Roads.	Irrigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Kistna	...	...	...	15,460	...	15,460
Nellore	...	...	1,62,280	12,389	4,455	2,15,824
Cuddapah	...	...	6,05,531	45,276	80,687	7,31,494
Bellary*	...	...	13,01,308	1,14,810	1,21,251	15,37,369
Chingleput	...	...	26,145	2,606	26,071	54,822
North Arcot	...	...	47,268	10,171	21,283	78,722
Madura	...	...	11,395	5,142	1,561	18,098
Salem	...	...	23,612	6,384	43,177	73,173
			21,77,539	2,12,238	3,35,185	27,24,962

* Two Taluqs wanting.

	13th	20th	
Kistna	1,252	2,704	+ 1,452
Nellore	59,061	59,313	+ 252
Cuddapah	1,95,385	2,10,550	+ 15,165
Bellary	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905
Kurnool	3,19,774	2,98,110	— 21,664
Chingleput	11,789	10,166	— 1,623
North Arcot	21,264	23,023	+ 1,759
Tri-ninopoly*	359	359	.....
Madura	5,157	5,558	+ 401
Tinnevely*	2,113	2,115	.....
Coimbatore	18,368	27,411	+ 9,043
Salem	9,698	23,471	+ 13,773
	1,000,924	10,16,577	+ 15,653

* Last week's figures entered.

Nellore.—The totals are nearly the same, and there is nothing to notice in the talukwar details except an increase in Vedoyogiri and Kanigiri and a decrease in the adjoining taluq of Kandukur, 4,675 coolies (besides those above given) are stated to have been employed on the East Coast Canal.

	13th Jan.	20th Jan.	
Proddatur	9,021	14,695	+ 5,674
Jamalamaduga	14,082	12,789	— 1,293
Pulivendala	22,591	25,870	+ 3,279
Cuddapah	9,753	12,744	+ 2,991
Budwail	6,668	9,415	+ 2,762
Sidhout	6,180	6,431	+ 251
Pullumpelt	7,844	8,718	+ 874
Kadiri	39,074	39,074	...
Royachoti	17,068	13,907	— 3,161
Madanapalli	35,010	40,295	+ 5,285
Voilpau	27,899	26,612	— 1,289
	1,95,185	2,10,550	+ 15,365

8. *Numbers on relief works.*—The totals for each district are compared in the margin with those for 13th January. The increase is 15,653 only, and is chiefly due to the southern districts, a large decrease in Kurnool (which the Board hope will be supported when the detailed report arrives) being counter-balanced by an increase in Cuddapah.

Cuddapah.—The Kadir figures for the 13th January are repeated in estimate. The numbers have decreased in Royachoti, Jammalamodugu, and Voilpau; but increased in all other taluqs. The increase in Vadamapalli, which amounts to 14 per cent. is very unsatisfactory. In that taluq the number on relief works is now 29.8 per cent. of the population according to the last Census.

Bellary.—The taluqwar figures are compared in the margin. Those for Bellary taluq are repeated from last report, but no explanation is given. There has been an increase in the western taluqs and in Alur, which has suffered most in the District as regards loss of crop; a considerable increase in Penkonda, but a great falling off in Hindupur.

Adoni	63,931	64,655	+ 724
Alur	32,196	38,258	+ 6,072
Gooty	23,997	25,166	+ 1,169
Tadputry	11,999	12,976	+ 977
Anantapur	22,588	19,827	— 2,761
Dharmavaram	24,542	15,468	— 9,074
Penkonda	10,551	17,388	+ 6,837
Hindupur	20,856	6,354	— 14,502
Madakeira	18,076	15,752	— 2,324
Raidruj	8,014	7,868	— 146
Bellary	55,219	55,219	...
Hospett	16,669	16,502	— 167
Kudligi	22,309	24,479	+ 2,170
Hodgalli	17,855	18,604	+ 749
Harpanhulli	7,912	15,383	+ 7,371
	3,56,704	3,53,799	— 2,905

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in this taluk for five weeks past are noted below:—

	Relief work.			Gratuitous relief.		
20th January	6,354	...	...	17,352
13th "	20,856	...	...	18,686
6th "	42,880	...	...	17,755
30th "	38,756	...	...	14,158
23rd "	23,527	...	...	8,130

They do not indicate that the falling off in number of coolies is due to increase of gratuitous relief. The Collector will report on the decline in numbers.

The *Chingleput* figures show some increase in Conjevaram, Trivellore, and Chingleput, but a great fall in Ponneri (perhaps due to the rain-fall, slight as it was.) In *North Arcot* the increase occurs in Arcot Taluk. The *Madura* report calls for no remark. In the *Salem* district, the Salem, Namkul, Trichingodi, and Utangarai coolies have come back in some numbers; and there has also been increase in Kistnagiri.

The Board notice that some grants have been made for the Ahtur taluk, which has not hitherto been ranked as distressed. The Collector will explain.

9. *Rates of wages, Nellore.*—Wages have been reduced in Gurdur, and in no taluk in the district is more than 2 annas now paid to an ordinary cooly. In *Cuddapah*, no charge has yet been made. The rates for six taluks of *Bellary* are not reported; in the others there is no change except in Dharmavaram where the authorized grain and money scale has been started. The price of rice in the taluk is 5·94 seers, or only just over the limit (5·85 seers), and the change is according to rule. The 2 annas 6 pie rate is still paid in the Saidapett taluk of Chingleput. The Collector will explain why it has not been reduced. He has been ordered to reduce the rate several times. In the other districts there is no change calling for notice.

10. Except the Dharmavaram taluk above noticed, there is no taluk in the districts from which detailed returns have been received, in which payments in kind are required under the *Kadiri and Vollpau. rules. Returns from the Kurnool district and from two of the worst taluqs* in Cuddapah are however wanting.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The total numbers are compared by districts in the margin. The

	13th Jany.	20th Jany.	
Kistna	168	722	454
Nellore	6,420	7,956	1,536
Cuddapah	1,003	1,419	416
Bellary	39,522	39,201	321
Kurnool	3,819	2,829	990
Chingleput	3,066	4,008	942
Madura	185	589	404
Coimbatore	8	114	106
Salem	2,780	7,191	4,411
	58,971	64,029	+ 7,058

increase is almost entirely made up in Nellore and Salem. The Board fear that too much gratuitous relief is afforded in Salem, and are in correspondence with the Collector as to the system. There has been a slight decrease in Bellary. Half the whole number in that district are in the Hindupur taluk, but the Board are not aware why this is. A

report on the subject is awaited.

12. The following table shows the percentage distribution of men, women and children gratuitously fed:—

	13TH JANUARY.			20TH JANUARY.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Cuddapah	34·7	36·3	29·0	43·3	37·2	19·5
Bellary	12·7	20·3	67·0	14·7	22·8	62·5
Chingleput	16·7	31·3	52·0	17·2	30·1	52·7
Madura	29·7	38·9	31·4	8·5	12·9	78·6
Salem	29·1	48·6	22·3	29·7	49·4	20·9

There is thus a great change in Madura, the cause of which should be reported; in the other districts no important change appears.

13. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week is reported to have been Rs. 23,079, and the total outlay to 20th January as follows:—

Relief works	...	...	...	50,18,180
Gratuitous relief,	...	...	...	1,41,741
Total	...	...	...	51,60,521

14. A memorandum showing grants sanctioned to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 61,33,563.

(True extract)

H. E. STOKES.

Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 25th January 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Amount sanctioned.	TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS UP TO 20TH JANUARY 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	35,000	15,060	169
Nellore	1,53,000	2,15,824	4,363
Cuddapah	13,30,000	7,64,010	1,605
Bellary	28,16,000	20,71,846	1,13,429
Kurnool	11,21,000	16,78,016	6,926
Chingleput	1,45,365	54,822	7,213
North Arcot	1,85,450	78,722	39
South Arcot	15,000	Not received.	
Tanjore	10,000	Do.	
Trichinopoly	5,000	Do.	
Madura	93,748	19,800	1,073
Tinnevelly	23,000	Not received.	
Coimbatore	1,00,000	45,476	24
Salem	1,11,000	75,204	6,900
TOTAL ...	61,33,563	50,18,780	1,41,741

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
26th January 1877. }

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Statement of Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency up to the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.		IRRIGATION WORKS.		MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.	
	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	In the week.	To the end of the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna ... ..	...	...	998	15,460	...	...	998	15,460
Nellore	27,989	1,62,280	402	12,389	7,618	41,155	36,009	2,15,824
Cuddapah	1,14,122	6,05,531	7,716	45,276	15,569	80,687	1,37,407	7,31,494
Bellary	1,79,711	13,01,308	13,850	1,14,810	8,545	1,21,251	2,02,106	11,37,369*
Kurnool ... ..	...	...	Telegraphic report received				...	...
Chingleput	5,089	26,145	1,537	2,606	2,866	26,071	9,492	54,822
North Arcot	8,234	47,268	1,050	10,171	2,881	21,283	12,165	78,722
Trichinopoly ... ..	...	...	Not received				...	...
Madura	1,383	11,395	411	5,142	199	1,561	1,993	18,098
Tinnevelly ... ..	...	...	Not received				...	...
Coimbatore ... ..	...	...	Telegraphic report received				...	...
Salem	4,160	23,612	1,617	6,384	7,576	43,177	13,353	73,173
TOTAL ...	3,40,688	21,77,539	27,581	21,2,238	45,254	3,35,185	4,13,523	27,24,962

* Pennakonda and Madakasira, for which telegrams only have been received not included.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
26th January 1877. }

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Talaks per Rupee of different grains, and rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 20th January 1877.

Districts.	RICE, 2ND SORT.			CHOLUM.			RAGI.			CUMBU OR SAZZA.			WHEAT.			HORSE GRAM.			RAINFALL.			
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	Inches	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Inches	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
Kistna ...	8-12	7-82	19-04	10-27	10-16	30-97	10-14	10-18	36-16	9-58	9-38	36-13	6-67	6-33	12-61	10-95	10-91	24-46	0-54	...	...	...
Nellore ...	7-09	6-92	15-83	8-28	8-24	28-56	8-89	8-89	31-70	8-40	8-41	29-55	6-62	7-01	11-62	8-05	8-46	23-81	0-09	0-11	...	...
Cuddapah*	7-00	6-52	14-58	7-50	7-30	25-41	7-75	7-37	26-50	7-66	7-52	24-38	6-16	6-15	11-92	8-15	7-98	23-41	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	6-71	6-66	14-21	7-90	7-60	26-23	7-88	7-72	27-35	7-67	7-39	23-60	6-32	6-10	12-14	7-88	7-95	27-81	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	6-42	6-27	15-15	7-67	7-63	27-64	8-43	8-41	29-45	8-01	8-10	25-36	6-39	6-51	15-34	7-81	7-54	24-29	0-30	...	...	...
Chingleput	8-48	8-06	15-65	10-08	8-64	...	9-58	8-95	22-69	...	...	...	5-70	5-70	10-28	9-36	9-24	19-34	0-02	0-14	...	...
North Arcot	7-49	7-00	15-08	9-07	8-46	22-35	8-71	8-10	21-92	8-15	7-76	21-06	5-47	5-66	11-03	9-97	9-85	23-17	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	Not received.	+	+	11-84	10-68	34-10	11-07	10-67	32-97	5-85	5-90	10-47	12-02	11-82	25-30	0-02	0-02	0-07	0-07
Madura ...	7-73	7-15	15-22	12-73	14-27	35-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	Not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	7-30	7-20	12-20	9-20	9-00	20-00	9-90	9-50	22-30	11-35	10-70	23-70	4-60	5-50	9-50	10-60	9-80	23-10	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	7-60	7-02	14-03	9-34	8-37	22-55	10-32	8-35	22-19	10-32	8-48	24-08	5-83	5-57	10-41	9-81	9-19	22-94	...	...	...	...

* Reports from Prodattur, Voilpad, Kadiri, Peelair and Camalapuram, not received.

† Irungu Cholam.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Report of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 20th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.		TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kistna	Rs. 35,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 998	Rs. 10,411	Rs. 15,060	Rs. 169	Rs. 116	...	...	...	2,704	...	...	...	722
Nellore	1,53,000	1,94,900	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	1,083	24,708	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956
Cuddapah	13,20,000	...	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,905	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	2,10,550	615	527	277	1,419
Bellary	28,16,000	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,201
Kurnool	11,21,000	...	2,23,523	16,78,016	16,78,016	6,526	1,303	...	...	...	2,98,110	...	...	...	2,829
Chingleput	1,35,365	1,45,540	9,492	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,556	690	1,205	2,113	4,098
North Arcot	1,55,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,782	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	23,023	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	Not received.	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,558	50	76	463	589
Tinnevely	23,000	...	Not received.	received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	1,00,000	...	14,514	45,476	45,476	24	24	...	...	...	27,411	...	...	...	114
Salem	1,01,000	1,86,430	13,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,945	23,471	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191
Total	61,88,563	...	6,73,070	46,48,881	50,18,780	1,41,741	23,679	...	...	...	10,11,105	...	...	...	64,029

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS.
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

Taluquar Abstract for the Week ending 20th January 1877.

	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 20th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.		OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.		Cost of grain relief during the week.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.			NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuities relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cuddapah.	13,758	74,760	{ 74,760 } { 30 }	260	...	5,992	6,075	1,840	219	182	70	501	
Royachoti	5,642	26,779	{ 26,779 } { 405 }	...	...	3,918	4,192	608	...	...	...	...
Pullampett	3,973	31,128	{ 31,128 } { 405 }	52	52	5,934	6,737	2,024	82	125	14	221	
Prodattur	12,719	40,564	{ 40,564 } { 827 }	136	45	5,037	6,737	1,015	57	57	26	140	
Jannalamadugu	3,632	15,550	{ 15,550 } { 658 }	...	...	3,898	4,163	1,354	...	...	...	...
Badwail	22,908	1,42,691	{ 1,42,691 } { 14,611 }	284	100	14,898	18,128	6,048	65	55	28	148	
Kadiri	3,685	20,282	{ 20,282 } { 1,848 }	...	...	2,771	2,912	748	...	...	...	...
Sidhou	12,731	49,946	{ 49,946 } { 63,679 }	...	...	9,129	10,494	6,237	...	...	...	...
Pulivadda	8,871	63,679	{ 63,679 } { 9,137 }	...	...	4,811	6,237	1,690	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	23,553	1,16,135	{ 1,16,135 } { 1,49,980 }	239	46	15,789	18,163	6,343	29	35	62	126	
Madanapalli	25,935	1,49,980	{ 1,49,980 } { 1,49,980 }	634	64	13,184	11,478	1,950	133	73	77	283	
Voilpad	1,37,407	7,31,494	7,64,010	1,695	307	85,361	95,316	29,873	7	615	277	1,419	
Total	13,20,000	...	3,466	14,402	14,402	2,054	1,508	3,954	3,159	448	957	1,967	744	3,668	
Salem.	...	41,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahthoor	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nankal	...	13,120	817	6,107	6,107	689	250	903	1,196	199	152	210	74	436	
Trichengode	...	33,100	1,159	9,817	9,817	1,242	463	1,819	1,225	147	192	387	69	648	
Tripatore	...	2,600	257	387	387	681	237	120	207	44	167	283	259	709	
Uttengiri	...	10,380	7	2,555	2,555	704	...	349	478	45	...	...	...	...
Darampury	...	33,335	1,426	13,396	13,396	703	503	789	1,132	238	513	362	288	1,163	
Oosoor	...	25,490	5,064	18,009	18,009	487	174	805	1,678	260	90	229	29	348	
Kistnagiri	...	26,355	1,157	8,590	10,621	340	99	1,409	2,403	464	65	110	44	219	
Total	1,01,000	1,86,430	18,353	73,173	75,204	6,900	3,234	10,148	11,478	1,845	2,136	3,548	1,507	7,191	
North Arcot.	(a)—Report not having	been received	the figures were entered in Estimate.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor	...	6,000	1,150	12,265	12,265	...	...	1,188	748	485	...	...	...	...
Chendrageri	...	4,142	293	2,181	2,181	39	...	265	202	66	...	...	...	...
Palmanair	...	13,905	1,675	11,421	11,421	...	...	1,283	1,013	31	...	...	...	...
Gudiatum	...	3,780	...	2,086	2,086	...	...	46	40	86	...	...	...	...
Vellore	...	37,076	2,239	21,823	21,823	...	...	1,179	2,809	1,028	...	...	...	...
Arcot	...	28,200	2,386	12,188	12,188	...	...	2,328	2,733	990	...	...	...	...
Wallaja	...	25,185	1,287	9,812	9,812	...	...	1,194	611	595	...	...	...	...
Panganur	...	37,000	2,435	5,795	5,795	...	...	1,534	731	724	...	...	...	...
Trittanu	...	14,000	700	1,151	1,151	...	...	600	459	141	...	...	...	...
Total	1,85,450	1,69,288	12,165	78,722	78,722	39	...	9,617	9,346	4,060	...	...	...	...

CHINGLEPUT.	Madurantakum	5,000	290	1,218	1,218	1,218	158	35	336	216	119	671	22	42	84	148
	Conjeveram	16,675	859	5,992	5,992	5,992	976	110	870	319	47	1,236	89	127	452	668
	Chingleput	10,600	462	3,612	3,612	3,612	271	45	219	106	57	382	58	41	191	290
	Trivellore	47,318	1,357	5,464	5,464	5,464	59	1	1,716	653	78	2,447	...	...	...	...
	Saidapett	46,947	4,499	21,712	21,712	21,712	5,736	589	2,021	1,611	447	4,109	521	995	1,386	2,992
	Ponnerly	19,000	2,025	13,824	13,824	13,824	13	2	675	646	...	1,321	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,35,365	9,492	54,822	54,822	54,822	7,213	782	5,837	3,581	748	10,166	690	1,205	2,113	4,008
MADRAS.	Madura	25,943	65	176	381	2,125	...	...	38	33	...	71	...	...	...	...
	Tirumungalam	4,288	199	1,213	2,125	1,760	...	...	246	89	14	309	...	...	...	...
	Melur	823	147	1,416	1,760	10,668	823	...	189	160	41	390	...	...	...	...
	Pulney	57,746	754	10,158	10,668	1,091	250	110	1,127	1,822	180	3,129	50	76	463	589
	Dindigul	1,270	119	1,030	1,091	3,775	...	...	20	53	7	80	...	...	...	...
	Ramnad	24,000	709	3,775	3,775	...	...	...	544	1,024	11	1,579	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,14,070	1,993	18,098	19,800	1,073	1,073	110	2,124	3,181	253	5,559	50	76	463	589
BELLARY.	Pennakonda	Not given	14,017	1,18,666	1,18,666	11,337	11,337	3,746	5,629	8,763	2,996	17,398	675	983	3,955	5,613
	Madakasira	Do.	7,102	86,810	86,810	4,200	4,200	950	4,952	8,487	7,313	15,752	436	701	1,938	3,075
	Hudagully	1,23,592	10,532	85,600	85,600	2,702	2,702	46	5,778	10,252	2,574	18,604	107	149	992	1,248
	Raidrug	66,474	2,193	55,233	55,233	95	95	95	3,166	3,172	1,590	7,868	17	34	17	68
	Alur	1,22,916	22,968	1,22,916	1,22,916	130	130	17	15,890	16,276	6,092	38,258	19	19	23	61
	Adony	1,64,807	42,785	2,07,592	3,04,608	27,613	27,613	497	29,876	27,041	7,798	64,655	233	233	936	1,402
	Bellary	1,600	41,393	4,19,040	4,75,535	168	168	36	25,436	25,255	4,528	55,219	34	26	7	67
	Tadpatry	1,22,357	8,663	42,145	42,145	1,001	1,001	215	4,091	7,112	1,773	12,976	97	183	245	525
	Goody	1,38,371	14,952	91,299	2,26,729	9,317	9,317	465	8,154	13,437	3,585	25,166	318	643	1,155	2,016
	Kudligi	2,29,437	14,088	91,399	91,399	2,752	2,752	679	8,936	13,214	2,329	24,479	129	216	1,079	1,424
	Harpanhalli	1,00,884	6,278	75,777	75,777	4,086	4,086	200	6,373	7,096	1,814	15,283	80	132	1,261	1,473
	Hospett	1,23,470	10,212	87,103	87,103	4,295	4,295	558	5,379	9,122	2,001	16,502	261	485	3,120	3,866
	Dhurnavaram	...	13,964	88,593	88,593	1,551	1,551	65	4,027	7,745	3,696	15,468	289	315	306	910
	Anantapur	91,571	10,931	55,755	55,755	377	377	51	5,329	8,121	6,172	19,827	44	48	9	161
	Hindupur	31,200	3,258	1,14,917	1,14,917	42,919	42,919	8,500	2,508	2,764	1,082	6,354	3,006	4,882	9,464	17,352
	TOTAL	13,16,679	2,23,316	17,42,845	20,71,846	1,13,429	1,13,429	16,120	1,35,724	1,67,847	50,228	3,53,799	5,745	8,949	24,507	39,291
NELLORE.	Gudur	41,500	1,318	13,145	13,145	...	...	...	1,238	1,507	493	3,298	...	...	...	...
	Rapar	12,500	982	10,546	10,546	185	185	117	1,062	900	367	2,269	104	88	73	265
	Nellore	2,000	520	4,928	4,928	...	...	...	480	884	219	1,583	...	...	...	...
	Attanakur	22,700	5,194	39,729	39,729	2,388	2,388	325	5,071	4,615	1,917	11,633	...	...	...	4,638
	Kavali	54,200	10,142	32,499	32,499	520	520	365	2,249	2,184	607	5,100	...	...	...	1,577
	Udayagiri	18,000	7,836	41,094	41,094	...	...	...	5,911	2,279	2,279	13,691	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	14,500	5,604	43,505	43,505	277	277	183	2,610	4,103	753	7,496	...	...	...	310
	Kanigiri	6,000	951	8,234	8,234	234	234	21	3,023	2,718	1,025	6,766	102	168	194	464
	Ongole	2,000	350	2,117	2,117	54	54	9	325	380	96	790	8	4	...	12
	Zamindary tracts	21,500	3,112	20,027	20,027	705	705	63	2,799	2,559	1,449	6,897	...	...	...	690
	TOTAL	1,53,000	36,009	2,15,824	2,15,824	4,363	4,363	1,083	21,768	25,310	9,235	59,313	...	...	...	7,956

* Establishment

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
26th January 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.						FROM BRITISH BURMA.					
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras	240,259	8,79,943	...	...	14,619	49,625	20,420	71,085	...	...	275,298	10,00,653
Paddy	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403	...	...	...	...	1,176	2,403
Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	18,157	72,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,157	72,860
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin	22,734	82,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,734	82,900
Cochin	6,493	23,836	5,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,486	47,732
Tellicherry	8,976	35,360	...	20,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,976	35,360
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quilandy	56	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	228
Cannanore	1,006	3,094	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	3,094
Mangalore	2,992	8,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,992	8,160
Other Ports	11,469	41,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,469	41,480
Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	312,142	11,47,857	5,933	20,190	15,795	52,028	20,420	71,085	19,026	51,388	373,316	13,42,548
											16,578	42,974
											488	765
											17,066	43,739

* No returns from other Ports in Burmah have been received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

• OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

[Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.—(G. L. M.)]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pies were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layard, K.C.M.G. ...	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of £ s. d.	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted.
Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introduction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of £ s. d.	I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie), fanams and copper challies.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
Planters' Association, Kandy ...	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers)	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ s. d. This we experience to a great extent in our business.	The decimal coinage is <i>not</i> popular.	We do not regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper	...	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ s. d. was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupee and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Land-owner and Merchant).	The only drawback in the new currency is that the full value of the rupee is not procurable in the bazars; I have been informed that the sellers still stick to the old mode of calculating in fanams, thus reducing the value of the rupee to 96 cents. The same with the small change; 12 cents could be got for the eighth of a rupee, but 24 cents only for a quarter.	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants	The difficulties which may possibly have been experienced by some when the system was first introduced have, we should say, now disappeared or are fast disappearing, while as regards drawbacks there are none so far as our experience enables us to judge.	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants	I agree with Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co. on this subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants	In theory the system is doubtless excellent, but the difficulty of getting the natives to adopt it in its entirety was and is considerable. In our dealings the prices they ask and the prices they offer for goods are expressed in £ s. d., whilst amongst many the old denominations of Dutch and other origins still prevail.	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ s. d. had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.

George W. & Co., Auctioneers (a direct opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ s. d. in particular).	...	ceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by 333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in six dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	sons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co.	...	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ s. d. in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Chetties and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants	...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited	...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Dalmege, Reed & Co., Merchants	...	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants	..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants	...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants	...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co.	...	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quarters, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant	...	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co.	...	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs. Armitage Brothers, Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ s. d. remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ s. d.	Not regretted.
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	

* These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673.

ORDERED that the above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1877. }

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE), FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1876-77 AND OF THE FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO JANUARY.														
	1872-73.			1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BENGAL. { Gross	68,44,606	23,12,559	91,57,165	65,81,239	18,79,844	84,61,083	75,45,203	15,49,029	90,94,232	73,35,721	16,16,881	89,52,602	65,96,257	15,42,167	81,38,424
... { Nett	...	...	90,60,675	...	...	83,89,534	...	...	90,16,284	73,04,860	15,59,260	88,94,120	65,70,888	15,17,112	80,88,000
BOMBAY { Gross	45,85,463	2,84,305	48,69,768	47,74,582	2,86,846	50,61,428	48,44,770	3,70,757	52,15,527	45,12,214	3,76,348	49,18,562	44,66,997	81,993	45,48,990
... { Nett	...	...	44,50,778	...	...	47,67,809	...	...	48,95,774	42,17,638	3,69,473	45,87,111	42,17,508	81,076	42,98,584
SIND { Gross	1,94,788	1,73,001	3,67,789	1,97,808	1,01,949	2,99,757	1,75,963	1,25,701	3,01,664	2,11,536	1,11,819	3,23,355	1,88,665	24,762	2,13,427
... { Nett	...	...	3,66,396	...	...	2,97,575	...	...	2,96,195	2,02,635	1,08,137	3,10,802	1,87,738	24,762	2,12,500
MADRAS { Gross	13,16,184	8,17,653	21,33,837	14,74,050	10,33,679	25,07,729	14,35,773	9,53,864	23,89,637	14,82,713	7,70,132	22,52,845	14,27,507	4,90,261	19,07,768
... { Nett	...	...	20,99,903	...	...	21,78,370	...	...	23,46,166	14,63,823	7,62,925	22,26,745	14,04,016	4,78,556	18,82,572
B. BUENOS AIRES { Gross	6,75,468	23,58,594	30,34,062	6,85,980	18,89,209	25,75,189	8,96,816	12,52,264	21,49,080	7,40,000	20,81,947	28,21,947	7,94,291	15,54,131	23,48,422
... { Nett	...	...	29,95,778	...	...	25,00,380	...	...	20,53,406	7,33,105	20,06,895	27,40,000	7,91,171	14,26,064	22,17,240
TOTAL { Gross	1,36,16,509	59,46,112	1,95,62,621	1,37,13,659	51,91,527	1,89,05,186	1,48,98,525	42,51,615	1,91,50,140	1,43,12,184	49,57,127	1,92,69,311	1,34,73,717	36,83,314	1,71,57,031
... { Nett	...	...	1,89,73,530	...	...	1,84,33,668	...	...	1,86,07,825	1,30,22,081	48,36,640	1,87,58,778	1,31,71,321	35,27,575	1,66,98,896

N. B.—1. The nett collections for years previous to 1875-76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments refunds and drawbacks on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1876-77 include the collections at Tavoy and Mergui for the months of April to December only.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 9th February 1877.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, at the Office of SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877.

{ Register
No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE
MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 10, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WITH our despatch of the 2nd instant, No. 6, we forwarded to Your Lordship various minutes and memoranda received from Sir Richard Temple principally relating to the condition of the districts of Cuddapah, North Arcot, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly in the Presidency of Madras. We now enclose Sir Richard Temple's reports on the districts of Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly, which continue the narrative of his preliminary survey of the distressed districts in the two Presidencies. The account of the district of Chingleput which adjoins and bounds the town of Madras on the north, west and south has not yet reached us. The Nellore and Kistna Districts have still to be visited.

2. It will be seen from these papers that the state of the districts now reported on, and the same remark applies to the district of Coimbatore, and still more to the district of Trichinopoly, is very much more favourable than that of the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. Although in all these districts there has been serious drought and very extensive failure of crops, and prices are consequently very high, indeed, but little lower than those which obtain in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the number of persons admitted to the relief works was, at the time of Sir Richard Temple's

Salem	...	...	23,000
Madura	...	...	5,531
Tinnevelly	...	...	2,500

visit, comparatively small. It is probable that in Madura and Tinnevelly the numbers in need of relief would have been very much larger, had it not been for the facilities of emigration to the coffee districts of Ceylon, which annually attract a considerable number of the labouring classes of both districts. It is stated that every year tens of thousands of Tinnevelly labourers go to Ceylon to work on the coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year, doubtless in consequence of the dearth, the emigration from both districts has been greater than ever. In the Salem District there is no such outlet, and consequently the labourers on the relief works, although the supervision of the relief operations in this district is stated to be exceptionally good, and the population is more than a quarter of a million less than the population of Madura, were more than four times more numerous than those employed on the Madura works, not counting 8,000 people receiving gratuitous relief.

3. A very satisfactory feature in all these districts is the great activity of private trade. They all are traversed from end to end by railways, and in all the districts roads are numerous and good, especially in Salem and Madura, and there are plenty of carts for the transport of grain. The Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprize, and they are already importing grain to the small ports on the coast, and bringing it up to Madura.

4. In regard to the prospects of these districts during the coming months everything depends on the spring rains. If the usual rains fall in April, things will go well. If they fail, there will be serious distress and heavy relief expenditure for several months. There will also, in such an event, it is to be feared, be a considerable loss of cattle. As regards the water supply there is no serious cause for apprehension.

5. We stated in our despatch of last week that the Madras Government had acceded substantially to all Sir Richard Temple's proposals for economy, and that orders would be issued at once.* Sir Richard Temple has since informed us that the Madras Government have ordered various measures of economy in relief and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, and that these orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, Sir Richard Temple trusts that there is general accord in principle. He cordially acknowledges the support which he has received from the Madras Government and from all its officials, and bears his testimony to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in that Presidency. In his Minutes and memoranda on Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, which have already been laid before Your Lordship, and more particularly in his Minute of the 19th January, he has discussed very fully the necessity of placing some restrictions on the enormous numbers resorting to the relief works in those districts and the mode in which this should be done. Similar suggestions were made to the Government of Bombay, which, however, had anticipated the most important of them, *viz.*, the reduction in the rate of wages.

6. With this despatch we submit a Minute, dated the 24th ultimo, in which Sir Richard Temple has drawn the attention of the Bombay Government to the applicability of certain passages in our letter of instructions to the relief administration in the Bombay districts, including the question of closing many of the smaller relief works. At present we are not aware whether anything has been done in either Presidency in the direction of closing small works; but in connexion with this subject we submit a correspondence which has passed with the Government of Bombay regarding the commencement of the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmar Railway and of the railway some time ago projected between Bellary and Karwar by way of Gudduck and Hooblee. We have authorised the Bombay Government to commence the first of these works at once, if, in their opinion, it is urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress; observing, however, that work should, as far as practicable, be confined to those portions of the undertaking which can be carried out without committing the Government to immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. Regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway we have addressed the Madras Government and Sir Richard Temple, who will shortly again visit the Bellary District. We have reason to believe, although the point is not specially adverted to in any of the official papers before us, except in the memorandum regarding the Tinnevely District, that difficulties have been experienced, though of what nature we are not informed, in devising large works suitable for relief purposes in the Madras Presidency. The only relief works of any magnitude at present in operation appear to be the East Coast Canal and the Junction Canal. Sir Richard Temple has inspected the line of the proposed extension of the Railway from Conjeveram to Chingleput, but is not in favour of its being taken up as a relief work. We shall probably receive more detailed information on the general question in Sir Richard Temple's final report after the completion of his tour.

* Since this was written we have received copies of the orders of the Madras Government dated the 31st January, Nos. 329 and 330, enclosed in their despatch to Your Lordship, under date the 2nd instant. These orders are entirely in accordance with the policy laid down in our instructions to Sir Richard Temple, on the subjects to which they relate, *viz.*, the restrictions on expenditure and non-interference with trade, and have our cordial concurrence.

7. The question of improving the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways has been carefully investigated by Captain Bisset, R. E., under Sir R. Temple's orders. We enclose some correspondence on this subject. The officials of both railways appear to be using every effort to meet the emergency. A suggestion made by Sir Richard Temple, that the line from Madras to Arcunum should be doubled, is under consideration in our Public Works Department, and will, we hope, be disposed of in the course of a few days. Arrangements have been made for obtaining weekly returns of the grain traffic to the affected districts by rail as well as by sea.

8. Sir Richard Temple has visited Bangalore, and was about to inspect some of the distressed localities in Mysore. We have reason to apprehend that the distress in that province is severe. Regarding Hyderabad we submit a memorandum of the facts ascertained by Sir R. Temple on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad, from which it appears that the distress in the Nizam's country is likely to be more limited and less serious than was at first apprehended. Sir Richard Temple considers the arrangements made to meet the distress creditable to the prudence and foresight of the Nizam's Government.

9. Among the enclosures of this despatch will be found a correspondence on the subject of remissions of land revenue, to which reference was made in our despatch of the 26th ultimo (paragraph 5). Sir Richard Temple had suggested that suspensions only should be allowed pending further consideration, and that remissions should be prohibited. Both the Local Governments having objected to the course suggested, we have intimated to them that the matter will be left to their discretion, but that the subordinate authorities should be warned against too free remissions, and authorized to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season.

10. From the returns of persons employed on the relief works and fed gratuitously which reached us yesterday, it appears that in the former case there has been a diminution of 38,994, and in the latter 12,447. The aggregate number of persons employed on the works was 908,410 and of persons receiving gratuitous relief 60,402 against 947,404 and 72,849, the corresponding numbers for the previous week. The Nellore return, however, does not include the coolies employed on the East Coast Canal, regarding whom it is stated that no return had been received.

11. Since our last despatch was written, we have received Your Lordship's despatch of the 12th January, No. 6. Our despatches and telegrams during the last few weeks, and the weekly despatches and returns which you now receive from the two Local Governments, will have placed you in possession of tolerably full information on most of the points adverted to in your despatch. The detailed reports alluded to in the 24th paragraph are gradually coming in and are undergoing a careful scrutiny, but we are not yet in a position to lay before you a full *resumé* of their contents. In the meantime the clear and full memoranda which have been furnished by Sir Richard Temple regarding the districts visited by him will have enabled Your Lordship to form a clear view of the leading facts of the situation, of its dangers and difficulties, and of the measures which are being taken to meet them. The situation is, indeed, very grave. The extent of the distressed area in length is very great, beginning, as it does, from near the south bank of the Taptee river in Khandesh, and stretching down south, uninterruptedly, almost to Cape Comorin; and in one part its breadth is considerable, extending from the eastern watershed of the Western Ghaut mountains to the East Coast. Including Bombay, the Nizam's dominions, Mysore and Madras, the population affected can hardly be less than thirty millions, possibly a good deal more. The calamity is aggravated by the prevalence of cholera in many of the distressed districts. If it were not for the railways, which now extend from the base of the Himalayas to the extreme south of the peninsula, and the great improvement which has taken place in the communications generally, the difficulty of transporting food in sufficient quantities over this vast area would have practically rendered it beyond the power of Government, however great their efforts and unrestricted their expenditure, to prevent a very heavy mortality in some, at all events, of the drought-stricken districts. As it is, the railways are carrying the

surplus produce of the Punjab, of the North-Western and Central Provinces, and of Bengal, where the harvests have been excellent, to the drought-stricken plains of Sholapore, Bellary and Kurnool; and throughout the distressed districts, owing to the activity of private trade, the markets, as a general rule, are well supplied. There will, we fear, be a heavy loss of cattle in some districts. The apprehensions which were at one time felt as to a water famine are not now generally entertained.

12. We cannot conclude this despatch without expressing our sense of the invaluable assistance which Sir Richard Temple is rendering both to the Government of India and to the Local Governments in the performance of our anxious task.

No. 31, dated 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him regarding relief affairs in the Madura and Tinnevely districts, together with memoranda setting forth the facts ascertained on the spot regarding those districts.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Madura District, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE at his conferences with local officers during the 22nd and 24th January.

At Madura Sir Richard Temple had the advantage of meeting—

Mr. McQuhae who has been Collector of the district for several years, but who only returned from furlough a month ago and had not yet inspected the more distressed parts of the district.

Mr. Turner, C. S., who has been for some time in charge of the Ramnath Zemindari under the Court of Wards, and who is now Relief Officer of the district; two Deputy Collectors and the Sub-judge, who had served long in the district, and also the Tahsildars of the Dindigul and Madura taluks.

2. The district of Madura has an area 9,502 square miles and a population of 2,266,615 persons; it is traversed by the Southern Madras railway. Somewhat less than one-half the district belongs to Zemindars with the administration of whose estates the Collector has but little concern. The ryotwari portion of the district, managed by the Collector on behalf of Government, is divided into six taluks and contains a population of about 1,300,000. In the north-west of the district are the Pulni and other hill ranges which are sparsely peopled; from Madura town southwards and eastwards to the sea coast the country of the great zemindaris is open and flat.

3. The average rainfall of the cultivated part of the district is 34 inches; during the past season the rainfall has been in some places as little as five inches, and nowhere has it been half the average. In ordinary seasons Madura gets a fall of from 4 to 6 inches in April and May, a fall of 6 to 10 inches in July and August, and a fall of about 13 inches in the October or latter rain. During the past season the district got the April rainfall only. The rain fell unequally over the district;—thus, while Ramnath, as a whole, fared very badly, a belt of land ten miles broad along the coast was favoured with good October rain. The parts where the rainfall was shortest are the whole of the Palni taluk, the north (about $\frac{1}{3}$) of Dindigul taluk, and the southern half of the Ternmangalam taluk, and nearly one-third of the great Ramnath zemindari. In these tracts no rain fell after August, and no crop at all has been secured save under wells and river channels. The tanks in these tracts are all rain-fed (as distinguished from river-fed), and they are dry; so no crops have been saved by tank-water. In the rest of the district the failure of rain was not so utter; still the dry crop was extremely poor, where it did not wholly fail. Fair crops have been secured under wells and river channels.

4. The area under different kinds of cultivation and under the main food crops is, in ordinary seasons, as follows:—

	Acres.
Under well irrigation	22,150
Irrigated from river channels	20,183
Sown with rice	137,511
Sown with cumboo (bajra millet)	98,849
Sown with cholam (vari millet)	162,794
Other food grains	300,000

As there are such great variations in the circumstances of the different taluks, the Collector has difficulty in offering a general estimate of the out-turn for the whole district. He would put—

The dry crop yield at perhaps	...	1 anna all round;
Wet crop	...	2 annas under tanks;
Ditto	...	10 annas under irrigation channels;
Crop irrigated from wells	...	12 annas;

and he would put the average yield of the district at a 3-annas crop, or something less than one quarter of an ordinary good yield.

5. The ryots and the people of the Madura District are in ordinary times prosperous, save in part of the Shevagunga zemindari in the south-west corner of Ramnath where the crops often fail. Even this year the ryots are keeping on and supporting their regular farm servants (pádials) everywhere except in a part of the Palni taluk; still there are a good many ryots, 94,000 out of 129,000, who hold less than seven acres a piece. The population living by daily labour and the prædial serfs (pádials) constitute about one-fourth of the whole population. Pressure on the lowest classes has been considerably relieved by an unusually large emigration of labourers to the coffee lands of Ceylon.

6. The ordinary food of the people is cumboo (bajra), ragi (small millet) and cholum (jowari); in parts, the poorer classes consume a very coarse millet known as *black cholum*. At present all the larger markets are well supplied with grain, principally foreign rice from Bengal; in parts of the south there is black cholum to be had, but the quantity of this grain in the district is not large. Several cases have already come to the Collector's notice in which the supply of grain was not equal to the real demand; still there is food in the district for those who have money to buy, and the Collector believes that private trade will sufficiently supply local needs, though occasionally petty dealers may not be quick enough in supplying the wants of remote localities. Roads are good, and there are plenty of carts. Madura dealers are men of capital and enterprise, and they are already importing grain direct to the petty district ports, such as Kilakari, and bringing it up to Madura.

7. The food crops of the two previous years (1874-75 and 1875-76) in Madura were fairly good all round. Last summer there was at one time promise of a good ragi crop, and much of the old ragi stocks was exported to Mysore where the need was then great. Stocks of common local grains are believed not to be large, but there is already a good deal of foreign rice in the district. Prices at Madura are now quoted at—

		Number of seers per rupee.	
		18th January 1877.	Average of the season in ordinary years.
2nd sort rice	...	7½	16
Cholum (jowari)	...	8½	29
Ragi (small millet)	...	10½	35

In the interior prices are much the same, except in the Dindigul taluk, where they are a little dearer. Black cholum is still for sale in the south of the district at 16 seers per rupee; it is eaten by the poor only, and the supply will not last long.

8. At present there are but few labourers on relief works. Local fund undertakings have been pushed forward, such as the clearing of tanks and other such works debitable to the "village improvement fund." On these works people are made to give full tale of labour. In the south of the district and in the Palni taluks some few relief roads were opened; and other works, such as tanks and roads, are ready marked out. The total number of real relief labourers is only 5,531; the numbers decreased a fortnight ago, but are now increasing again. The Collector expects a rush of labourers on the works in the south, where the people are very badly off, and for two months past some of them have prayed to have relief works opened. If it had not been for the outlet by emigration to Ceylon, there would have been danger of starvation down there before now. The Ramnath zemindari is under the Court of Wards, and it can afford to find work for its own people, provided Government will sanction the Collector's proposal to suspend (not to remit) a portion of the Ramnath tribute (peshkush). If these arrangements be sanctioned, then the Collector would hope that the total number of relief labourers chargeable to the State will not exceed

* Estimates of this kind differ according to the officers who frame them. A previous Collector, it is understood, estimated that Madura would have to employ 100,000 relief labourers before the end of February. There is often a risk of subordinates, without any conscious extravagance, working up to high estimates of this kind.

Rs. 20,000* during the worst times of the Madura district. If seasonable rain falls in April (and Mr. Nelson's Madura manual shows that in average years 5 or 6 inches fall between April and May), then the people will leave the works and go off to their fields. If no April rains fall, then there may be disaster, and as many as 100,000 people might possibly come upon the relief works.

But if the coming season be ordinarily prosperous, Mr. McQuhae hopes that the number of relief labourers will not exceed 20,000.

9. The rate of wages on the relief works is two annas a day for an adult male, and a fair tale of work is exacted from the labourers. In Madura town in ordinary times no man will accept a day's work under four or five annas a day; and though wage rates in the interior may be a little cheaper, still the Collector thinks that a man of the Madura district must be feeling some pressure before he goes on relief works at two annas a day. People who have, as yet, come on the relief works were not in a specially depressed physical condition.

10. In the town of Madura the distribution of gratuitous relief from private charity has begun. In the Palni taluk gratuitous relief, in the shape of cooked food, is being given to some 900 persons at Government expense. The Collector is enquiring into the necessity for continuing this relief. The tahsildar stated that some of the people,—infirm and aged persons from the surrounding villages,—who came for this relief were in a very destitute state.

11. Up to the present time there has been no very great difficulty in maintaining the cattle. There is still some pasture in the tank beds, and in the withered rice and cumboo fields. But difficulty will certainly be felt in Ramnath, and in the Madura, Meloor and Terumangalam taluks and in parts of the Shevaganga Zemindari, if showers do not come. Slight showers, such as usually come in Madura at this time of year, will produce enough pasture to keep the cattle alive.

12. In parts of Ramnath the people will have difficulty in getting water to drink. They may sometimes have to go four or five miles for it. Still, water will not absolutely fail.

13. The Collector expects to have to suspend 15 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 24 lakhs. The whole of the zemindari tribute (peshkush) will eventually be collected. But according to the revenue custom of the Presidency, the Government is more or less bound, * though not absolutely pledged, to remit land revenue due on "wet" lands, which have failed to get any crop by reason of failure of the tank water. The Collector

* Note. So the Collector of Madura says.

cannot as yet precisely say how much this may be. According to the revenue customs of the presidency, a good deal of the suspended revenue due from dry crop lands, would also be eventually remitted.

TINNEVELLY,
23rd January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Tinnevelly district, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE during his visit of the 24th January.

At Tinnevelly Sir Richard met Mr. Stewart, the Collector, who has had five years' experience of the district, and at Tuticorin he met Mr. Davies, the Head Assistant in charge of the southern taluk of the Tinnevelly district.

2. The Tinnevelly district contains an area of 5,176 square miles, with a population of 1,693,979 persons. It is traversed from end to end by the Madras railway. The (ryotwari) tracts administered directly by the Collector are divided into nine taluks; while the 22 zemindaris constitute one-quarter of the district. The zemindaris are mostly situate in the distressed tracts. Some of the zemindars are poor and unable to do much for the support of their people in the present year; others, and especially Ethiapoorum, which is now under the Court of Wards, can afford to find works for the relief of their tenantry. The zemindari tribute (peshkush) is said to be above two-thirds of the gross rental, so that Tinnevelly zemindars have not so large a margin of profit as in North Arcot and other districts.

3. The district is divisible into two distinct sections,—

- (1) the valley taluks of Tenkarai, Tinnevelly, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, where the lands are for the most irrigated, and where crop after crop is taken off the ground, which is bare for only about two months of the year. These irrigated taluks are the most thickly peopled.
- (2) the black soil taluks, where there is comparatively little irrigated land, and where in ordinary years dry crops of cholum (jowari) and cotton are grown.

The average rainfall of the lowlands of the Tinnevelly district is about 20 inches; at Tuticorin on the Coromandel coast it is as low as 10 inches. During the last season the rainfall was in some places as low as 5 inches, and did not anywhere exceed half the average fall of ordinary years. The area of failure of crops is nearly identical with the unirrigated section of the district. The yield is estimated at—

in the irrigated taluks—wet crop, 14 annas, full crop; dry crop, 4 annas, quarter crop.

in the dry taluk—wet crop, 1 anna, no appreciable crop; dry crop, 3 annas, nearly a quarter crop.

The Collector is unable to offer a correct estimate of the yield for the whole of the district because the variations are so great in different parts, but perhaps the yield of the whole district might be put down at about 6 annas, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a good harvest.

4. The yield of the previous (1875-76) harvest was fairly good all round, while the yield of 1874-75 was good. Stocks are supposed not to be large; but the rice now ripening in the irrigated taluks will, the Collector estimates, give food enough for the whole district for at least four months. The ordinary food of the people is rice over a great part of the district, but in the dry crop taluks cholum and cumboo are the staple food. The breadth put down with the main food crops in the last ordinary year 1875 was—

Rice	...	...	212,000	acres.
Cholum (jowari)	...	...	66,000	"
Cumboo (bajra)	...	...	195,000	"
Samary (small millet)	...	...	169,000	"
Ragi	...	...	49,000	"

The area sown with cotton was 150,000 acres; during the present year the cotton yield will be very small indeed.

5. All the district marts are well supplied with grain. The district possesses plenty of carts for inland traffic; and ample shipping comes to Tuticorin for the maritime trade. At one time the supply was short in places; but during the last few weeks foreign rice has been coming largely into the district* by the port of Tuticorin from beyond the sea. The Collector believes the food supply will be maintained everywhere by private trade. The earliest crop of next season will not come in until September; no harvest will be reaped in August. The present and the ordinary prices of some of the cheap food grains in Tinnevely town are quoted thus:—

	During December.	During first 30 days of January.
	Tons.	Tons.
Rice ...	994	1,532
Paddy (rice with the husk on) ...	...	182
Cumboo (bajra) ...	32	276
Cholum (jowari) ...	...	9
TOTAL ...	1,016	1,949

The imports of grain into Tuticorin have been—

will not come in until September; no harvest will be reaped in August. The present and the ordinary prices of some of the cheap food grains in Tinnevely town are quoted thus:—

	Present price.	Ordinary price.
Rice ...	7½	11 seers per rupee.
Cumboo (bajra) ...	11½	23½ "
Cholum (jowari) ...	7½	2½ "
Ragi ...	12½	27 "

At marts in the interior of some of the distressed tracts prices are 20 to 30 per cent. dearer; and four weeks ago, before the trade from across the sea set in, prices were quite 20 per cent. dearer than they are now.

6. In ordinary years the people of Tinnevely are well off; the ryots have a high "standard of comfort;" and in the irrigated taluks they are sometimes quite wealthy. A large proportion of the ryots, however, have small holdings of 3 to 7 acres each. The Collector estimates that about half the population of the taluks affected by failure (say 400,000 out of 900,000) are daily labourers and farm servants. One great outlet for the poorer classes of Tinnevely is the labour-field of Ceylon, whither tens of thousands go to work on coffee estates and other farms. The day Sir Richard Temple was at Tuticorin, he saw some hundreds of Ceylon coolies returning after their six months' working season. This year emigration to Ceylon is greater than ever.

7. As yet the condition of the people even in the distressed taluks is by no means depressed. But some weeks ago it became clear that in the distressed taluks were a certain number of people who had not emigrated, had no food and no means of earning any. Accordingly works were opened, and about 2,500 labourers are employed on roads and irrigation channels under the civil officers. The engineer officers help in supervising, and task-work is rigorously exacted from the labourers. Works have been sketched out costing—

8½ lakhs for road work,
2 " " irrigation channels,
½ lakh for miscellaneous improvements.

There is no very large work in the district on which a great number of labourers could be usefully employed. But Tinnevely relief labourers could be taken to the Periyar scheme in Madura, if it were not for the extreme unhealthiness of those valleys in the hot season. The Collector estimates that at the worst time he may have as many as 100,000 persons on relief works; that time will be in May and June, for he considers that the people will not leave to begin ploughing until late in the month of June. The Collector will keep down the numbers on the works as much as he, with safety to the people, can. But there are in the distressed tracts very large number of families who can have no means of earning a living off the works.

8. The rate of wages on the works is 2 annas a day to male adults, and to women and children proportionately lower, as ordered by the Government. The Sub-Collector at Tuticorin appeared to contemplate purchasing a certain quantity of rice for Government and paying the relief labourers in grain. But if the markets are sufficiently supplied, these arrangements will, under present orders, not be required.

9. No relief houses for distributing gratuitous relief at the State cost have yet been opened. About Rs. 500, however, have been spent on such relief by village officials,† who are directed to relieve temporarily casual cases of clear distress and to send in the bill to the

talhsildar. The precise number of persons so relieved up to date cannot be stated. If matters get worse, relief houses will have to be opened; but no estimate can be furnished at present of the probable total numbers who may hereafter want relief. There is a private relief house at Vendipattam, and the recipients are mostly the infirm and feeble and the beggars of the neighbourhood. No cases of starvation have been reported to the present date.

10. There has not been much loss yet among the cattle. But no doubt the supply of fodder is very short. Some cattle from the western taluks can go to the ghât pastures. But in the south there will be loss of cattle, for, unless plentiful showers come (which is not probable) there will soon be no pasture at all in the black soil taluks.

11. Failure of water supply has not yet been felt to any severe degree. But during the hot months there will be difficulty about water in the unirrigated taluks. Still the Collector anticipates that people will generally be able to get water for themselves and cattle if they go 3 or 4 miles at most for it. There may thus be often dearth of water and difficulty in getting it, but still it will be obtainable.

† Called village moonsifs in the Tamil districts.

12. The Collector estimates that he may have to suspend 12 lakhs of land revenue out of a total demand of 27. Probably out of this, 3 lakhs, the estimated (roughly) assessment on wet lands, which got no crop, may have to be remitted. Remissions of the abkaree (liquor excise revenue) will not be absolutely necessary, as the revenue is leased for a term of years, and a bad year might be set off against good ones. The Collector, however, may find it expedient to recommend some remission. The salt revenue as yet is coming in satisfactorily.

TINNEVELLY,
24th January 1877.

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C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple.

No. 34, dated Madura, 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

IN continuation of my letter No. 27 of the 22nd current, I have the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a minute recorded by him, in which attention is drawn to the applicability of certain passages in the Government of India's despatch of the 16th January to the relief administration of districts of the Bombay Deccan.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,—dated Madura, 24th January 1877.

IN continuation of my minute of the 22nd instant, urging certain measures of economy which would lead to reductions of expenditure on relief, I would beg the consideration of the Government of Bombay to the conditions set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the despatch of the Government of India, dated 16th January 1877. It seems to me that they apply in some degree, not a very great degree perhaps, but still in some degree, to the relief operations which we have conducted in the Deccan districts. While admitting the need of extensive relief in those districts and acknowledging the large amount of good which has been and is being done there by the exertions of the local authorities, I still think that, in the words of paragraph 3, some "persons are employed to whom relief is not absolutely essential, and who without it would have been able to maintain themselves at all events for some time to come."

2. Although there is good supervision on the larger works, yet in many of the petty village works I fear that "the people can obtain almost for the asking, and in return for next to no work at all, wages in money or in grain."

3. I apprehend also that in some places the authorities, in the words of paragraph 2, are "attempting the task of preventing all suffering and of giving general relief to the poorer classes of the community," a task which the Government of India has in this despatch declared itself unable to undertake. These instructions from the Government of India seem to me to render some reconsideration necessary in detail to see especially whether many persons on all the works, larger or smaller, could not be selected to be discharged, and whether some stricter check could not be imposed on admission to the works. In other words, I would say, let every person now on the works be discharged, who apparently can get on for a time without such employment, and let no person in future be admitted unless there be reason to suppose that he or she is absolutely in need and would be in danger of starvation if employment were to be refused.

4. In respect to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the despatch of the Government of India, urging that relief labourers be employed on large works of a permanently useful character, I have represented what occurred to me in my minute of the 12th January.

5. In paragraph 7 of the despatch of the Government of India it is stated that "when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or searching tests."

Although numerous works of this character have been set up in the Deccan districts, I doubt whether the stage contemplated by the above passage has been yet reached, though it may be reached hereafter. And with this view I would recommend that many of these petty works be reconsidered with a view to their being discontinued, wherever possible, for the present at least.

6. I should anticipate that, if the measures recommended in this minute and in my minute of the 22nd January can at all adopted, a considerable reduction can be effected below the estimate of expenditure, one million and a half, submitted with the minute of the 12th current.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 35, dated 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum of the facts ascertained by him at Hyderabad on 12th instant as to the failure of harvests and possible distress in the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

Memorandum of the facts ascertained as to failure of harvests and distress in the Nizam's dominions, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE at Hyderabad on the 12th January.

At Hyderabad Sir Richard Temple met Major Euan Smith, c. s. i., First Assistant Resident; His Excellency the co-regent Nawab Shams-Ool-Oomrah and his nephew, also Mukkurrun-Ood-Dowlah, nephew of Sir Salar Jung. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, and His Excellency the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, had not returned to the capital. But Sir Richard Temple was able, by the courtesy of His Highness the Nizam's Government, to obtain full information as to the condition of the country. The Secretary to Sir Salar Jung in the Revenue Department has charge of relief operations, and he supplied much information. This gentleman had borne a share in relief work during the famine of 1869, on which occasion he was a Deputy Collector, so he was conversant with the relief procedure under British administration. A European gentleman, who holds the office of Superintending Engineer, and who is directing relief works, also gave Sir Richard Temple a memorandum on the subject of the scarcity.

2. Out of the seventeen districts which compose the dominion of His Highness the Nizam there has been bad failure of harvests in parts of six only, namely in East Raichore, in part of West Raichore (known as Lingasoor), in the southern parts of Nalgonda abutting on the Kurnool district, in part of Shorapore, in part of Nuldroog near the Sholapore district, and in a small tract south of Pyton near the British district of Ahmednagar. The failure was most utter in the Alpur sub-division of East Raichore; there no crop whatever was saved this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of from 2 annas to 3 annas (one-sixth of an ordinary crop) has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair, while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops.

3. The Revenue Secretary was able to speak with confidence about the crops; for a Central Relief Committee had been formed at Hyderabad, and deputations from the Committee had visited the worst tracts, while the district officials had sent in full written reports from elsewhere.

4. The harvests of the two previous years (1874 and 1875) had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract of East Raichore, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable; the Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country; for the Nizam's dominions always produce and export a considerable surplus of food (rice and jowari or cholum). Cholum (big millet) is the ordinary food of the common people, except in the south-east Telugu-speaking tracts, where rice and ragi are grown largely. The dealers of Hyderabad and other large marts are accustomed to do a large grain business. Even during the present year grain has gone and

* *Note*—On the Nizam's State Railway between Shahabad and Hyderabad, Sir R. Temple saw a considerable quantity of grain waiting at the stations for despatch to Bellary.

is still going* away largely to the Deccan and to the Madras Ceded Districts. Some of this grain comes from the country north of Hyderabad, where the crops have been good. The Nizam's country will not require grain from outside, though the southern districts may require and will get some of the

surplus of the northern districts. An early but small crop of cholum and lesser millets will be reaped in September.

5. At Hyderabad the price of jowari (cholum) ranges from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee. Rice is dearer. In the south cholum is 8 seers per rupee, and ragi is somewhat cheaper. To the north of Hyderabad prices are cheaper.

6. There have been no known cases of starvation or extreme distress. But some few hundreds of persons from the Alpur taluk in the extreme south went over to the Kurnool relief works. On representation being made relief works were begun on the Nizam's side of the border in East Raichore and also in a very few other places; and there are now (12th January) about 5,000 persons on the relief works. The condition of the labourers is as yet by no means depressed. A gang of about 1,500 labourers on road in the Alpur taluk in the eastern extremity of the Raichore Doab was inspected as Sir Richard passed along;—men, women and children were all in good physical condition. The Engineer in charge, Mr. Brandt, said that the people were much in want of work but that he had not seen any cases of great distress. Some hundreds of people had come over to his work from Kurnool, because the authorities there had reduced their wage rate; he intended at once to reduce his rates also. Hitherto he had paid 3 annas a day to adult male labourers.

7. The Relief Committee at Hyderabad expect that, at the worst season, they may have to give relief wages to 25,000 people in all, and that gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked

food may have to be distributed to destitute paupers at some ten or twelve centres. Should necessity arise, then organization for doing all this is ready. The Nizam's Government has no thought of laying in any store of grain, as the local trade will supply all needs of those who can buy.

8. There are plenty of pastures to which the cattle can be driven, though these are rather remote from Alpur and Eastern Raichore. There will be scarcity of water in parts of this tract, but no absolute water famine.

9. Reports have been received from the Nizam's taluks bordering on the Sholapore and Ahmednagar district of the Bombay Deccan to the effect that a large immigration of cattle and men had taken place from those districts into the Nizam's country. The Central Relief Committee did not accept as correct the reported numbers of these immigrants, and have ordered further inquiry. The Revenue Secretary did not think that this temporary immigration was more than the country under His Highness the Nizam could well bear.

10. The Nizam's Government expects to lose a good deal of its land revenue in the tracts affected by failure. Land revenue due for this year on fields of petty ryots, who have lost all their crop this season, will ordinarily be remitted at once and for good.

11. So far as Sir Richard Temple was able to judge, the arrangements made to meet distress and the diagnosis of the coming trouble, were creditable to the prudence and foresight of His Highness the Nizam's Government. The distress in the Nizam's country will be more limited and less serious than was at first feared, and will not, it may be hoped, aggravate the pressure and the trouble in the adjoining British district.

No. 38, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by him at his meeting with the Collector on the 25th January.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Salem District, as ascertained by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE at his meeting with the Collector, MR. LONGLEY, on the 25th January.

THE Salem district comprises 7,483 square miles, with a population of 1,966,995 persons. It is divided into nine taluks, and about one quarter of its area consists of permanently-settled estates. The Madras railway passes through it from one end to the other.

2. The Salem district consists of two distinct sections, the upland section on the Mysore plateau, containing four taluks, and the lowland section containing five taluks. The rainfall of the year was 18 inches as against an average of 30 inches, but the latter rains (October monsoon) have been short all over the district, averaging 2 inches only as against the usual fall of 10 inches. The failure has been greatest in the northern or upland taluks, namely Dharumpuri, Oosoor, Kristnagiri, Trichengode. One taluk only, Ahtoor, which lies just under the hills, enjoyed a fair October rainfall, and its crops are comparatively good. Salem differs from some of the other coast districts, in so far that almost all its "wet" or irrigated land gets water from rain-fed tanks, which this year had failed entirely. Its only river channels come from the Cauvery river and irrigate 12,000 acres. The acreage under "wet" crop is about 8 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district. And the Collector estimates the out-turn of the year at 6 annas, or less than half an ordinary yield for dry crops, 4 annas, or about one quarter of ordinary yield for wet crop. This would give something better than a 5-anna crop, or about one-third of an ordinary good yield for the whole district. The harvest of last year (1875-76) was poor in the four northern taluks, where the failure this year is greatest. Over the rest of the district there was an 11-anna (about three-fourths of an ordinary yield). The harvest of 1874-75 was a bumper harvest all over the district. In ordinary years the Salem district exports surplus food; the ordinary food of the common people is ragi and cholum. The ryots of Salem are well-to-do; the revenue rate for dry crop land is about Rs. 1½ per acre, for the good soil of Salem is very light. There is a large population of weavers, very few of whom, however, have as yet come on the relief works.

3. The marts of the district, both large and small, are fully supplied with grain. Trade is very active; about 900 tons of food have come in by rail during the last two weeks from Beypore and Madras. The Salem demand will undoubtedly continue to be supplied by private trade. The district roads are very good. The cattle which do the cart traffic are quite distinct from the ordinary plough cattle, and they belong to a class of people in the southern taluks who, in ordinary years, carry away the surplus grain, and now will distribute imported grain. Prices in Salem town are—

	Present prices.	Average of ordinary years at this time.
Rice	7½ seers per rupee	12 seers per rupee.
Cholum	9½ "	24 "
Ragi	11 "	34 "
Kumboo	10 "	32 "

4. There have been no real cases of starvation; but in the northern taluks belonging to the sub-division there was distress among the poorer classes, and relief works were opened about two months ago. One month ago works were opened in the head-quarter taluks. The Collector does not consider the relief labourers to be generally in a depressed physical condition, though they are not so stout as in ordinary years. At first the relief labourers were paid daily wages, 2 annas a day for male adults. About three weeks ago task-work was introduced, and the numbers on the works fell from 21,000 to 10,000. The numbers have gone up again, and now about 23,000 labourers are on the works. The labourers are paid in cash at task-work rates, which are just twice as dear as the Public Works Department rates of ordinary years. At these rates adult males can earn about $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day if they work hard. Still, good work is being done, and the labourers are chiefly employed in repairing tanks which were breached in the cyclone of 1872. There is a larger and better organized staff for supervising the works than have been found in many districts. Besides the range officers, each taluk has two overseers; and the affected tracts are divided into circles, which are placed under officials on Rs. 25 a month, who are drawn from the tahsil staff or from pensioned Government servants. The Amfins of the Survey Department are also doing good work. The Collector wants more European supervisors for his works, such as pensioned sergeants who know Tamil. Bengal officers who do not know the language would not be useful.

5. The Collector expects that he may have a maximum of from 70,000 to 80,000 persons on the works by the middle of April, if things turn out badly. If rain were to fall in February, then there would be a great reduction in the numbers on the works, for the beds of the tanks would be sown with cholam which would ripen in May. Government have allowed these tank beds to be cultivated this year at the dry rate of assessment. If the rains which usually fall in April should be favourable, then the number on relief works will materially decrease in the month of May.

6. About 8,000 people are receiving gratuitous relief at the State cost; the numbers increased when task-work was introduced, and some hundreds have come over from the Coimbatore and North Arcot districts. The recipients are being collected into four camps, where they are kept breaking stones all day, and are not allowed to go home. Eventually, the number of such camps may, if things get much worse, increase to 9 or 11. The Collector requires more dressers (Native Doctors) to help in supervising these camps. The cost of this gratuitous relief will probably be kept down to one anna a head per diem; and there will be the value of what work the people do to set against this charge.

Gratuitous relief is also being given through the village officials (Moonsiffs and Karnams), who temporarily relieve casual cases of distress and send in the bill to the tahsildar. The Collector is not quite satisfied that this money is being well spent; but he sees no alternative way of preventing casual cases of starvation in outlying villages. The village officials are now rather badly off themselves, for, as the land revenue is not coming in, they do not get their percentage thereon. The Collector proposes to pay them out of the savings of the "village officials' fund" of previous years, and so to secure their hearty co-operation.

7. The cattle of the Salem district are as yet fairly well off. Many have been driven to the Shervaroy hills and to the other hills with which the district is studded. They will probably get through the present crisis sufficiently well.

8. Water also is still near the surface in wells all over the district, except in the Dharampuri taluk, where there will be dearth but not absolute want of water.

9. It has been proposed that $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs out of a total land revenue of $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs should be suspended or remitted. The Collector says that the revenue custom of the Madras Presidency is to remit and not to suspend land revenue due in respect of land whereon the crop has failed. But he also admits that in the case of dry crop lands, whereon the land revenue is very light, the ryots could certainly pay this year's balance out of the profits they may make on good crops during the next two years. He further says that, though the share of the "wet" assessment which may be reckoned as rent for water could not be collected on account of a year when tanks were dry, still the dry rate might be collected on "wet crop" lands.

In regard to the theory that remissions and not suspensions of land revenue are the custom of the Madras revenue system, I may note here that I learn to-day in Madras that the instructions to assessing officers direct that 20 per cent. be deducted from the full revenue rate in making assessments, so as to leave the ryots a margin for bad seasons; and it is stated in those instructions that remissions will not hereafter be granted on dry crop land. I cannot learn that any distinct provision of law, or any engagement with the ryots exists, whereby Government would be bound to grant remissions, instead of suspensions, of the land revenue which the ryots may this year be unable to pay.

MADRAS,
26th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

XXIV.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Bangalore, February 4th, 1877.

IN reference to minutes and memoranda regarding districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely, I desire to explain, in case these papers be published, that the Madras Government have ordered various measures

of economy in relief, and such restrictions of expense as are compatible with the safety of the people, which orders are actually being carried out in the interior of the districts. Though there may yet be important discussions on details, yet I trust that there is general accord in principle. I have to acknowledge, in the strongest terms, the kind way in which I have been met by the Madras Government and by all its officials, and the generous support I have received from them. I must also bear witness to the zeal, devotion and humanity with which the relief operations have been undertaken in this Presidency.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 42 E.—126, dated 23rd January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, DEPT. OF REV., AGR., AND COMMERCE.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1, of the 5th instant, conveying the instructions of the Government of India, that the restriction which had previously been placed on the organization and commencement of large works to afford relief during the present distress in this Presidency has, under certain conditions, been removed.

2. One of these conditions is, that no works shall be undertaken unless, in each case, this Government is satisfied by evidence, which it considers sufficient, that delay in commencing work will involve serious danger to the lives of the people. On this point all that can be said is that the autumn and spring crops over a large area in this Presidency have almost, if not entirely, failed, while in other parts they have been extremely scanty; that the prices of food grains have consequently risen to an abnormal height; that the mass of the people are very poor; and that those who usually depend on the product of their own small holdings, or on agricultural, or other, labour, for subsistence, are now deprived of their means of livelihood, and would probably fall into very great straits, and starve, if aid were not given to them in some shape.

3. In the early part of the season, before there had been time to organize any relief works, the uneasy movements of the people indicated, if not great distress, at least anticipations of it. In some districts signs of disorder manifested themselves, and had the people been of a less patient and docile temperament, they would probably have broken out into serious rioting. When relief works were opened, numbers flocked to them, notwithstanding that the wages offered were more than 30 per cent. lower than the wages of ordinary years, and that the price of food-grain was over 100 per cent. higher. Under these conditions, there are now upwards of 300,000 persons seeking employment on relief works, the mass of whom, this Government believe, would suffer the most serious privation, and many of whom would probably perish, if employment were not given to them; while it is quite certain, that but for the relief offered them, agrarian disorders, dacoities, and crime of every description would prevail, and the country would be greatly disorganized.

4. If these main facts be considered by the Government of India as supplying the evidence required by them, His Excellency in Council will, I am desired to say, consider that he is free to act under the authority which has been conditionally given to him: if these facts are not held to be sufficient to establish the case, His Excellency in Council begs that it may be so intimated to him, in order that he may pause until he is in a position to offer more conclusive testimony.

5. His Excellency in Council, I am desired to add, has repeatedly expressed his sense of the necessity for the most rigid economy, and has endeavoured to practise it, to the extent he considered permissible under the instructions given him in paragraph 19 of your letter, No. 365 of the 25th October last, *viz.*, that he should "exercise the discretion vested in him so as to prevent any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects without incurring an expenditure of public money in excess of the necessities of the case." His Excellency in Council feels strongly that the obligation which rests on him of properly and economically administering the public funds, is not less in degree, though it may be less in extent, than the obligation which rests on the Government of India itself; that in fact, in common with all other public officers administering the resources of the State, it is his duty to enforce such careful and prudent economy as may be compatible with good and efficient Government. It is, therefore, no small cause of satisfaction to His Excellency to find that not only this principle, but also all the others which he has endeavoured to enforce from the commencement for dealing with this famine, is adopted by the Government of India, and embodied in their letter of instructions to Sir Richard Temple. There is, however, undoubtedly one exception of the utmost importance. This Government has been acting on the assumption that no person was to be allowed to die of starvation if the Government could prevent it. But the letter to Sir Richard Temple says, "even for an object of such paramount importance as the preservation of life, it is obvious that there are limits which are imposed upon us by the facts with which we have to deal." The Government of India cannot fail to appreciate the extent to which this limitation, however sound in itself, must increase the responsibility of the Local Government in controlling relief operations.

6. I am now to state that, subject to the stipulation made in my 4th paragraph, His Excellency in Council proposes to proceed with the following works, as soon as he is satisfied

that the time has arrived for providing the means of relief which these works are calculated to afford:—

(a.) *The Malsej Ghaut.*

(b.) *The Nira Canal.*—On the subject of this work, I am to refer you to page 5 of the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110, of the 23rd ultimo. The complete project is ready and will be submitted, together with a proposal for the modification of the entire scheme to secure a canal for monsoon irrigation as a distinct project to afford relief. This modified scheme is calculated to cost Rs. 19,52,000 to provide water for the irrigation of 56,849 acres, and to yield a net revenue of 4·4 per cent. This work will provide employment for about 30,000 people for six months. The line of canal traverses the Purandhur, Bhimthari and Indapur Talukas of the Poona Collectorate, one of the driest parts of the Deccan. There are already over 30,000 persons employed on small scattered works under the Collector, for whom it is most difficult to find profitable employment.

(c.) *Dhond and Ahmednagar Road.*—This work is already in progress and cannot be stopped; on the contrary, it will be necessary to grant further funds for it, when the amount already allotted—from which a sum of Rs. 20,000 was temporarily transferred to the continuation of the same road north of Ahmednagar—has been expended. There are now employed upon it 4,378 people.

(d.) *Metalling the main line between Poona and Hurryhur.*—This road traverses the Collectorates of Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar and the State of Kolhapur. The work will probably be required for extensive relief later in the season. It has the advantage of being placed in a part of the Presidency, where the local distress is not great, where the water-supply is ample, and where communication, and consequently food transport, is easy. It is a work, also, that can be stopped at any moment without involving any after liability, and, on these grounds, it is one peculiarly fitted for relief purposes. This Government have always reckoned on this work as affording a large reserve for relief purposes; and, under the authority now granted in your letter under reply, will hold themselves at liberty to proceed with it, when occasion arises, to any extent that may be needed.

(e.) *Dholkheir and Bellary Road.*—Under the authority granted in your letter, this work will be proceeded with to the extent of the original grant, or to a greater extent should it be necessary to do so. It is not known to this Government that there are many cross-roads in the Kaladgi Collectorate requiring improvement. Certainly, there are no such cross-roads, which would be more useful than the completion of this through line, or which would afford better means of relieving the distressed persons of the district. It is not at this stage (and it is believed that the Government of India will admit this to be the case) desirable to provide work for the people at their very doors. The vast number of persons—some of whom are not thought to be in great distress—which the prosecution of small scattered works have brought on the hands of this Government, are the cause of great anxiety, and His Excellency in Council has adopted every means that have suggested themselves to him to put a stop to this evil, short of organizing the relief works on a more efficient and concentrated scale, and this, in consequence of the orders he has received, he has hitherto been unable to do to the extent that he considered desirable and necessary.

7. Small cross-roads are, for the reasons just stated, objectionable, and, for the same reason, minor tank-clearances are not advisable. Good enough at an early stage of distress when the numbers of applicants for relief are not large, these small roads and clearances are unprofitable at an after period, when strict and complete organization becomes imperative to save great waste of public funds. The small tanks have also this inherent disadvantage that they are useless as regards prospective droughts unless they can be cleared (as is very seldom the case) to hold two or more year's supply. A tank, containing only one year's supply, is useless in season of drought when it does not fill, and it is not very greatly needed in good seasons. Large irrigation works, especially tanks and storage reservoirs, which contain two or more year's supply are, perhaps, the most suitable works to undertake for famine relief, not only because they usually involve heavy earth-works, but because they tend in their immediate neighbourhood to prevent a recurrence of drought; such works usually cost more than Rs. 30,000, and His Excellency in Council now acknowledges gratefully the removal of the restriction that had previously been placed upon this class of works. Were it in his power, His Excellency in Council would gladly undertake works of this character in preference to any others, but it is difficult to find suitable locations, for it is only a concurrence of favourable circumstances as regards rain-fall, configuration of ground, and the like, that renders works of this class possible. It is a fortunate circumstance that the investigations of former years have placed within reach a few of such works on the present occasion.

8. In addition to the tank works, which have already been undertaken, His Excellency in Council will, as occasion arises, proceed under the authority now given with the following:—

The Shersful, Mullet, and Patus tanks in the Poona Collectorate.
The Ojhar Canal extension in the Ahmednagar Collectorate.

The Doni tank in the Dharwar Collectorate.

The Banknari tank in the Kaladgi Collectorate.

The Krishna Canal extension in the Satara Collectorate.

The Chunkapur tank in the Nasik Collectorate.

The Bhokur and Dymel tanks in the Khandesh Collectorate.

9. Information as regards these works is given in the Statement which accompanied my No. 309 C. W.—1110, of the 23rd December, and I am to add, that as regards the Bhokur tank, that the work now contemplated is not the large project which was before the Government of India in 1872, and deferred from want of funds—*vide* the Government of India's letter, Public Works Department, No. 971 I, of 22nd November 1872—but a smaller scheme involving the restoration of an old irrigation work, calculated to cost about Rs. 84,000, nearly the whole of which is for earth-works, and to secure a probable net revenue of 5 per cent. In addition to this work, it may also become necessary to undertake the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum Collectorate, which was not included in the original programme of works by this Government. This canal, for which there are complete plans and estimate, is calculated to cost Rs. 9,62,307, and it will carry water sufficient for the irrigation of 38,200 acres.

10. I am now to observe that should the distress in this Presidency continue to increase, and should the measures which have been adopted by this Government, as regards the labour and wages tests, and the careful examination of applicants for relief, not have the effect of checking the rapid accumulation of persons on relief works, it will become necessary to undertake still more extensive operations than any of those adverted to above, and the only effectual measures which suggest themselves to this Government are the commencement of the Dhond and Munmar Chord line, connecting the two branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Rail above the Ghauts, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway. A proposition has already been before the Government of India as regards the first-named work, and has been rejected by them; but it is understood from paragraph 8, sub-head a., of your letter, No. 521, of the 15th December, and also from the general tenor of your letter, now under reply, that the Government of India are not unwilling to re-open the subject, should occasion arise for doing so.

11. Not to encumber the text of this letter, I am directed to attach a memorandum respecting each of these Railways, containing information as regards its cost and conditions of execution, as well as the extent of relief it is calculated to afford, and I am to add the following observations.

12. The Dhond and Munmar Railway will afford ready means of relief in 3 districts, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona, in which there are already 99,273 persons employed on relief works, many of which are small and over-crowded. It will also afford relief to the people of Sholapur, where there are already 1,18,700 labourers on the relief rolls.

13. On the earth-works of this railway, relief labourers can be properly organized, supervised, and tasked, and the line is admirably situated as regards food and water-supply. If even it be considered unadvisable for the present to carry out the Line to completion, it would still, in the opinion of this Government, be better to undertake the earth-works, which, at some period, will be worth the full amount of money that may now be spent upon them, rather than to fritter away an equal sum on useless works, such as cross-roads and tank clearances, which are not needed: on the earth-works of this railway, a fair proportionate return for the money spent can be secured, which cannot be done on scattered village works.

14. Of course His Excellency in Council would greatly prefer to see the Chord Line commenced and completed without check or stoppage, but if this cannot be at present done, it would still be a measure preferable in every respect, and economical as regards the further prosecution of a work, which, some day or other, must be done, to employ the persons, for whom Government must find occupation, in making the cuttings, which will remain for years without deterioration, and throwing up the embankments which will also stand without material loss or damage, if stopped short of the influence of flood-water at the river crossings, and if protected at such points.

15. Apart from the great and obvious political and military advantage of connecting the two great branches of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway above the Ghauts, and thus connecting the whole Northern and Southern system of railway communication of India, there is this further consideration that, in the event of famine or scarcity prevailing in any part of India at a future period, such as now prevails in the Southern part of the Continent, this Chord Line would be of very great value.

16. The experiences of the present season are sufficient to establish this point. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, chiefly from having been compelled to work an enormous traffic over both its weak points—the Ghaut inclines—has been unable to deal effectually with the grain that has come upon it, Engine and waggon stock have run short, there has not been enough station and siding accommodation, and the staff has proved insufficient, especially as regards engine drivers. The Railway has carried 857 tons of grain per diem on an average for 82 days, nearly the whole of which has been forced down the Thull and up the Bhore Ghauts; it is still carrying at the same rate, and it may be safely said that if the Chord Line from Dhond to Munmar had been in existence, the railway would have been able to convey double the quantity that has been done to the affected districts, and would also have enabled the traders to deliver at cheaper rates. Much too of the valuable food-grain stated to have been recently damaged and destroyed by rain in the North-Western Provinces, would have been preserved to its owners, and for the use of the people suffering from distress. This grain, as the Government of India is aware, had accumulated at stations where there was insufficient shelter for it, having been offered in such quantities that the Railway could not carry it away.

17. What has proved to be the case as regards the grain traffic may, some day, operate as regards Military movements; and should any such occasion arise, the necessity of dealing with two such obstructions, as the Ghaut Inclines, may be found to exert a very detrimental, possibly a fatal, influence on movements that may be of the utmost importance.

18. The line from Dhond to about 10 miles north of Ahmednagar has been finally located and is approved by this Government, the further portion has been surveyed, but not yet finally located; this can, however, be done while the first portion is under construction.

19. The Karwar and Bellary Railway has already formed the subject of a correspondence, which ended with the Government of India No. 2133 R, dated 5th September 1874, estimates have been framed, and the line has been surveyed. On the subject of this Railway, I am to refer you to my letter, No. 367 (Railway), dated 16th March 1874. All necessary details regarding that portion of the line which is suitable for meeting the present emergency in the way of relief, are comprised in the accompanying memorandum.

20. It is believed that the Madras Government are desirous of undertaking the earth-works of this line, as a means of providing employment for distressed persons in the Bellary and the adjoining districts. The work has, therefore, the merit that it would materially aid two or more districts in two Presidencies, and when completed, it would not only, as has been shown in the previous discussions in respect to it, be a valuable commercial line of communication likely to return fair interest on any money borrowed for its construction, but in future season of scarcity or famine in the Southern Maharatta Country, it would greatly add to the power of the Government and of the people to deal with, and meet failure of crops.

21. In Dharwar there are already 30,000 people on relief works; in Belgaum 27,000, and in Kaladgi 41,000, and these numbers are increasing, and, probably, will continue to increase.

22. His Excellency in Council does not, I am desired to say, propose the immediate commencement of this work, though there is reason to apprehend that, if not commenced shortly, many small scattered works must be undertaken, on which it is probable that much money may be wasted.

23. It is probable, however, that the Government of India will be inclined to deal with this question on a general review of the measures to be adopted in both this Presidency and in Madras; and I am, therefore, desired to say that this Government will be prepared to carry out their portion of the line on learning from the Government of India that they have permission to do so, and they are of opinion that it would be a wise and prudent measure to commence it at an early date.

24. Should the Dhond and Manmar and the Karwar and Bellary Railways, either or both, be undertaken, it will be necessary for this Government to indent on the Government of India for officers to form the Engineering Staff that will be required to properly supervise and carry out the works.

25. As regards the 5th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that His Excellency in Council understands that the stipulation it contains would not apply to works of imperial character, such as the Dhond and Manmar Chord Rail Line, and the Karwar and Bellary Railway; and as regards the rest, I am to observe that, in applying to them any principle which the Government of India may deem equitable in respect to provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, it will not be forgotten that these works are not voluntarily undertaken by this Presidency, but have been forced upon it under circumstances which have left its Government no choice but to undertake an outlay, which, on other similar unhappy occasions, has been met, and provided for mainly as a charge against the General Imperial Revenue of the Empire.

26. In conclusion, I am to add that it is of the utmost importance that this Government should be informed, at the earliest possible date, whether or not the Government of India are prepared to permit the commencement, when needed, of either or both of the two Railways, as, in the event of refusal, this Government will be immediately obliged to apply itself to the very difficult task of seeking for the means of other suitable employment for very large bodies.

DHOND TO MANMÁD RAILWAY.

STANDARD GAUGE.

1st Section.—From Dhond to Ahmednagar, 47½ miles.

Line completely surveyed, approved, and staked out, plan and section plotted fair. Work could be commenced at once. The plans and estimates for the sta-

State of project. tions and masonry works are in hand, and will be probably completed by the end of March.

2. The rough quantities of earth-work, ballast, &c., are as follows:—

			C.Yds.
Quantities of earth-work and ballast.	Earth-work ...	...	562,000 in bank.
	Moorum ...	...	800,000 in cutting.
	Soft Rock ...	...	158,000 "
	Ballast ...	...	202,205

Estimated Cost.			
			Rs.
Labour line can employ.	Earth-work ...	...	1,40,500
	Moorum ...	...	1,87,500
	Soft Rock ...	...	1,58,000
	Ballast, getting only ...	...	75,000
			<u>5,61,800</u>

at Rs. 3 a month for 5 months, or Rs. 15 per person, about 37,500 persons could be employed.

Section No. 2—From Nagar to Manmád, 84½ miles.

State of project. 3. First 12½ miles to Nimbadana surveyed, plotted, and staked out. Work can be commenced at once.

The remaining 72 miles have been previously surveyed, and a section exists, but it requires to be located afresh and staked out. If this was done at once, it would be ready to commence work on by 1st April, but the complete project would not be ready till 1st June.

4. The country is of much the same character as between Dhond and Nagar, perhaps rather lighter, but there are three large bridges against one on the former. Taking the mileage rate for earth-work, &c., at about the same ratio as in 1st Section, we should have roughly—

C. Yds.				Rs.
994,740	Earth-work @ 4 as.	...	...	2,48,685
531,000	Moorum @ 10 „	...	...	3,31,875
279,660	Rock @ 16 „	...	...	2,79,660
357,540	Ballast @ 6 „	...	...	1,34,077
				<u>9,94,297</u>

at Rs. 3 a month, or Rs. 9 each for three months, 110,000 persons could be employed.

Estimated traffic. 5. Traffic receipts as per Colonel Trevor's estimate:			
			Rs.
Passengers ... 132 miles at Rs. 2,560...	...	337,920	8,32,920
Goods ... 132 „ at „ 3,750...	...	495,000	
Working expenses 60 per cent. ...	...	...	4,99,752
Net receipts Rs. ...			<u>3,33,168</u>

This statement accompanied letter No. 168 of 1875 to the Government of India, but the capital cost was then shown as Rs. 74,000 a mile.

6. The late survey has made great improvements in the line, considerably reducing the cost, and it is now estimated at, say, 68,000 a mile, or total Rs. 89,76,000; the line would, therefore, earn on the above data about 3·7 per cent.

7. From the middle of October to the end of the year 1876, about 100,000 tons had to be hauled down the Thul Ghát and up the Bhore Ghát to the Famine districts; and in the next few months, 100,000 tons more will probably be hauled round by this circuitous route. This 200,000 tons for 132 miles at 5½ pies per ton per mile alone would have given the line a gross receipt of Rs. 7,56,250.

8. The distance from Manmád to Kalyán is			
			Miles.
Saving in distance and cost of haulage.	From Manmád to Kalyán is	...	128½
	From Kalyán to Dhond	...	132½
			<u>260½</u>
and Traffic from east of Manmád to east of Dhond would only have to travel by the Dhond and Manmád line instead of 260½ miles			132

The saving in distance hauled, therefore, would be, say, and the saving on hauling this distance at 5½ pies per ton per mile would be Rs. 3 annas 11 per ton to the consignee.

To Poona the distance from Manmád via Kalyán is			
			Miles.
Via Dhond and Manmád line	...	...	128½
	...	...	85½
			<u>214</u>
Via Dhond and Manmád line	...	...	132
	...	...	46
			<u>178</u>
Difference in favour of Dhond line in distance...			Miles 36
In cost, 36 miles, at 5½ pies per ton per mile, Rs. 1-0-6.			

9. Of the 200,000 tons of grain above-mentioned, about 72,000 tons may be taken Saving to consignees. for Poona stations, and the remaining 128,000 tons for stations east of Dhond.

Therefore the total saving of cost of haulage to consignees by the Dhond and Manmád Railway would have been—

	Rs.
72,000 tons at Rs. 1-0-6	72,375
128,000 „ at „ 3-11-0	4,72,000
	<u>5,44,375</u>

Amended Rough Estimate for Line from Dhond to Nagar, 47½ miles.

	C.Yds.	Rs.
Earth-work in bank	562,000 at 4 as.	1,40,500
Moorum in cutting	300,000 at 10 as.	1,87,500
Soft Rock „	58,000 at 1 rupee	1,58,000
Ballast, Main Line	1,38,822 at 12 as.	1,37,866
Do. Sidings	at 10 per cent	13,786
Bhima Bridge 1,120 R. F. say 28 spans 40 arches, piers 30 to 40 ft. high, at Rs. 200 R. F.		2,24,000
Minor Bridges and Culverts 47½ miles at Rs. 7,000 per mile		3,32,500
Fencing Shahabad stone posts and 4 wires (say) 100 miles at Rs. 1,000 per mile		1,00,000
Level Crossings 50 at Rs. 500		25,000
Stations, <i>excluding Sidings</i> —Nagar, say		75,000
Intermediate 4 at 20,000		80,000
Inspectors' Bungalow and Staff quarters, say		35,000
Telegraph at Rs. 1,000 per mile		47,500
Land at Rs. 1,000 per mile		47,500
Permanent way 60 lbs. flat-footed rails, including laying say with sidings 52½ miles at Rs. 22,000		11,55,000
Sets, points, and crossings, including laying, say 45 at Rs. 500 each		22,500
Carriage of materials say 15,000 tons at Rs. 10 per ton		1,50,000
Mile posts, say 48 at Rs. 3		144
Gradient posts 150 at Rs. 5		750

Rs. 29,32,544

The Rolling Stock will be supplied by the G. I. P. Railway.
Add—For contingencies and superintendence 10 per cent all round 2,93,254

GRAND TOTAL Rs. 32,25,800
or per mile (47½) „ 67,911

Say, Rs. 68,000 per mile.

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

15th January 1877.

DHOND TO MANMÁD, SAY 132 MILES.

Distribution Statement of proposed Staff when line is in full progress.

	On Earth-work, Minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Bhima and Godavari Bridges.	Para and Mula Bridges.	Nagar Station.	Dhond Station.	Total.	REMARKS.
Superintending Engineer	1. To superintend whole	work	1	If the Permanent way material can be delivered in Bombay by 1st October, line from Dhond to Nagar may be opened for traffic, with diversion at Bhima, by April 1878.
Executive Engineers	4. 33 miles each	2	...	...	...	6
Assistant Engineers	8. 16 „ „	...	2	...	1	12	
Subordinates	30. 4½ „ „	4	4	...	1	40	

1 Executive Engineer	...	} from date of commencement.
4 Assistants	...	
10 Subordinates	...	
1 Executive	...	} for Bhima from say 1st October 1877.
2 Subordinates	...	
1 Executive	...	} for general work from 1st March 1877.
1 Assistant	...	
2 Subordinates	...	

Above Dhond to Nagar.

For survey from Nagar to Manmád, presuming the survey and work on this section is not commenced at once:—

1 Executive Engineer	...	} for 8 months from 1st June 1877, to be afterwards transferred to construction.
2 Assistants	...	
4 Subordinates	...	
For construction Nagar to Manmád :—		
3 Executives	...	} early in 1878.
7 Assistants	...	
26 Subordinates	...	

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Bombay, 15th January 1877.

DHOND AND MANMÁD RAILWAY.

STANDARD GAUGE.

					Distance miles.
Dhond to Nagar	...	...	...	...	47½
Nagar to Manmád	...	...	...	...	84½
TOTAL					132

Probable cost 90 lacs.

Receipts 8,32,920 rupees.

Working expenses at 60 per cent. 4,99,752 rupees.

Net profits 3,33,168 rupees or about 3·7 per cent.

Number of people it will employ for 5 months—from Dhond to Nagar 37,500 persons :
for 3 months from Nagar to Manmád 110,000 persons.

E. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*
For Consulting Engineer for Railways.

NOTE ON THE HUBLI-BELLARY RAILWAY.

From Kirwatti, on the Canara Frontier, to Tungabuddra River.

Metre Gauge.				Earthwork, Cubic Yds.
Quantity of Earth-work and Ballast.	Kirwatti to Hubli	...	...	6,00,000
	Hubli to Gudduk	...	...	3,78,950
	Gudduk to Tungabuddra	...	...	1,06,745
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS				4,36,920
				94,883
				16,17,498
				Ballast, Cubic Yds.
	Kirwatti to Hubli	...	...	60,795
	Hubli to Gudduk	...	...	73,730
	Gudduk to Tungabuddra	...	...	96,522
TOTAL CUBIC YARDS				2,31,047

Calculation of Labour required for above.

	Rs.
2. 16,17,498 cubic yards Earth-	
Labour Line will employ. work @ 4 annas	4,04,000
2,31,047 cubic yards Ballast, @ 8 annas	
for getting only ...	1,15,500
	<hr/>
	5,19,500
A man for 5 months at an average rate	
of Rs. 3 a month, Rs. 15, ...	or 5,19,500
	<hr/>
	=say 35,000 persons.
	15

3. This line has been completely surveyed, and plans and estimates prepared. The line, from about 18 miles west of Hubli to Gudduk, has been permanently staked out; but beyond Gudduk it has been run, State of Project. but not finally located.

If work is to commence shortly, a party should be at once sent down to pick up the portion staked out, supply any missing links, and locate the remainder.

4. The estimated cost of the whole line from Karwar to Bellary is—

Karwar to Gudduk	...	...	...	110 lacs of rupees.
Gudduk to Bellary	...	...	...	51 do. do.
			<hr/>	
			Total ...	161 do. do.

The total length is 236 miles, of which 27 miles is in the Nizam's Dominions.

Cost—nearly Rs. 70,000 a mile.

Traffic.

5. The Committee that sat in 1873 arrived at the conclusion that the line from Karwar to Gudduk would give a net return of 4.09, taking the working expenses at 55 per cent. of the gross receipts; or 3.63 per cent., taking the working expenses at 60 per cent. on the 110 lacs of capital required; the gross receipts being estimated at Rs. 10,02,000.

No traffic estimate for portion from Gudduk to Bellary has ever been framed; but it runs through a fairly rich and populous district, and should earn about Rs. 7,000 a mile. Until the link connecting it with Karwar is complete, it is impossible to say which course the cotton traffic would take. Taking Rs. 6,000 a mile for the whole section from Kirwatti to Bellary—155 miles—we should have a traffic of Rs. 9,30,000, which, with working expenses at 55 per cent., would give a net return of Rs. 4,18,000; or nearly 4 per cent. on the cost, taken at Rs. 70,000 a mile. But this section of the line would not cost more than Rs. 60,000 a mile including rolling stock, it being the Ghât Section which runs up the total mileage rate; at this cost it would return 4½ per cent. on capital expenditure.

6. It is presumed this section would be carried out under the orders of the Madras Government, the Tungabuddra Bridge being done by this Government. The following note shows the number of men that this section will employ—

	Cubic feet.	Annas.	Rs.
Earth-work ...	561,845	at 4	1,40,461
Ballast ...	83,163	at 8	41,580
			<hr/>
		TOTAL	1,82,041
			<hr/>
At 8 rupees a month for each person, or 15 rupees for 5 months ...	...	...	1,82,041
			<hr/>
			15

say, 12,000 persons.

Statement of Distribution of proposed Engineering Staff from Kirwatti to Hubli, 29 miles, and Hubli to Tungabuddra River (inclusive) 84 miles. Total 113 miles.

86 miles in British Territory.
27 „ in Nizam's do.

	Earthwork, Culverts and minor Bridges, Stations, &c.	Tungabuddra Bridge.	1. Bari Nullah Bridge.	* Other large Bridges.	Bhatya Nullah 4-60.	Hubli Station.	Total.	REMARKS.
Superintending Engineer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	* Mileage for Karwar. Chains. Ft. 118-66 15 30
Executive Engineers	3 38 miles each	1	1	1	...	...	6	128-26 9 30
Assistant Engineers	7 16 „	1	...	2	1	1	12	128-26 6 30
Subordinates	22 5 „	2	2	11	2	1	40	129-20 6 30 134-48 5 30 133-76 5 30 139- 2 30 142- 3 30

N. B.—The line from Hubli to Gudduk is permanently staked out and also about 18 miles to west of Hubli. Beyond Gudduk it has been run, but not located.

To pick up the line between Kirwatti-Gudduk and to locate the rest,

2 Executive Engineers } required immediately. Will be afterwards available for construction work.
4 Assistants }
8 Subordinates }
Besides these—
1 Executive Engineer } required from commencement of work.
3 Assistants }
14 Subordinates }

The rest of the Staff when the heavy masonry works are commenced.

H. F. HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

HUBLI AND BELLARY RAILWAY.

METRE GAUGE.

Summary.

	Distance Miles.
Kirwatti to Hubli	29
Hubli to Gudduk	35
Gudduk to Tungabuddra	49
	113
Tungabuddra to Bellary	42
Total miles	155

Probable Cost, 93 lacs.

Probable Receipts, Rs. 9,30,000.

Working Expenses at 55 per cent., Rs. 5,11,500.

Net Return, Rs. 4,18,500, or 4.5 per cent.

Number of people it will employ for 5 months, from Kirwatti to Tungabuddra—35,000;
Tungabuddra to Bellary—12,000 persons.

E. L. MARRYAT, *Captain, R. E.,*

For Consulting Engineer for Railways.

23rd January 1877.

No. 124, dated Calcutta, the 5th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 42E—126 of 23rd ultimo.

2. With reference to its 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraphs, I am to state that it was the intention of His Excellency the Governor General in Council to leave entirely to the judgment of the Government of Bombay, the question to be decided in each particular case on its own merits, whether the commencement of relief works is or is not necessary. On this point, therefore, it need only now be added that His Excellency in Council leaves the matter to the Government of Bombay, with complete confidence not only that it will be decided rightly, but that a wise economy, consistent with the duty of giving complete protection to the lives of the people, will be practised.

3. The views stated in paragraphs 6 to 9 of your letter are generally approved by the Government of India.

4. With regard to the Dhond and Munmar Railway, referred to in paragraphs 10 to 18 of your letter No. 42E. of 23rd ultimo, the Governor General in Council authorizes the commencement of the work, if, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, this course becomes urgently necessary in consequence of more extensive relief works being required than those actually in progress. Work should, however, as far as may be practicable, be commenced only on those portions of the undertaking which, as noted in paragraph 14 of your letter, can be carried out without necessarily committing the Government to the immediate completion of the line when the present difficulties have ceased. The Government of India is not at the present time able to decide finally whether this line can be taken in hand with a view to completing the work.

5. With reference to paragraphs 19 to 23 of your letter regarding the Karwar and Bellary Railway, the questions connected with which are considered by you to be somewhat less urgently pressing, the Government of India will immediately place itself in communication with the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple on the subject, and the Bombay Government will be informed of the result with the least practicable delay.

6. With regard to the 25th paragraph of your letter, I am to state that the Bombay Government is right in assuming that the stipulations to which you refer would not apply to works of an imperial character, such as the Dhond and Munmar line; and the Governor-General in Council fully admits the justice of the remark that, in applying hereafter any rules that may be laid down in regard to the enforcement of provincial responsibility for meeting the charges for Extraordinary Public Works, due regard must be had to the special circumstances under which some of these works may be undertaken in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 42, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

*From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copies of the under-mentioned papers regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of Madras.

List of papers.

Covering letter to the Madras and Bombay Governments.

General memorandum on the steps needed to improve the railway traffic into the famine districts.

Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.

Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the line from Madras to the Arconum junction, with reference to the doubling of this section of the line.

No. 40-41, dated Madras, 27th January 1877.

*From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Secretaries to the Govts. of Bombay and Madras.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to forward copies of the papers

Memorandum on the steps needed to improve the grain traffic into the famine districts by railway.

Narrative of Captain Bisset's inspections.

Sketch of the probable weight of grain traffic on the Arconum section of the Madras Railway.

marginally noted regarding the railway-borne grain traffic into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

2. I am to solicit the attention of the Government of Bombay to points numbered I, II and V, in the enclosed memorandum. Sir Richard Temple would be glad to learn whether His Excellency the Governor in Council is disposed to consider

favourably the suggestions now submitted.

Memorandum regarding the grain traffic by railway into the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

Narrative of inspections and enquiries by Captain Bisset, R.E.

Note regarding the amount of grain to be carried by railway into the famine districts.

By Sir Richard Temple's order, the papers marginally noted are submitted with the following remarks which embody his views and recommendations.

2. Captain Bisset has entered with energy and discretion upon the duty of remedying the block in railway-borne grain traffic into the famine-stricken districts. He has shown that, to

a considerable extent, the want of power on the Madras Railway has reacted upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and has impeded the transport of surplus grain from Hindustan and Central India into the southern districts. Without following Captain Bisset through the whole of his narrative, it will suffice to note briefly the several points to which he draws special attention, and to state Sir Richard Temple's remarks and suggestions upon each.

The points are :—

I.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should again begin to book grain through to stations on the Madras line at the rate of 90 wagons per diem, and should be ready to increase that rate up to 150 wagons a day, as soon as the Madras Railway is able to take and dispose of a larger number.

Major-General Kennedy, on receipt of a telegram from Sir Richard Temple, replied thus ;—
“ Booking through to Madras stations was re-opened on 23rd January. If it is considered advisable, only ninety suitable wagons will be worked into Raichore daily. But Agent and Traffic Manager state that booking cannot in practice be limited. Surplus beyond ninety wagons must be dealt with when possible by Madras Railway.”

It therefore appears that the stream of through-booked grain has begun to come on the Madras Railway. If this stream is to be properly dealt with and to be kept up, then the Madras railway must lose no time in strengthening its power of dealing with the grain traffic from the north. And the modes in which, according to Sir Richard Temple's judgment, the increase of power can be best attained are indicated at points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below.

II.—The booking of grain by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Raichore with a view to its being re-booked there for Bellary and other Madras stations should be discouraged.

General Kennedy in the same telegram says “ Booking is not now limited to Raichore. Great Indian Peninsula Railway is doing all in its power. Remedy must be found in Madras where it is suggested effective remedy must be applied.” On this point Sir Richard Temple has only to express his hope that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will as little as possible have recourse to the practice of booking to Raichore grain intended for stations further south, and thereby blocking the joint station. But then the Madras Railway must in its turn receive, work off and return the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons promptly and regularly ; or else there will be risk of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Traffic Department again resorting to the practice of refusing to book up-country consignments beyond Raichore. At points III, IV, VI, VII and VIII below will be noticed some of the steps which must be promptly taken to enable the Madras Railway to fulfil the reasonable demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

III.—Additional sidings should be put in at the Raichore station, so as to facilitate prompt disposal of trains.

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these sidings.

IV.—Crossing stations should be made, so as to divide the long runs and facilitate traffic between the stations of—

*Kosgee to Adoni.
Adoni to Auspree.
Auspree to Nancheerla.
Gondicul to Veerapore.*

His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council has been pleased to order the immediate construction of these crossing stations.

V.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirements, namely:

- (a) to deliver up to and not more than the Madras Railway can remove, and to load through grain in suitable wagons.*
- (b) to marshal their trains regularly and to marshal the covered cotton wagons (if any are sent) all together.*
- (c) to give the Madras Railway earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore and of their load.*

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Government of Bombay may be pleased to impress these requirements upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to take such steps as may be necessary. His Excellency the Governor in Council seem fit with the view of securing compliance.

VI.—The Madras Railway should be requested to observe and fulfil the following requirement namely—

- (a) to keep the Great Indian Peninsula Railway informed how many through booked wagons they can take and promptly dispose of daily.*

Sir Richard Temple would suggest that the Madras Government may be pleased to impress this requirement upon the Agent and Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, and to take such steps as may seem fitting to secure compliance.

VII.—The despatch of additional engines from the Coast section to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway, so as to enable the Railway Company to receive from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and dispose of 150 wagons daily at the earliest possible date.

On this point Sir Richard Temple would remark that he is aware how large a quantity of grain is waiting at Madras for despatch to the famine districts, and that all the engines on the Coast section have full work there. But he would explain that if three extra engines can be despatched to the Raichore section, they will, if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway deliver 150 wagons daily at Raichore, be able to carry into the famine districts of Bellary and Cuddapah nearly twice as much grain as they could deliver from the Madras terminus. Furthermore, much of the grain coming from the north is of a cheaper and more sustaining kind than the rice which is being sent up from the sea-coast. And moreover, these northern grains, cholum (jowari), and cumboo (bajra) are the natural ordinary food of the poorer classes in the Ceded Districts, whereas those people in ordinary years hardly eat rice at all.

Under all these circumstances Sir Richard Temple earnestly recommends to the Madras Government that additional engines should be detached from the coast section to work, for the next three or four weeks, on the Raichore section. At the end of that time the extra engines, for the construction of which at Bombay Captain Bisset has provided, will be ready. The new engines can work on the Raichore section, while the additional engines belonging to the Coast section of the Madras Railway can return to that section and work on the Arconum section.

VIII.—The improvement and strengthening of the telegraph staff on the Madras Railway, so as to facilitate the expected heavy traffic and prevent avoidable accidents.

Sir Richard Temple would invite the attention of the Madras Government to this requirement, and would suggest that the Madras Railway Agent be pressed to take immediate steps to strengthen and improve the telegraph arrangements and staff on his line.

IX.—The early doubling of the 35 miles of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to the Arconum junction.

Sir Richard Temple has had the honour of conferring with His Grace the Governor on this subject, and he has caused the appended sketch to be drawn up showing the weight of grain traffic, which probably should come upon this section of the line. The Arconum section, it may be remembered, has to feed the two lines which bifurcate northwards to the Ceded Districts and southwards towards North Arcot and Bangalore. Sir Richard Temple considers that if this line can now be doubled without impediment to the working of the grain traffic, and if the doubling could be completed within six weeks or two months, then it ought to be undertaken and to be begun at once.

MADRAS,
27th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Narrative of inspections made by Captain Bisset, R.E., who was deputed to investigate and suggest remedies for the block in grain traffic between Northern India and the famine districts of the South.

Khandwa, 19th January.—About 200 tons of grain are waiting for despatch; some for Madras line (Adoni) has been detained for some weeks.

About 100 tons a week have been forwarded from Holkar Railway, but none now accepted by Madras.

On the 1st January there were about 13,000 tons of grain lying at the stations in this District Traffic Superintendent's district, which extends from Nagpore to Nandgaum, and in addition to this there were 1,000 wagons standing, loaded for the south-eastern district, i. e., Lanowlee to Raichore and Madras Railway.

Detail of accumulations of 19th January.

Nagpore	8,500 Tons.
Small stations to Khamgaum ...	2,000 "
Mortizapore	1,500 "
Badnera	700 "
Akola	1,700 "
Nandora and Shegaum	800 "
Bhosawal to Nandgaum	300 "
Total	15,500 Tons.

The accumulations at the stations increased up to a maximum of over 17,000 tons on the 13th, and are on this date 15,500 tons, of which 8,500 tons are at Nagpore itself.

It appears to me that open preference is given to cotton and linseed over grain and other seeds.

The allotment of wagons during a recent period of 6 days was—

525 for cotton.
136 " linseed.
153 " grain.

Total 814 wagons from Nagpore district. The preference given to cotton and linseed over grain which has been for weeks at the stations is intelligible only on the supposition that the whole of the grain in question is intended for the Madras Railway, for which supplies up to the full working power of the Madras line were already on the road.

I do not think the above supposition is in accordance with the facts, but as the question does not affect the supply to the Madras districts, I do not consider it of immediate importance to dwell on it further.

During the same period 714 empties were given to the Jubbulpore side, and returned chiefly Full working power of double line, loaded with grain. The estimated maximum capacity of the Bhosawal to Egutpura. line here is 18 goods trains or 450 goods wagons.

This may probably be increased if the Thull Ghât can pass more.

20th January.

The greatest day's work I could find in the recent books* was 451 loaded wagons worked towards Bombay on the 20th December.

* Egutpura.—Thull Ghât.

The highest average of 6 days was on 4th to 9th December when 336 daily were worked towards Bombay.

The average of 9 days, 8th to 16th January, was 263 loaded wagons towards Bombay and 362 wagons (including empties) from Bombay.

The estimated capacity is, however, over 500 wagons, and the present working cannot be taken as a fair average, as the numerous special trains running have not only taken train-room, but have upset the regularity of working of all the goods trains.

The working maximum of the Thull Ghât is not likely to exceed 450 wagons a day, but if this is done, the Ghât is equal to the same work as the line above it.

22nd January.

WITH the cotton season coming on, a large portion of the 450 wagons will be for Bombay itself, and as the powers of the Bhore Ghât are about equal to those of the Thull Ghât, there is no difficulty to be feared on the former, even allowing for grain traffic and ordinary traffic from Bombay itself.

Single line above the Bhore Ghât, Lanowlee to Poona.

Between Lanowlee and Poona, there were difficulties felt early in December, and crossing stations were at once put in at two points between Lanowlee and Poona.

Poona to Sholapur.

crossing stations, four of which have been already opened.

Sholapur to Shahabad.

Similarly, between Sholapur and Shahabad, a crossing station has been put in to divide Gulburga and Shahabad.

There are still some long runs between Sholapur and Gulburga and also between Shahabad and Raichore, but the powers of the worst part of the line are equal to about 7 goods trains a day, or much in excess of the working of the Madras Railway.

The promises made by Mr. Conder and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and by the Government officers, that from 150 to 200 wagons a day shall be delivered at Raichore (if required) is apparently practicable without more crossing stations, and the further addition to the carrying powers of this section of the line is considered practicable if the powers of the Madras line are increased so as to make this necessary.

There is ample material for sidings in store, and both the Government and the railway officers are ready to put them in as soon as there are any signs of their being wanted.

Madras Railway. Raichore to Gooty or to Bellary.

The powers of the railways have now been traced from the sources of supply to Raichore, and the powers of the Madras Railway have now to be considered.

If no other circumstance had to be considered than the interval between stations, the line should be able, notwithstanding two or three long runs, to pass about 9 trains a day.

But the long runs of 18, 12 and 14 miles which follow each other from Kosgee to Adoni, Adoni to Auspree, and Auspree to Nemcherla, should in my opinion be divided by crossing stations.

Whether the long run of 18 miles between Goondacul and Vurapoor on the Bellary branch should be divided, or not, depends upon the number of trains required for Bellary.

With two passenger trains and with engines of the same power as those now here, these 9 trains would not carry the 200 wagons which the Bombay Railway can undertake to deliver.

Want of engines. The first difficulty, however, is the want of engines, and whether or not this section has its proper share of the engines on the line, there is evidently work for more.

12 State Railway engines ordered to be erected in Bombay.

Having found in Bombay that there were too few engines here, and that two trains of engine gear for 12 engines were just being despatched to the State Railways, I asked the Director by telegram to stop and despatch, and I received a reply that the Consulting Engineer had been asked to stop and keep in Bombay the 12 engines referred to.

Colonel Hancock was in communication with the Railway officers about the erection, and I hope the work is now in hand. Unfortunately they are all passenger engines.

Want of sidings at Raichore.

Discussions have apparently been going on about this for some time past between the Traffic Managers of the railways.

Although they did not agree on the subject, neither appears to have referred the question for settlement till within a fortnight.

The reference made by the Consulting Engineer, Madras, was at once replied to by the Consulting Engineer, Bombay, who stated that while he was informed that more might be done with the existing siding accommodation by night working and extra staff, he was directed to consent at once to anything which the Madras Government desired in this matter. On arrival here,

I found that the Assistant Traffic Manager attached the greatest importance to a very easily constructed siding, and after looking at the work being done in the yard, and the difficulties which will be noted on hereafter, I sent the following telegram to the Consulting Engineer, Madras:—

“Bombay Government consent to additional sidings here; 12 engines, promised by Director, State Railways, will increase work, and early execution by District Engineer requested.”

Telegram asking for execution of additional siding.

I met the District Engineer in the afternoon, and found that materials were available, and that the work could be done within a week of receipt of orders.

Complaints by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway officers.

Mr. Conder and others say—

1st, that the engine power should be at once increased.

2nd, that the line should be worked night and day.

3rd, that there should be night staff for transferring goods.

If it is possible to give more engines from the other parts of the line, there is no doubt that their services on this short run would result in the delivery of three tons of grain at Bellary, for one which they could bring from Madras to the same market.

I propose to discuss this subject at Madras.

Complaints of Madras Railway officers.

The night staff was put on from the 22nd January—

1. The want of proper marshaling of the trains brought in from the Bombay line gives a great deal of trouble at Raichore.

2. The use of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway cotton wagons for through traffic involves transshipment of a good many wagons at Raichore (I talked to Mr. Conder in Bombay about this, and I ascertained that he had issued order against the use of such wagons when it could be avoided).

Telegram to Mr. Conder, despatched 23rd January.

On both of these subjects I telegraphed to Mr. Conder yesterday asking him to give the desired assistance.

3. Earlier notice of trains ordered for Raichore was also asked for.

Interruption to through booking.

This is a grave calamity. It not only harasses traders, but it adds to the cost of transport, and to the time occupied in transport.

It thus diminishes the powers of the railways.

I have deferred my remarks on this subject till now, because it is at Raichore that its evil effects are most prominent. The yard is now filled with grain, which has been brought to Raichore and stopped there, chiefly because of the interruption to through booking.

I saw a number of the merchants and brokers here to-day. All were anxious to turn a penny by moving on their grain to Bellary and Adoni.

They have a good deal of grain on the road now booked from Cawnpore and elsewhere to this place, and they all want to pass it on to the more distressed districts.

The grain blocks the yard, occupies valuable space, and demands infinitely more work and attention than if it was booked through in suitable wagons.

Some of the grain certainly belongs to Raichore merchants, but much wanted to go on to Adoni, and all of it now wants to go on, as the prices here have fallen to 10 seers and 10½ seers per rupee.

As there is no obstacle now

Raichore, 24th January.

Telegram asking for re-opening of through booking up to 90 wagons a day.

your side, but intended to go on. This is a serious evil. Stop this and re-open through booking as far as Gooty and Bellary, distributing the 90 wagons which Madras can probably take daily in such a way as to keep private trade moving, at the same time avoiding rushes.”

The Honourable Mr. Gibbs, whom I met in Bombay, mentioned that he had trustworthy information that the Berars could supply over 200,000 tons of grain without difficulty.

Some doubts may exist as to the good quality of all the grain thus taken up, as it must be from pits.

to a limited amount of through booking, I despatched the following telegram to both the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay:—

“Raichore crowded with grain, booked locally from your side, but intended to go on. This is a serious evil. Stop this and re-open through booking as far as Gooty and Bellary, distributing the 90 wagons which Madras can probably take daily in such a way as to keep private trade moving, at the same time avoiding rushes.”

I have sent a letter in continuation, inviting attention to the Nagpur district, and although I do not think it is possible to clear any district without neglecting another equally important one, I trust that the equitable distribution of the wagons according to the register of consignments, and the re-opening of through booking on the limited scale now possible, will restore confidence to the private traders.

After visiting Madras I shall be able to report soon the limit of 90 wagons can be enlarged; and I trust that the powers of the Madras line may soon be equal to a larger number.

The actual despatches of wagons from Raichore station during the 19 days just ended have amounted in all to 1,867 wagons, or an average of 72 per day. Much remains to be done before the office of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway can be worked up to, but there are hopes that by marshaling of trains, and more care in selecting wagons for through traffic, the present engine stock will be able to carry more than the 90 wagons referred to in my telegram.

Actual despatches from Raichore southwards, 4th to 22nd January.

On my journey here I found everywhere, from Poona onwards, that carriage was wanted for grain to the Madras line; and I learnt from Mr. Hamilton Maxwell of Bombay, whom I met at Shahabad on his return from Hyderabad, that the same demand existed there and especially at Dharur, where the merchants were particularly anxious to get their grain on to Bellary.

RAICHORE,
24th January 1877.

W. BISSET.

Sketch shewing the amount of grain required in the distressed districts and the ability of the railways to carry it, as bearing upon the question of doubling the line from Madras to Arcunum junction.

The districts which must draw their food supplies from Madras and the North, belong to two distinct sections of the peninsula, namely:

A. Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool, with perhaps half a million of people on the north-west districts of Mysore; or a total population of (say) 4½ millions.

B. Salem, North Arcot and Coimbatore, with perhaps 1½ millions of people in the south and south-eastern districts of Mysore, or a total population of (say) 7 millions.

Note. The district of Chingleput can best be supplied from Madras itself by cart, or by other means, without any help from the main line to Arcunum.

2. Now the districts in class A have suffered the most grievous failure of harvests, and it may perhaps be reckoned that one-third of the population can live on the old food stocks, while two-thirds of the population will require imported grain; that is to say, these districts will require, at the rate of 400 tons a day per million of population, 1,200 tons a day of imported grain.

Now 150 wagons a day from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will bring in 1,050 tons, or say 1,000 tons, and this leaves to be provided from Madras 200 tons a day.

3. The districts in class B are not quite so distressed; three previous harvests and present harvests were better; and it will be quite safe to estimate that one-half of the population will be fed from old stocks of food. There remains one-half, who will eat imported grain. Of this demand probably one-third will be met from the west coast and from Negapatam; and thus two-thirds of the half, or one-third of the whole seven millions, *i. e.*, 2½ millions, must be fed from Madras. And they will require at the rate of 400 tons a day per million (say) 1,000 tons.

4. Thus, the total requirements from Madras will be—

				Tons daily.
For districts in class A	...	...	...	... 200
Ditto	...	...	...	... 1,000
				...
			Total	... 1,200

5. Now the section from Madras to Arcunum can (so the Railway authorities say) do at a pinch 9,000 tons a week, and they can do comfortably 7,200 tons a week. Thus, even if they worked quite smoothly, if there were no hitch, and if the supply of grain went on continuously, the Madras Railway from the sea to Arcunum could first, by working full power, do the duty required of it. But, practically, things do not always work smoothly and continuously. Storms in May may prevent the landing of grain, and the quantity sent up during March and April ought to be more than the mere 1,200 tons per diem. It therefore seems that, to guard against possible disaster, the line to Arcunum should be doubled and the work should be done at once.

* *N. B.*—These Northern grains are cheaper than rice; they are more sustaining, weight for weight, and they are the ordinary food of the people.

6. And further, to enable the proper supply of Northern* grains to come into the Ceded Districts, additional engines ought to be transferred from the Madras to the Raichore section of the Madras Railway. Within a month they can be set at liberty by the new engine borrowed from the State railways; and so they can be back in time for the increased work of the doubled line to Arcunum. In order to keep up the supply to the Ceded Districts, it is absolutely necessary to send up these three engines; for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway undertakes to deliver 150 wagons a day at Raichore, and these wagons cannot be carried down, worked off and sent back without extra engines on that length. These engines will, working over the short lead from Raichore to Bellary, bring into that part of the famine country twice as much grain as they could do by working over the long lead from Madras to Bellary.

MADRAS,
27th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 152, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to forward for information copy of a letter addressed to the Honourable Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., on the subject of the grain traffic by Railway into the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

No. 151, dated Bombay Castle, 2nd February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 41, dated 27th January and accompaniments, and, in forwarding copy of a report dated 31st idem from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, to observe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company appears to be doing all that can be demanded of it, and even more. The failure to deal with the traffic at Raichore on the part of the Madras Railway Company is what at present prevents more grain being carried to the Madras famine districts, and the Great Indian Peninsula, as is quite manifest, could not afford more help, by doing less, i. e., by limiting the traffic. So long however as the Madras Railway fails to carry away from Raichore what the Great Indian Peninsula Railway brings, the grain must accumulate there; and if a block of wagons results, as was the case early in January, the work of the entire Great Indian Peninsula line and of lines working into it as well as the special grain traffic for Madras is more or less impeded. The only plan to adopt under such circumstances is to stop further accumulation, clear the block and release the stock as soon as possible by emptying the wagons. There is this to be said that grain intended for the Madras Presidency accumulated at Raichore is so much nearer its destination than it would have been if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had not brought it down at all, but the inconvenience is very serious, and every possible means should be taken to induce the Madras Railway Company to strengthen this weak link in the chain.

Report by Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. HANCOCK, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated Bombay, 31st January 1877.

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways has the honour to report as follows on points Nos. I, II and V in Sir R. Temple's Memorandum dated 27th January.

I. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company recommenced booking grain through to stations on the Madras line on the 23rd January; orders have been given not to send more than 90 through wagons into Raichore daily for the present, and to keep back loaded wagons in excess of this number; but the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared if necessary to increase the number to 150 wagons a day or more; and while they will do all in their power to regulate the despatch of wagons, they represent that they cannot control the daily consignments of grain for the Madras line, and should these consignments, which are being poured in from the East Indian Railway as well as their own stations, be greatly in excess of 90 wagon-loads per day, or whatever the Madras Company can forward from Raichore, and should wagons consequently again accumulate on the Bombay side of Raichore to such an extent as again to necessitate a suspension of through booking, the responsibility will rest with the Madras Railway Company.

II. The booking of grain from Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations to Raichore has been discouraged, and for some days during the late block consignees of grain to Raichore were asked to delay booking, but the Company cannot avoid booking consignments to Raichore altogether, and if grain should be consigned again in large quantities to Raichore, consignees should be required to remove it as it arrives, and if necessary the wharfage charge should be raised in order to induce its speedy removal.

The suspension of through booking from the 8th to the 23rd January doubtless encouraged local booking, but was not the sole cause. Some merchants appear to have selected Raichore as a convenient station nearly in the centre of the districts affected by the famine.

V (a.) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway will deliver wagons up to, and if possible not more than, what the Madras Railway Company can move as above explained. They have also promised to book through as far as possible in wagons suitable for the Madras Railway, and the General Traffic Manager states that practically all will in future be suitable, i. e., any exceptions will be accidental and very rare.

(b.) The marshalling of trains is being done as it was mentioned for the first time when Mr. Conder met Mr. Elwin on the 16th January, and was agreed to from the date of resumption of through booking. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represent, however, that it is not properly speaking a duty which should devolve on them, or which imposed according to the usual practice of Railway Companies.

(c.) The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, telegraphed to Mr. Conder on the 29th instant (it had never been mentioned to him before) to inform him by wire daily how many wagons

were loaded for Madras stations from each station on the Great Indian Peninsula and East Indian. It is not clear what use could be made of this information could it be supplied. What is wanted is, it is presumed, what Sir R. Temple has asked for, *viz.*, "earlier notice of the trains ordered to Raichore, and of their load," and Mr. Conder has given orders to have Mr. Church advised daily by telegraph how many wagons are under load for Madras stations at Shahbad; and also to telegraph to him what trains are ordered into Raichore, information hitherto supplied to the Station Master there.

The Consulting Engineer will defer any general remarks on the papers until the receipt of certain reports about to be submitted by the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Telegram, dated 7th February 1877.

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From—Bangalore,
From—SIR R. TEMPLE.

To—Calcutta.
To—Revenue Addl. Secretary.

Just starting from Bangalore to outlying distressed parts Bellary. Shall pass across worst tracts of Mysore. As we leave telegraph line for next five days, I send following in case of need for next mail. Over whole Madras Presidency famine is successfully combated, and starvation prevented. Physical condition of peasants in good. Relief works, great or small, everywhere open, charitable relief arrangements being well organized at all centres where people congregate. Organization for village to village relief already existing and being now utilised. Some deaths partly or indirectly due to want unhappily occurred at outset in districts near Madras, and some few may still occur despite medical treatment. Government of Madras recent orders on my suggestions for economy will prevent excessive outlay. Numbers on relief works not increasing but rather less than last month; probable increase hereafter, but will be restricted as much as possible. Numbers on charitable relief not yet large but will increase. There is still some want in unity and concentration of control in relief operations. Private grain trade remarkably active and successful everywhere. Shipping and Railways doing great work. Great Indian Peninsula working well and Madras Railway improving. If line to Arcunum doubled I think railways can supply all needs. Plenty of country carts and excellent road communication; draught cattle not yet showing any signs of exhausting. Water often scarce, but absolute dearth nowhere. Humanity and zeal of all officials striving against famine praiseworthy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the only rainfall reported is in Ganjam; general prospects are unchanged; the price of rice is fluctuating, and that of dry grains generally rising slightly. The total number on works is 141,551, and on gratuitous relief 153,981, a decrease of 9,855 and 11,091 on the figures for last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the number on works for the week ending the 2nd instant was 44,229, and gratuitously relieved 3,775: the former is 1,605 more and the latter 353 less than in the previous week. In Bombay showers are reported, with much consequent benefit to the *rahi*, from Sind; elsewhere there has been no rain, and the reaping of the *rabi* is beginning. Moderate rain has fallen in most districts of the Central Provinces, which has partially damaged the crops. In Berar no rain has fallen: the harvest of the *rabi* has commenced. In Central India rain is reported from Gwalior and a hailstorm from Sutna. In Rajputana slight rain has fallen at Jodhpore, Tonk, Jeypore and Ulwur; prospects are good. In Bengal rain has fallen in several of the Central and Delta districts, in Behar, the Bhagalpur division and Chota Nagpore; it is wanted in the Eastern districts and in Jalpaiguri, Cooh Behar, and Pooree; the prospects of the *rabi* and other standing crops are generally satisfactory. In Assam and Sylhet there has been rain. In Burma none has fallen; the harvest is excellent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general rain and in many districts hail; some injury has been done to the crops by damp, hail and blight, and fine weather is required to secure the harvest. General rain, with hail in many places, has also fallen throughout the Punjab: agricultural prospects are still good, but more rain is not required in the Northern districts, though it would be beneficial in the Hissar division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Feb. 7th)	0.29	Rice 10.29, <i>raggi</i> 14.93, <i>cholum</i> 15.01, <i>cumboo</i> 15.11; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska and Purushottampur 238.
Vizagapatam („ 11th)	Nil	Rice 9.4, <i>cholum</i> 14.8, <i>raggi</i> 15.2, <i>cumboo</i> 16.4; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	Nil	Rice 8.8, <i>cholum</i> 17.7, <i>raggi</i> 17.41, <i>cumboo</i> 18; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of <i>cholum</i> almost completed, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; anicut planked up, water stands 2 inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 7th)	Nil	Rice 7.39, <i>cholum</i> 13.42, <i>raggi</i> 14.39, <i>cumboo</i> 13.53; on works 957; sick in hospitals 44; village relief stopped; standing crops not yet free from insects in places; cotton reported bad in Guntur, Sattana-palli and Vinuconda taluks; <i>varagu</i> , castor, chillies and horse-gram being harvested, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Nellore („ 9th)	Nil	Rice 7.60, <i>cholum</i> 10.98, <i>raggi</i> 12.72, <i>cumboo</i> 11.43; on Public Works Dept. works 10,167; canal 16,840; camps 2,398; village relief 949; crops fair, but suffering from insects and blight.
Cuddapah („ 8th)		Rice 7.80, <i>cholum</i> 13.69, <i>raggi</i> 14.47, <i>cumboo</i> 13.94; on works 2,757; children 266; camps 2,137; village relief 5,374; paddy and <i>raggi</i> harvested in parts, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bellary („ 9th)	Nil	Rice 8.82, <i>cholum</i> 12.03, <i>raggi</i> 11.63, <i>cumboo</i> 11.09; on works 2,930; camps 1,117; village relief 3,759; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress in some places; standing crops, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal-gram, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> and cotton generally thriving in some places; white <i>cholum</i> crop in some places has been damaged by insects; pulses, oil-seeds, <i>korra</i> , <i>cholum</i> , paddy and sugarcane have been harvested in most places, but the outturn is less than was expected.
Kurnool („ „)	Nil	Rice 9.11, <i>cholum</i> 13.38, <i>raggi</i> 14.72, <i>cumboo</i> 11.74; on works 772; children 95; in camps 275; village relief 11,093; paddy and <i>cholum</i> being harvested.
North Arcot („ 8th)	Nil	Rice 9.1, <i>cholum</i> 10.4, <i>raggi</i> 18.5, <i>cumboo</i> 10.5, wheat 8.1; on works 31,177; children 2,565; camps and houses 11,217; village relief 12,469; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, withering in 2 taluks; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn poor.
South Arcot ...	Nil	Rice 11.33, <i>cholum</i> 15.60, <i>raggi</i> 13.54, <i>cumboo</i> 14.86; on works, Revenue Department, 474, Professional 771; camps 2,274; villages 11,488; crops generally good; want of rain felt in uplands; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> , and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Tanjore (Feb. 9th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10'56, <i>cholum</i> 14'5, <i>raggi</i> 15'92, <i>cumboo</i> 18'45; rivers low; wet crops thriving, dry in good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , and dry, <i>varagu</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Trichinopoly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'92, <i>cholum</i> 28'0, <i>raggi</i> 15'58, <i>cumboo</i> 18'65; on works 1,959; children 380; in camps 175; village relief 270; early paddy, <i>cholum</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>varagu</i> harvested in parts, outturn between a 9 and 12-anna crop; Pudducottah prospects improving.
Madura (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10'95, <i>cholum</i> 11'34, <i>cumboo</i> 21'74, <i>raggi</i> 17'97; on works 4,310; children 518; in camps 1,617; village relief 2,501; paddy being harvested in all places, yield between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.
Tinnevelly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11'1, <i>raggi</i> 22'95, <i>cumboo</i> 30'3; camps and houses 12; village relief 78; private charity 22; crops damaged by locusts and insects in 4 taluks; harvest in parts; outturn below the average.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'57, <i>cholum</i> 13'37, <i>raggi</i> 14'84, <i>cumboo</i> 20'6; on works 29,286; camps and houses 6,536; children 847; village relief 5,657; standing crops reported to be destroyed by insects in parts; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> and <i>cumboo</i> , outturn of paddy $\frac{1}{2}$ to full, of dry grains poor in parts.
Nilgiris (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'02, <i>cholum</i> 10'26, <i>raggi</i> 10'78, <i>cumboo</i> 13'86.
Salem (" 11th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'37, <i>raggi</i> 10'88, <i>cumboo</i> 12'14, <i>cholum</i> 8'96; on works 31,690; camps 6,340; village 16,340; crops injured by insects; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn $\frac{3}{4}$.
South Canara (" 9th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 12'19, <i>raggi</i> 12'98; second rice crop harvesting in progress, outturn generally good.
Malabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10'77, <i>raggi</i> 12'18; rain not needed; harvesting second crop almost over, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'93, <i>raggi</i> 11'49, <i>cumboo</i> 10'56, <i>cholum</i> 12'67; on works 2,900; children 502; camps 1,638; village relief 36,941; crops generally good except where injured by insects; want of water to bring crops to maturity commencing to be felt; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> , <i>cholum</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, <i>raggi</i> full.
Madras (" 12th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'3, <i>raggi</i> 9'9, <i>cholum</i> 9'8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged; price of rice fluctuating; prices of dry grains generally rising slightly; total number on works 141, 551; total number gratuitously relieved 153,981; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 9th instant 940 tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 13th)		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Hyderabad ...	Slight rain in Hyderabad, Tando Alahyar, Shahdád-pur, and Sakrand; 10 in Moro on 6th and 1'10 on 7th; 78 in Naugahro; about 1 inch in Kandiáro.	<i>Rabi</i> much benefited.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Crops well.
Páneh Maháls ...	...	Weather cold and seasonable since yesterday.
Surat ...	...	Seventeen deaths from cholera in city.
Broach ...	...	No change.
<i>Khandesh and Násik—</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Násik ...	...	Ditto.
<i>Konkan—</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; fever prevailing.
Colába (Feb. 11th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in three talukas where slight fever prevails; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
<i>Deccan—</i>		
Poona ...	...	Few cases of cattle disease in Junnar.
Ahmednagar ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Sholapur ...	...	Harvesting of <i>rabi</i> crops commenced.
Sátara ...	...	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> commenced; fever partially prevalent in six talukas.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Dharwar ...	...	Outturn from early <i>jowari</i> expected to be moderate; exports from Gadag to Nizam's territory; prices there rising; state of crops healthy as before.
Kaládgi ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> prospects middling; crops generally suffering from insects and blight, except in Húngund, where they are good; ague generally prevalent.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 10th February 1877.

No. 107.—The services of Mr. D. Ferguson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

The 15th February 1877.

No. 117.—The services of Mr. W. G. Jackson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

No. 120.—Mr. D. Ferguson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 2nd instant.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 131.—APPOINTMENT.—Kazi Nûrûddin Ali is confirmed in his appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, with effect from the 18th ultimo, *vice* Munshi Syad-uddin, deceased.

MEDICAL.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 90.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon-Major J. MacNaughtan Fleming, M.D., to officiate in joint medical charge of Simla, during the absence on special duty of Surgeon R. Harvey, M.B., or until further orders.

No. 94.—APPOINTMENT.—Surgeon H. Johnstone, M.B., Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, to be Civil Surgeon of Akyab, *vice* Dr. W. J. Mountjoy, retired.

POLICE.

The 13th February 1877.

No. 38.—In exercise of the power conferred by the 4th Section of "The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874," the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose the following conditions upon recruiting for the Ceylon Pioneer Force; that is to say,—

1. Such recruiting shall be conducted only in the Districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura.
2. No person shall act as a recruiting officer for the said Force in any of the said districts except under a written license from the Collector of such district.
3. A Collector may at any time, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, cancel or suspend any such license granted by him or by his predecessor in office.
4. No man under eighteen or over thirty years of age shall be taken as a recruit.
5. All recruits obtained by a recruiting officer in any district shall be taken by him before the Treasury Deputy Collector of such district between the 1st and 10th of the month.
6. If such Deputy Collector finds that such recruits understand and accept the terms

offered to them and are fit for service in the said Force, he may send them, at the expense of the Ceylon Government, to the representative of that Government at Tuticorin.

7. If it has been arranged between the recruiting officer and any recruit that the wife and children of such recruit shall accompany him to Ceylon, such Deputy Collector may send them with such recruit to Tuticorin at the expense of the Ceylon Government.
8. The Agent of the Ceylon Government shall receive all recruits and wives and children of recruits sent to him under the preceding clauses, shall maintain them while at Tuticorin, and (except in the case of recruits rejected by the medical officer on examination under clause 10) shall arrange for a free passage for them to Colombo.
9. Except as provided in clause 8 no representative of the Ceylon Government shall receive or despatch any recruits obtained in British India for the said Force.
10. Every recruit on arriving at Tuticorin shall be examined by the medical subordinate in charge of the dispensary there, and the Ceylon Government shall pay to such medical subordinate for each recruit so examined by him such fee as may have been fixed by the Government of Madras.
11. When such medical subordinate rejects any recruit as physically unfit for service in the said Force, the representative of the Ceylon Government shall send such recruit, together with his wife and children (if they have accompanied him to Tuticorin under clause 7), back to his home at the expense of the Ceylon Government.
12. No recruit shall be engaged for service in the said Force except on such terms as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor General in Council.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th February 1877.

No. 41.—The Reverend G. Lovely and the Reverend H. D. James, Senior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to retire from the service on the expiration of their present furloughs.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 49.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the Right Reverend Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, arrived in Calcutta on Thursday, the 8th instant, and was installed in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 11th idem.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Fort William, the 14th February 1877.

No. 241.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following

officiating promotions in the Forest Department under the Government of India, with effect from the 13th October 1876:—

Mr. J. E. O'Callaghan, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in the North-Western Provinces, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Messrs. A. T. Drysdale and G. Mann, Deputy Conservators of Forests, 3rd Grade, in Berar and Assam, respectively, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Deputy Conservators.

Mr. J. McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in the Central Provinces, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Assistant Conservators.

SURVEYS.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 90.—**Mr. H. E. Gastrell**, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year, under Section 14, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 12th February 1877.

No. 295P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of **Mr. F. Masotti** as Acting Consul for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of **Mr. Groux**.

GENERAL.

The 12th February 1877.

No. 369G.—**Major H. M. B. Burlton**, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Gwalior, from the afternoon of the 14th December 1876, to the forenoon of the 9th January 1877, during the absence of **Colonel Hutchinson** on special duty.

No. 373G. The following Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 2nd of January 1877, is published for general information:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 1, 1877.*

TREATY OF COMMERCE between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary.

Signed at Buda-Pesth, December 5, 1876.

[Ratifications exchanged at Vienna, December 29, 1876.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, on the other part, being equally desirous to regulate and extend the commercial relations between their respective States and Possessions, have resolved, after notice had been given for the termination of the Treaty of Commerce of the 16th of December 1865, and of the Convention supplementary there-

to of the 30th of December 1869, to conclude a new Treaty for the above purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Andrew Buchanan, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary, Julius, Count Andrassy de Csik-Szent-Kiraly et Kraszna-Horka, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, General in His Imperial Majesty's Army, Privy Councillor, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The subjects of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall enjoy therein during the continuance of this Treaty, with respect to residence and the exercise of commerce and trade, the same rights as, and shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in these respects.

ARTICLE II.

The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, Austria-Hungary, which are imported into the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, British possessions, which are imported into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation or transit, shall therein, during the continuance of this Treaty, be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subjected to no higher or other duties than, the produce and goods of any third country the most favoured in this respect.

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the exportation of any goods to the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, than on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect.

The two High Contracting Parties likewise guarantee to each other treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country in regard to the transit of goods through the territory of the one from and to the territory of the other.

ARTICLE III.

Every reduction in the Tariff of Import and Export Duties, as well as every favour or immunity that one of the contracting Parties grants

to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be participated in simultaneously and unconditionally by the other.

ARTICLE IV.

The stipulations of the foregoing Articles, I to III, relative to the reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country, shall not apply—

1. To those special and ancient privileges which are accorded to Turkish subjects for the Turkish trade in Austria-Hungary.

2. To those advantages which are or may be granted on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the neighbouring countries solely for the purpose of facilitating the frontier traffic, or to those reductions of, or exemptions from, Customs duties which are only valid in the said Monarchy for certain frontiers, or for the inhabitants of certain districts.

3. To the obligations imposed upon either of the High Contracting Parties by a Customs Union already concluded, or which may hereafter be concluded.

ARTICLE V.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to the third country most favoured in this respect.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other the same protection as native subjects with regard to rights of ownership over trade and manufacture marks, and other distinctive marks of goods or their packages, as well as over patterns and designs for manufactures.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty will not, however, be able to claim in Austria-Hungary the exclusive right to a mark or other indication on a pattern or design unless they have deposited two specimens of it in the Chambers of Commerce at Vienna and Buda-Pesth.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st of January 1877, and remain in operation until the 31st of December of the same year.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna by the 31st of December 1876, at latest.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Buda-Pesth, on the 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.

ANDRASSY.

Protocol annexed to Treaty.

On proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and on the demand addressed to him by the Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the Plenipotentiary of

His Majesty the Emperor and King hereby declares that the stipulation contained in paragraph 3 of Article IV only refers to the Customs Union between the said Monarchy and the Principality of Lichtenstein.

The Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty takes note of this declaration.

The present Protocol, drawn up in duplicate, was signed at Buda-Pesth, on the 5th December 1876.

ANDREW BUCHANAN.
ANDRASSY.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 399G.—Mr. T. E. Woodcock, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, Mysore Commission, has passed the examination by the Lower Standard prescribed for Assistants in that Province.

No. 401G.—Major H. M. B. Burlton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, has passed the examination in Indian History, Political Economy, Jurisprudence, International Law, and Aitchison's Treaties, prescribed by No. 541P, dated 17th March 1871, for Officers employed in the Political Department.

The 15th February 1877.

No. 413G.—Surgeon A. Barclay assumed temporary medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the forenoon of 16th November 1876, during the absence of Surgeon D. F. Keegan on duty at Delhi.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 418G.—Consequent on the deputation on special duty of Mr. C. B. Saunders, C.B., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, the following temporary appointments were made with effect from 12th December 1876 to 19th January 1877, both days inclusive:—

Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, *vice* Mr. Saunders.
Colonel J. L. Pearse, Commissioner, Nunddroog Division, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Gordon.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
Fort William, the 14th February 1877.

No. 889.—Mr. H. S. Schurr is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General from the 26th January 1877.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 128.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Captain S. Murray, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore,

to be a Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, *vice* Captain H. M. Mackenzie.

No. 129.—In accordance with the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370 of 1863, paragraph 10, Sub-Conductors John Healy and Matthew Donlon, who were appointed on probation in the Ordnance Commissariat Department in G. G. Os. Nos. 732 and 895 of 1876, are confirmed in their present grade of Sub-Conductor from 16th June and 2nd August 1876, respectively.

No. 130.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—Lieutenant F. F. R. Burgess having, with reference to G. G. O. No. 1280 of 1875, fulfilled the necessary conditions, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 23rd January 1877.

No. 131.—STAFF CORPS—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Henry B. Coats, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—18th December 1875.

No. 132.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—
1st Infantry.

Lieutenant F. D. Welchman, 48th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, on probation.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 133.—The services of Surgeon P. J. Freyer, M.D., attached to the 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 134.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1285 of 1876, the services of Lieutenant F. Benson, 12th Lancers, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff.

No. 135.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Jones, M.D., late Officiating Civil Surgeon, Sahárunpur, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 72A, dated the 13th February 1877, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 136.—The services of Sub-Lieutenant J. S. G. Manera, 17th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George, for appointment to a regiment in that Presidency as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 137.—The under-mentioned Officer, in Civil employ, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £365 per annum, with an additional annuity of £324-4-0, from the 31st March 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and annuity are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Beresford Smyly, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Punjab.

No. 138.—The under-mentioned Officer, in Civil employ, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with the capitalized value of the additional annuity, *viz.*, £3,008, with effect from the 20th January 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No. 81, dated the 13th July 1876.

The pension and capitalized value are payable in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Ouseley, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Oudh.

PENSIONS.

No. 139.—2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mahamed Sajeed, attached to the Jaikhaie Coolie Depôt, Cachar, is granted a pension of Rs. 6-10-8 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle.

No. 140.—Soonduree, widow of Havildar Sirlaroo, 1st Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the Depoy's rate of 3rd Class Order of Merit pension, *viz.*, Rs. 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 2nd February 1876, payable in the Punjab Circle.

No. 141.—Subadar Ramdial Lolla, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 142.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 1251 of 1876, 4th Goorkha Regiment, for Naick Nurr Sing "Nunderwal," read Naick Nurr Sing Munerwal.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 143.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Adrian Hugh Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Calcutta,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Carnell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Erinpoorah Irregular Force, and Political Superintendent of Serohi,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Robert Francis Firth, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 10th Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Henry Cayley, Superintendent, Eye Infirmary, and Surgeon, Mayo Native Hospital, Calcutta,—private affairs, for eight months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Travers Dodgson Madden, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) John Lawrence Macpherson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Shikohabad Distributary Division Ganges Canal, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 144.—The following extract from List No. 2, dated the 19th January 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return to duty.

Sub-Conductor R. Orr, Ordnance Department.
Lieutenant E. W. Chalmers, Staff Corps.
Captain F. Coddington, Staff Corps.
Captain C. McK. Hall, General List Infantry.
Major A. M. Brandreth, Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Franks, General List Infantry.
Colonel W. D. Morgan, Staff Corps.
Conductor J. Murray, Public Works Department.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Gough, C.B., V.C., Staff Corps.
Major J. P. Westmorland, Royal Engineers.
Colonel C. C. Johnson, Staff Corps.
Captain A. FitzW. Taylor, Staff Corps.
Captain F. V. Corbett, Royal Engineers.
Surgeon R. Moodie.

Granted extensions of leave.

Colonel A. Macqueen, Staff Corps, four months, medical certificate.
Surgeon R. Moodie,* one month, urgent private affairs.
Lieutenant C. C. Dyce, Staff Corps, five months, medical certificate.

Retirement.

Surgeon-Major B. Kendall, 22nd February 1877.

* The return to duty granted to this Officer on 22nd November 1876 is cancelled.

EQUIPMENT TABLE.

No. 145.—The Equipment Tables published under authority of G. G. O. No. 747 of the 22nd July 1875 detail the stores forming the equipment of a 9-pr. M. L. Battery, but do not include General Stores, such as Fire Engine, Gardening Tools, &c., which are handed over to the relieving battery.

The orders regarding the supply of all such stores continue in force.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 146.—REGULATIONS—

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to approve of the publication of Revised Regulations, Part I, in supersession of the Code of 1873, for the conduct of the British Medical Department in the Bengal Presidency.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 147.—REGULATIONS—

In paragraph 257 of the Regulations for the Volunteer Force in India, for the words "the annual," substitute the word *a*.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 12th February 1877.

No. 58.—Mr. J. Caldwell, Supervisor, 1st Grade, and Sergeant D. Haining, R.E., Overseer, 1st Grade, are temporarily transferred from Ben-

gal to Madras, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

The 13th February 1877.

No. 59.—Mr. T. G. Sharpe, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, Military Works Branch, is transferred to the Establishment of Clerks.

Mr. W. Hart, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Military Works Branch, is permanently appointed in that grade.

The 14th February 1877.

No. 60.—The under-mentioned Officers are temporarily transferred from the Establishment under the Director of State Railways to Bombay, for employment on the proposed Dhoond and Manmar Railway:—

Mr. A. Izat, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. H. Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. E. J. Moore, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Mr. T. R. Wynne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 61.—Mr. E. Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily trans-

ferred to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 62.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McLeod Innes, R.E., resumed charge of the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch, from Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Melliss, on the afternoon of the 13th February 1877.

No. 63.—Mr. J. Jackson, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred temporarily to Madras, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 64.—Gunesh Janardhun Gokle, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Port Blair, is temporarily transferred to Bombay, for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 65.—Mr. J. F. Stokes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 14th February 1877, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. } Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November 1876.

Until further notice, the entire *Gazette of India* will be published in Calcutta, and Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be forwarded to the Publisher at No. 8, Hastings Street.

NOTIFICATION.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

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E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1877.

No. 36.—Mr. Arthur Hullah, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under Section 12, and

subsidiary leave for eighteen days under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th January 1877.

D. G. ROBINSON, Col., R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1877.

Captain J. Waterhouse, Assistant Surveyor General, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in this Department Notification dated 22nd December 1876, on the forenoon of 5th January last, and resumed his duties with effect from the forenoon of the 9th instant.

The 15th February 1877.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. Henry Eardly Gastrell, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 2nd Grade, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough, under Section 24, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th January 1877.

H. L. THUILIER, Colonel, R.A.,
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 8th February 1877.

No. 10.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment, with effect from the 25th January 1877, consequent on the departure of Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Executive

Engineer, 4th Grade, on two years' furlough, with the subsidiary leave granted in Notification No. 2, dated 27th idem :—

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS.

From Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade. •

Mr. R. E. Nelson.

From Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. Ewing.

A. CADELL, Colonel, R.E.,

Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, RAJPUTANA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Humeergurh, the 10th February 1877.

No. 2978.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, and Mr. A. R. Becher, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 27th January 1877.

By Order,

J. M. WILLIAMS, Lt.-Col.,

*Offg. Secy. to Agent, Governor General, and
Chief Commr., in the P. W. D., Rajputana.*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

15th February 1877 ... Rs. 10,679-8-8.

E. F. HARRISON,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA. }
16th Feb. 1877. }

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

5th Circle.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 8.—Sergeant D. McCarthy, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st Rawal Pindi to the Lahore Division, Military Works.

D. WARD, Major, R.E.,

Offg. Supdg. Engr., 5th Circle, Mily. Works.

8th Circle.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 184.—Major D. Ward, R.E., made over charge of the 2nd Rawal Pindi Division, Military Works, to Lieutenant E. H. Cameron, R.E., on the 9th instant, before noon.

DAVID LIMOND, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Supdg. Engr., 8th Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERN- MENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 9th February 1877.

No. 199.—Baboo Greja Bhoshun Mookerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred by Government of India Notification No. 527, dated 23rd December 1876, joined the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, and relieved Baboo Obhoy Churn Moytra, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), on the forenoon of the 6th February 1877.

CHARLES POLLARD, Colonel, R.E.,

Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for G. Rys.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Mr. J. P. O. Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

F. S. TAYLOR, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

*Consltg. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Rys.*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th February 1877.

No. 20.—Mr. J. L. Gallot, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been allowed to commence in India, on the 24th December 1876, the furlough granted in Director's Notification No. 171 of the 3rd November 1876, without forfeiture of his subsidiary leave.

No. 21.—Mr. F. E. Robertson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave, and eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 25th February 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 22.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Director's Notification No. 12 of January 1877—for "Labdha Rama Sahui," read "Labdha Rama Sahni."

No. 23.—Mr. W. Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 161 of the 4th April 1876.

No. 24.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted twelve days' subsidiary leave and eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 4th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 25.—Mr. A. J. Fox, Accountant, 3rd Grade, with temporary rank of 2nd Grade, attached

to the Office of the Director of State Railways, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st February 1877, from the privilege leave granted to him in Director's Notification No. 174 of the 7th November 1876.

No. 26.—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 527 of the 23rd December 1876, Baboo Greeja Bhoosun Mookerjee, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Director of State Railways on the forenoon of the 1st February 1877.

No. 27.—The services of the under-mentioned Temporary Upper Subordinates of the Tirhoot State Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the 15th and 16th January 1877, respectively :—

Mr. A. R. Marr, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. Rich, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade.

No. 28.—Mr. W. B. Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to India on the forenoon of the 9th December 1876, from the sick leave granted in Director's Notifications No. 117 of the 2nd July 1875, and No. 123 of the 27th July 1876, and is granted twenty-one days' subsidiary leave.

The 12th February 1877.

No. 29.—Mr. A. J. Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 30.—Lieutenant W. H. White, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 31st January 1877.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th February 1877.

No. 29.—Lieutenant E. Balfe, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to Lower Sind District, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 30.—The following posting and transfer have been made by Superintending Engineer, Lower Sind District :—

Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Kotri Division.

Mr. R. Barrett, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Sehwan to the Kotri Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Mozufferpore, the 9th February 1877.

No. 1.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 526, dated 22nd December 1876, Mr. G. R. Smith, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved

of his duties in connection with this Railway on the afternoon of 31st January 1877.

No. 2.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 10, dated 11th January 1877, Mr. M. Kelly, Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Durbhunga on the forenoon of 31st idem.

No. 3.—With the approval of Director of State Railways, it is notified that the following Telegraph Offices on the Tirhoot State Railway are opened for the receipt and despatch of public messages between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily :—

Wini and Maniari.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 7th February 1877.

No. 7.—Baboo Mehtab Chunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 4th January 1877, of one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2 of 16th ultimo.

No. 8.—Mr. G. R. Smith, Probationary Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred from the Tirhoot to the Rajputana State Railway, reported himself to the Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of 5th February 1877.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 9.—Babu M. C. Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of 4th current, from one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2 of 16th January last.

FRED. FIREBRACE,
Offg. Manager.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th February 1877.

No. 27.—Mr. T. McReddie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Chenab Division, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 166, dated 25th November 1876, on the forenoon of the 29th January 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

TIMBER AUCTION.

A clearance sale of Sal Scantlings will take place at the Government Timber Depot, Byramghat, near Lucknow, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, at 10 A.M., on the 19th February 1877.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. deposit on day of purchase and balance before removal. For further particulars apply to

W. SIMPSON HILLIER,
Asst. Conservator of Forests, Byramghat, Oudh.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 1876.
Local Agents.

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator of Government Books.
Nagpoor, Do. Do.

Lahore,—Mr. W. Ball, Bookseller and Stationer.
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Bombay,—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

N. B.—Maps are not sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps free of charge on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent, as above, be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY.			
		Uncoloured.		Coloured.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
GENERAL MAPS.					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet (without hills) No. 53, N.E., Parts of Gwalior and Bhopal	1/4 Sheet Atlas	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet (without hills) No. 93, S.E., Parts of Jaipur, Madgul and Golconda	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Dacca Division	Double Royal	1	0	1	4
Scale 16 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Baluchistan or the territories of H. H. the Khan of Khelat, Prel. Edn. (without hills)	2 Sheets D. E.	2	0	2	8
DISTRICT MAPS.					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.					
Balasore	Atlas	1	0	1	4
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Mhairwara	4 Sheets of D. E.	3	0	4	0
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.					
Sonthal Pergunnahs, Sheet No. 6	Double Royal	1	8	1	12
Baháwulpur State, Sheets Nos. 17 & 23	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
Delhi, Sheet No. 7	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Deccan Topogr. Survey, Sheets Nos. 4, 4a, 6 & 11a (Nasik District)	Ditto	1	8	1	12

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Calcutta, 24th Jan. 1877.

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.			Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.			Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	...	...	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	1,04,53,055	3	9
Reserve Fund	...	...	16,71,164	2	5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	56,87,635	4	4
	Rs.	A. P.				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	...	41,70,683	13	11
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,40,803	11 6	1,69,30,456	14	10	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,48,48,944	8	9
Public Deposits at Branches	93,89,653	3 4				Balances with other Banks	...	...	5,63,540	13	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,24,37,863	5	10	Bullion	...	...	10,082	0	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	2,10,354	4	8	Dead Stock	...	...	10,40,928	2	6
Sundries	...	...	6,54,197	3	2	Stamps	...	...	11,121	15	5
						Sundries	...	...	3,84,070	4	4
									3,71,70,062	2	9
							Rs.	A. P.			
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,01,93,570	2 2	2,47,33,973	12	2
						Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,45,40,403	10 0			
TOTAL	...	...	6,19,04,035	14	11	TOTAL	...	...	6,19,04,035	14	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; }
Calcutta, 15th February 1877. } Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

J. GORDON,
R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Notes Wholly Lost or Destroyed.	Name of Claimant.
89	... B 52—08435	... 10	...	M. Runga Row, Tindivanum.
91	... B 49—16305	... 10	...	V. Sampatkumara Chariar, Virdachellum.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
236	... B 40—47802	... 5	Mrs. M. E. McCracken, Bangalore.
237	... B 40—19718	... 5	T. Ramiah, Bangalore.
238	... B 40—30396	... 5	Auloor Lutchmun Sastry, Bangalore.
239	... B 43—57052	... 50	A. Vurdarajoo Moodliar, Hospett.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 5th February 1877.

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calicut Circle.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 6—85278	... 10	Cunniah Naidoo, of Wandewash.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
J 4—71890	... 50	} Ganthiga Veerichetty, of Collegel.
—71891	... 50	
J" 4—68767	... 50	
		Captain D. Lissenburg, Madras.

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 8th February 1877.

P. A. COLE,
Depy. Collector, in charge of Paper Currency.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.			
M6	... M 24—76626	... 100	} Damather Canji, 4-5, Parsee Bazar Street.
	—76629	... 100	
M7	... M" 4—08862	... 5	} Dorabji Byramji, Bank of Bombay.
	—08860	... 5	
	—87512	... 5	
	—87513	... 5	
M8	... C 98—41235	... 10	} James Bowack, 36, Tardeo Road.
	—46447	... 10	
H16	... M 5—55009	... 50	} The Right Reverend Doctor Tissot, Kamptee.
H17	... M 3—13522	... 5	
H18	... C 93—53120	... 100	} Sajjan Carrem, 2nd Row, Chinch Bunder.
	M 23—36166	... 50	
	M 5—83556	... 50	
	M 27—64011	... 10	
	M 20—13692	... 10	
	M 27—31069	... 10	
	M 19—91036	... 10	
	M 17—23080	... 10	
H19	... C 99—56640	... 20	} B. Phillips, 18 & 19, Civil Lines, Poona.
H20	... M 4—51819	... 5	
H21	... M 21—35921	... 10	
H22	... C 84—50847	... 20	
			J. Parker, Grant Road Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway.
			Oosman Allurukia, 47, Cumberwada Street.
			C. M. C. DeMaronha, Diu.

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 6th February 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Akola Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
K 3—15530	... 50	H. L. Oliphant, Esq., C.S., Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, Bengal.

AKOLA,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 6th February 1877.

C. W. A. DAVIES,
Assistant Commissioner.

Nagpur Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Note.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
14 ... F 7—64547	... 10	... Nathoo Narayan, Merchant, Regimental Bazar, Kamptee.

NAGPUR,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 6th February 1877.

H. KEENE,
Asstt. to Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	Name of Claimant.
419	... L 83-58385	... 100	...	Jeebaram Sing.
	... " -59404	... 100	...	
420	... L 14-19413	... 20	...	Babu Manmathanath Roy.
	... L 59-10348	... 10	...	
421	... L 89-30139	... 20	...	
	... " -30140	... 20	...	
	... " -57003	... 20	...	
	... " -57004	... 20	...	
	... " -57005	... 20	...	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Assam.
	... L 75-22475	... 10	...	
	... L 21-97188	... 5	...	
	... L 23-39274	... 5	...	
424	... L 52-72521	... 500	...	Babu Kalidas Roy.
425	... L 90-53809	... 20	...	Sherajul Mug.
426	... L 79-90241	... 20	...	T. Ramdas Naidoo.
428	... L 89-99425	... 20	...	The Executive Engineer, Northern Delta Survey Division, Barrackpore.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	Name of Claimant.
316	... L 76-54335 }	... 10	...	Babu Joymoney Roy.
	... " -54331 }	
317	... L 9-13453 }	... 5	...	The Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.
	... L 15-88146 }	
318	... L 22-48841 }	... 5	...	
	... L 17-79805 }	Babu Gopal Chunder Sreemancee.
	... L 15-88910 }	... 5	...	
	... " -88914 }	
319	... A 41-79092 }	... 10	...	
	... A 48-27655 }	Babu Bhola Nath Chatterjee.
	... A 80-10068 }	... 10	...	
	... A 77-48527 }	
320	... L 10-43519 }	... 5	...	Bhumjee Govinjee.
	... " -43515 }	
478	... L 20-52866	... 5	...	Babu Pran Kristo Dhur.
479	... L 66-33101	... 50	...	Babu Jodu Nath Gossamy.
480	... L 72-71771	... 10	...	Babu Nil Kant Sarma.
481	... L 22-26799	... 5	...	Sergeant Lewis.
482	... L 83-33602	... 100	...	The Store-keeper in charge Northern District, N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur.
483	... A 7-96246	... 10	...	
	... L 33-91317	... 10	...	Babu Nerodaprosad Kur.
484	... L 22-70367	... 5	...	Mr. T. W. Lorimer.
485	... L 88-10710	... 10	...	Rev. R. John.
486	... L 64-14030	... 20	...	Babu Kristo Charan Guha.
487	... L 40-11662	... 10	...	
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The 16th February 1877. }

R. E. HAMILTON,
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Allahabad Circle.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	Name of Claimant.
66	... D 18-02081	... 100	...	The Assistant Inspector General, Govt. Ry. Police, Allahabad.
112	... D 11-33375	... 10	...	Moulvie Kadir Ali, Meerut.
	... L 47-18440	... 20	...	
113	... D 10-76105	... 5	...	E. R. Douglas, Esq., Depy. Director General of the Post Office of India, Calcutta.
	... " -76193	... 5	...	

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 8th February 1877. }

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
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9	... E 2—20004	... 500	... } The District Superintendent of Police, Lahore.
	... L 67—13841	... 50	
10	... E 4—89303	... 50	... Hafiz Abdul Kadir, Lahore.
11	... E 12—15162	... 20	... } Hurdit Singh, Jemadar, Nabha.
	... —07775	... 20	
	... —07017	... 20	
	... —15071	... 20	
	... —20739	... 20	
	... —14062	... 20	
	... —04258	... 20	
	... —21704	... 20	
	... —12184	... 20	
	... —16951	... 20	
	... —16362	... 20	
	... —15402	... 20	
	E 5—74309	... 20	
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1	... E 10—18615 }	... 10	... Muthra Pershad, Mukhtar, Allahabad.
	... —18618 }		
2	... E 10—45242 }	... 10	... Baboo Narain Hurry, Bombay.
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4	... E 4—83939 }	... 50	... Mr. F. C. Murray, Jullundhur.
	... —86406 }		
6	... E 12—18313 }	... 20	... Bharee Lall and Benarsee Das, Benares.

LAHORE.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 10th February 1877. }

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDER- ED, ESTI- MATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR Rs.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Depart- ment.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Cur- rency De- partment.
1877.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 5	...	...	2,31,909	78,823	55,67,181	51,11,878
" 6	...	...	83,798	289	55,52,304	50,99,308
" 7	...	...	308	...	55,44,407	49,90,597
" 8	...	10,31,190	...	...	55,53,518	50,72,495
" 9	2,58,827	...	...	2,58,827	55,48,150	50,72,495
" 10	...	...	...	2,58,827	55,44,397	50,72,495

CALCUTTA MINT, }
The 12th Feb. 1877. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1877.

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Penguin* and *A. Apar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, *via* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 17th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Akyab and Kyauk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *India*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P. and O. Steamer *Deccan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 20th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Madura*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd February 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd February 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th February 1877.

Arthur, Geo.	Mowbray, Mrs. A.
Baringa and & Co., Messrs.	Myers, Mrs.
Birke, Captain H. P.	Neville, Lady M. J.
Cockburn, W.	O'Sullivan, W. J.
Corbutt, Edward H.	Paul, Mrs. R.
Davies, H.	Plant Brothers & Co., Messrs.
Davis, Mrs.	Rennicks, Miss L.
Disanto, Mrs. E.	Reuss, Mr.
D'Souza, Mrs. L. G.	Robotham, Mrs.
Farlow, Mrs. Jane.	Russell, Arthur.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.	Ryde, Miss.
Forster, William.	Samuella, H. E.
Ghose, Messrs. R. G.	Scott, Mrs.
Gibson, Jas.	Sebastian, F.
Granger, John H.	Shean, Mrs. M.
Green, Patrick J.	Shepherd, T. R.
Grindly, A.	Shircore, Miss A.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.	Smith, James.
Hamilton, A.	Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Hutcherson, J.	Stephenson, C. A.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.	Vallentie, G. A.
Heelis, Edward.	Venables, Jas.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.	Watkins, R. B.
Kajer, J. E.	White, W. M.
Logan, R.	White and Co., Messrs.
Manuel, R. A.	Williams, F.
McRae, Mrs. M.	Winacom, Miss.
Moran, T. D.	Woods, Miss.
Morrel, Miss E.	Wotherspoon, Geo.
Moses, J.	Wyld, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, John.	Lovering, Geo. L.
Andrew, Walter G. G.	Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Bambridge, F. C.	Mitchell, Miss.
Battye, Major H. D.	Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Barry, J. M.	Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Bates, William.	Moseley, Capt. W. H.
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Biggs, Robert O. C.	Pashley, G.
Borthwick, Mrs.	Penny, P.
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Carrington & Wigley.	Ragg, W. L.
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Condey, Mr.	Roehn, Profs. E.
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Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.	Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Crawford, Major.	Scamman, D.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.	Scolth, A. L.
DeSouza, J. P. C.	Shutz, J.
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E. F. W.	Stewart, R.
E. M.	Swete, Capt.
Esso.	Thomson, Geo. Black.
Fleming, Chas.	Travis, Miss Ida.
Frawley, M. A.	Valentine, Rev. C.
Friedwalt, Fany.	Wane, Innes B.
Galloway, John.	Watt, Capt. J. R.
Glukman, Lione.	West, J.
Good, J. W.	Whitely, Geo.
Graham, Mrs. C.	Williams, C. A.
Hopkinson, Percy.	Williams, T.
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Bellany, J.	Liddiard, Mr.
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Holland, Capt.	Rowe, Mrs.
Jones, B. F.	Stewart, A.
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W. ALPIN,

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "LIMITED," held at the Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT:

Messrs. H. COHN.
G. J. SCOTT.
F. SCHILLER.
D. FUCHS.
POOLIN CHUNDER ROY.
A. B. STRUTHERS.
G. M. STRUTHERS.
JOHN MCINTOSH, *Attorney for*
CAPTAIN L. C. GORDON and
CHARLES CURRIE.

Proxies.—MESSRS. S. BIRD and JOHN MCINTOSH
in favor of CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT.

CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT having been voted to the Chair, and the Notice convening the Meeting read, the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent Meeting as a special Resolution, was—

Proposed by MR. D. FUCHS,
Seconded by BABOO POOLIN CHUNDER ROY—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular, the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an

Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed, and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash, or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotments to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

G. J. SCOTT,
Chairman.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 26th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming and making special the following Resolution (unanimously) passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held at No. 104, Clive Street, aforesaid, on the 8th day of February 1877—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or

Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000 created by certain debentures, and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash or at the option of the holder thereof to be declared in writing not later than six calendar months, previous to the expiration of such five years by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By order of the Board,

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,

Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

The 10th February 1877.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann, Ernest Kraushaar and Henry Schumacher at Akyab, as rice-millers, under the style of Schumacher & Company, has this day been dissolved as from the 1st July 1876, and that the business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann and Ernest Kraushaar.

Dated this 15th July 1876.

J. H. M. STOIMANN.

E. KRAUSHAAR.

H. SCHUMACHER.

Goods of HENRY OATTS, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, late of Nohatta, Jessore, Indigo Planter, who died on the 18th May 1876, and Probate of whose Will was granted to Mrs. Anne Oatts, his widow, and sole Executrix, on the 13th June 1876, by the High Court, Calcutta, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of April 1877, after which date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the estate of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she has then had

notice. And notice is hereby further given that the said Executrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim she shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 23rd day of January 1877.

SANDERSON & Co.,

Attorneys for the said Executrix.

Estate—THOMAS ACKROYD, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased, late Manager of the Coochela Tea Company, Limited, at Hylakandy, Cachar, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of March 1877, after which date the undersigned will distribute the assets of the Estate of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he has then had notice; and notice is hereby further given that the undersigned will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 18th day of December 1876.

J. M. REID,

*Administrator to the Estate of
the deceased.*

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 066870, of the India 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Esther Male, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and Bank of England, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the Proprietor.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register
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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT I OF 1877.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief obtainable in civil suits ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “ The Specific Relief Act, 1877.”
- Short title.
- It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874 ;
- Local extent.
- And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1877.
- Commencement.
2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in its third column.
- Repeal of enactments.
3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—
- Interpretation-clause.
- ‘ obligation ’ includes every duty enforceable by law :
- ‘ obligation.’
- ‘ trust ’ includes every species of express, implied, or constructive fiduciary ownership :
- ‘ trust.’
- ‘ trustee ’ includes every person holding, expressly, by implication, or constructively, a fiduciary character :
- ‘ trustee.’

Illustrations.

(a). Z bequeaths land to A, 'not doubting that he will pay thereout an annuity of Rs. 1,000 to B for his life.' A accepts the bequest. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B to the extent of the annuity.

(b). A is the legal, medical, or spiritual adviser of B. By availing himself of his situation as such adviser, A gains some pecuniary advantage which might otherwise have accrued to B. A is a trustee for B within the meaning of this Act of such advantage.

(c). A, being B's banker, discloses for his own purpose the state of B's account. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B of the benefit gained by him by means of such disclosure.

(d). A, the mortgagee of certain leaseholds, renews the lease in his own name. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act of the renewed lease for those interested in the original lease.

(e). A, one of several partners, is employed to purchase goods for the firm. A, unknown to his co-partners, supplies them, at the market-price, with goods previously bought by himself when the price was lower, and thus makes a considerable profit. A is a trustee, for his co-partners, within the meaning of this Act of the profit so made.

(f). A, the manager of B's indigo factory, becomes agent for C, a vendor of indigo-seed, and receives, without B's assent, commission on the seed purchased from C for the factory. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the commission so received.

(g). A buys certain land with notice that B has already contracted to buy it. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the land so bought.

(h). A buys land from B, having notice that C is in occupation of the land. A omits to make any inquiry as to the nature of C's interest therein. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for C, to the extent of that interest.

'settlement' means any instrument (other than a

'settlement.' will or codicil as defined by the Indian Succession Act)

whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in moveable or immovable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of:

and all words occurring in this Act, which are

Words defined in Contract Act. defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be

deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

4. Except where it is herein otherwise ex-

Savings. pressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall be deemed—

(a) to give any right to relief in respect of any agreement which is not a contract;

(b) to deprive any person of any right to relief, other than specific performance, which he may have under any contract; or

(c) to affect the operation of the Indian Registration Act on documents.

Specific relief how given. 5. Specific relief is given—

(a) by taking possession of certain property and delivering it to a claimant;

(b) by ordering a party to do the very act which he is under an obligation to do;

(c) by preventing a party from doing that which he is under an obligation not to do;

(d) by determining and declaring the rights of parties otherwise than by an award of compensation; or

(e) by appointing a Receiver.

6. Specific relief granted under clause (c) of section 5 is called preventive relief.

7. Specific relief cannot be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

Relief not granted to enforce penal law.

PART II.

OF SPECIFIC RELIEF.

CHAPTER I.

OF RECOVERING POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.

(a).—*Possession of Immoveable Property.*

8. A person entitled to the possession of specific immoveable property may recover it in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

9. If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immoveable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.

Nothing in this section shall bar any person from suing to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof.

No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government.

No appeal shall lie from any order or decree passed in any suit instituted under this section, nor shall any review of any such order or decree be allowed.

(b). *Possession of Moveable Property.*

10. A person entitled to the possession of specific moveable property may recover the same in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

EXPLANATION 1.—A trustee may sue under this section for the possession of property to the beneficial interest in which the person for whom he is trustee is entitled.

EXPLANATION 2.—A special or temporary right to the present possession of property is sufficient to support a suit under this section.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeaths land to B for his life, with remainder to C. A dies. B enters on the land, but C, without B's consent, obtains possession of the title-deeds. B may recover them from C.

(b). A pledges certain jewels to B to secure a loan. B disposes of them before he is entitled to do so. A, without having paid or tendered the amount of the loan, sues B for possession of the jewels. The suit should be dismissed, as A is not entitled to their possession, whatever right he may have to secure their safe custody.

(c). A receives a letter addressed to him by B. B gets back the letter without A's consent. A has such a property therein as entitles him to recover it from B.

(d). A deposits books and papers for safe custody with B. B loses them and C finds them, but refuses to deliver them to B when demanded. B may recover them from C, subject to C's right, if any, under section 168 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(e). A, a warehouse-keeper, is charged with the delivery of certain goods to Z, which B takes out of A's possession. A may sue B for the goods.

11. Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of moveable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in any of the following cases:—

(a) when the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the claimant;

Liability of person in possession, not as owner, to deliver to person entitled to immediate possession.

(b) when compensation in money would not afford the claimant adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed;

(c) when it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss;

(d) when the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the claimant.

Illustrations

of clause (a).—A, proceeding to Europe, leaves his furniture in charge of B as his agent during his absence. B, without A's authority, pledges the furniture to C, and C, knowing that B had no right to pledge the furniture, advertises it for sale. C may be compelled to deliver the furniture to A, for he holds it as A's trustee.

of clause (b).—Z has got possession of an idol belonging to A's family, and of which A is the proper custodian. Z may be compelled to deliver the idol to A.

of clause (c).—A is entitled to a picture by a dead painter and a pair of rare China vases. B has possession of them. The articles are of too special a character to bear an ascertainable market-value. B may be compelled to deliver them to A.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

(a). *Contracts which may be specifically enforced.*

12. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the specific performance of any contract may in the discretion of the Court be enforced—

Cases in which specific performance enforceable.

(a) when the act agreed to be done is in the performance, wholly or partly, of a trust;

(b) when there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of the act agreed to be done;

(c) when the act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief; or

(d) when it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the non-performance of the act agreed to be done.

EXPLANATION.—Unless and until the contrary is proved, the Court shall presume that the breach of a contract to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money, and that the breach of a contract to transfer moveable property can be thus relieved.

Illustrations

of clause (a).—A holds certain stock in trust for B. A wrongfully disposes of the stock. The law creates an obligation on A to restore the same quantity of stock to B, and B may enforce specific performance of this obligation.

of clause (b).—A agrees to buy, and B agrees to sell, a picture by a dead painter and two rare China vases. A may compel B specifically to perform this contract, for there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage which would be caused by its non-performance.

of clause (c).—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000. B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey the house to him, he paying the purchase-money.

In consideration of being released from certain obligations imposed on it by its Act of incorporation, a railway company contract with Z to make an archway through their railway to connect lands of Z severed by the railway, to construct a road between certain specified points, to pay a certain annual sum towards the maintenance of this road, and also to construct a siding and a wharf as specified in the contract. Z is entitled to have this contract specifically enforced, for his interest in its performance cannot be adequately compensated for by money; and the Court may appoint a proper person to superintend the construction of the archway, road, siding and wharf.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a certain number of railway-shares of a particular description. A refuses

to complete the sale. B may compel A specifically to perform this agreement, for the shares are limited in number and not always to be had in the market, and their possession carries with it the status of a shareholder, which cannot otherwise be procured.

A contracts with B to paint a picture for B, who agrees to pay therefor Rs. 1,000. The picture is painted. B is entitled to have it delivered to him on payment or tender of the Rs. 1,000.

of clause (d).—A transfers without endorsement, but for valuable consideration, a promissory note to B. A becomes insolvent, and C is appointed his assignee. B may compel C to endorse the note, for C has succeeded to A's liabilities, and a decree for pecuniary compensation for not endorsing the note would be fruitless.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, a contract is not

wholly impossible of performance, because a portion of its subject-matter existing at its date has ceased to exist at the time of the performance.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell a house to B for a lakh of rupees. The day after the contract is made, the house is destroyed by a cyclone. B may be compelled to perform his part of the contract by paying the purchase-money.

(b). In consideration of a sum of money payable by B, A contracts to grant an annuity to B for B's life. The day after the contract has been made, B is thrown from his horse and killed. B's representative may be compelled to pay the purchase-money.

14. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the contract as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 98 bighás of the land belong to A, and the two remaining bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. The two bighás are not necessary for the use or enjoyment of the 98 bighás, nor so important for such use or enjoyment that the loss of them may not be made good in money. A may be directed at the suit of B to convey to B the 98 bighás and to make compensation to him for not conveying the two remaining bighás; or B may be directed, at the suit of A, to pay to A on receiving the conveyance and possession of the land, the stipulated purchase-money, less a sum awarded as compensation for the deficiency.

(b). In a contract for the sale and purchase of a house and lands for two lakhs of rupees, it is agreed that part of the furniture should be taken at a valuation. The Court may direct specific performance of the contract notwithstanding the parties are unable to agree as to the valuation of the furniture, and may either have the furniture valued in the suit and include it in the decree for specific performance, or may confine its decree to the house.

15. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, he is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance. But the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of his part of the contract as he can perform, provided that the plaintiff relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the defendant.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell to B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 50 bighás of the land belong to A, and the other 50 bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the 50 bighás which belong to A, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey those 50 bighás to him on payment of the purchase-money.

(b). A contracts to sell to B an estate with a house and garden for a lách of rupees. The garden is important for the enjoyment of the house. It turns out that A is unable to convey the garden. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the estate and house without the garden, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree, directing A to convey the house to him on payment of the purchase-money.

16. When a part of a contract which, taken by itself, can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, the Court may direct specific performance of the former part.

17. The Court shall not direct the specific performance of a part of a contract except in cases coming under one or other of the three last preceding sections.

18. Where a person contracts to sell or let certain property, having only an imperfect title thereto, the purchaser or lessee (except as otherwise provided by this chapter) has the following rights:—

(a) if the vendor or lessor has subsequently to the sale or lease acquired any interest in the property, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to make good the contract out of such interest;

(b) where the concurrence of other persons is necessary to validate the title, and they are bound to convey at the vendor's or lessor's request, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to procure such concurrence;

(c) where the vendor professes to sell unincumbered property, but the property is mortgaged for an amount not exceeding the purchase-money, and the vendor has in fact only a right to redeem it, the purchaser may compel him to redeem the mortgage and to obtain a conveyance from the mortgagee;

(d) where the vendor or lessor sues for specific performance of the contract, and the suit is dismissed on the ground of his imperfect title, the defendant has a right to a return of his deposit (if any) with interest thereon, to his costs of the suit, and to a lien for such deposit, interest and costs on the interest of the vendor or lessor in the property agreed to be sold or let.

19. Any person suing for the specific performance of a contract, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but

that there is a contract between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the contract should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly.

Compensation awarded under this section may be assessed in such manner as the Court may direct.

EXPLANATION.—The circumstance that the contract has become incapable of specific performance, does not preclude the Court from exercising the jurisdiction conferred by this section.

Illustrations

of the second paragraph:—A contracts to sell a hundred maunds of rice to B. B brings a suit to compel A to perform the contract or to pay compensation. The Court is of opinion that A has made a valid contract and has broken it, without excuse, to the injury of B, but that specific performance is not the proper remedy. It shall award to B such compensation as it deems just.

of the third paragraph:—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000, the price to be paid and the possession given on the 1st January 1877. A fails to perform his part of the contract, and B brings his suit for specific performance and compensation, which is decided in his favour on the 1st January 1878. The decree may, besides ordering specific performance, award to B compensation for any loss which he has sustained by A's refusal.

of the Explanation:—A, a purchaser, sues B, his vendor, for specific performance of a contract for the sale of a patent. Before the hearing of the suit, the patent expires. The Court may award A compensation for the non-performance of the contract and may, if necessary, amend the plaint for that purpose.

A sues for the specific performance of a resolution passed by the directors of a public company, under which he was entitled to have a certain number of shares allotted to him, and for compensation for the non-performance of the resolution. All the shares had been allotted before the institution of the suit. The Court may, under this section, award A compensation for the non-performance.

20. A contract, otherwise proper to be specifically enforced, may be thus enforced, though a sum be named in it as the amount to be paid in case of its breach, and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

Illustration.

A contracts to grant B an underlease of property held by A under O, and that he will apply to C for a license necessary to the validity of the underlease and that, if the license is not procured, A will pay B Rs. 10,000. A refuses to apply for the license and offers to pay B the Rs. 10,000. B is nevertheless entitled to have the contract specifically enforced if C consents to give the license.

(b). *Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced.*

21. The following contracts cannot be specifically enforced:—

(a) a contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief;

(b) a contract which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which is so dependent on the personal qualifications or volition of the parties, or otherwise from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms;

(c) a contract the terms of which the Court cannot find with reasonable certainty;

- (d) a contract which is in its nature revocable ;
- (e) a contract made by trustees either in excess of their powers or in breach of their trust ;
- (f) a contract made by or on behalf of a corporation or public company created for special purposes, or by the promoters of such company, which is in excess of its powers ;
- (g) a contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than three years from its date ;
- (h) a contract of which a material part of the subject-matter, supposed by both parties, to exist has, before it has been made, ceased to exist.

And save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, no contract to refer a controversy to arbitration shall be specifically enforced ; but if any person who has made such a contract and has refused to perform it, sues in respect of any subject which he has contracted to refer, the existence of such contract shall bar the suit.

Illustrations

to (a).—A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a lakh of rupees in the four per cent. loan of the Government of India.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, 40 chests of indigo at Rs. 1,000 per chest.

In consideration of certain property having been transferred by A to B, B contracts to open a credit in A's favour to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and to honour A's drafts to that amount.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced, for, in the first and the second both A and B, and in the third A would be reimbursed by compensation in money.

to (b).—A contracts to render personal service to B :

A contracts to employ B on personal service :

A, an author, contracts with B, a publisher, to complete a literary work.

B cannot enforce specific performance of these contracts.

A contracts to buy B's business at the amount of a valuation to be made by two valuers, one to be named by A and the other by B. A and B each name a valuer, but before the valuation is made, A instructs his valuer not to proceed.

By a charter party entered into in Calcutta between A, the owner of a ship, and B, the charterer, it is agreed that the ship shall proceed to Rangoon, and there load a cargo of rice, and thence proceed to London, freight to be paid, one-third on arrival at Rangoon, and two-thirds on delivery of the cargo in London.

A lets land to B and B contracts to cultivate it in a particular manner for three years next after the date of the lease.

A and B contract that, in consideration of annual advances to be made by A, B will for three years next after the date of the contract grow particular crops on the land in his possession and deliver them to A when cut and ready for delivery.

A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B, he will paint a picture for B.

A contracts with B to execute certain works which the Court cannot superintend.

A contracts to supply B with all the goods of a certain class which B may require.

A contracts with B to take from B a lease of a certain house for a specified term, at a specified rent, " if the drawing-room is handsomely decorated," even if it is held to have so much certainty that compensation can be recovered for its breach.

A contracts to marry B.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced.

to (c).—A, the owner of a refreshment-room, contracts with B to give him accommodation there for the sale of his goods and to furnish him with the necessary appliances. A refuses to perform his contract. The case is one for compensation

and not for specific performance, the amount and nature of the accommodation and appliances being undefined.

to (d).—A and B contract to become partners in a certain business, the contract not specifying the duration of the proposed partnership. This contract cannot be specifically performed, for, if it were so performed, either A or B might at once dissolve the partnership.

to (e).—A is a trustee of land with power to lease it for seven years. He enters into a contract with B to grant a lease of the land for seven years, with a covenant to renew the lease at the expiry of the term. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

The directors of a company have power to sell the concern with the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders. They contract to sell it without any such sanction. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

Two trustees, A and B, empowered to sell trust-property worth a lakh of rupees, contract to sell it to C for Rs. 30,000. The contract is so disadvantageous as to be a breach of trust. C cannot enforce its specific performance.

The promoters of a company for working mines contract that the company, when formed, shall purchase certain mineral property. They take no proper precautions to ascertain the value of such property and in fact agree to pay an extravagant price therefor. They also stipulate that the vendors shall give them a bonus out of the purchase-money. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (f).—A company existing for the sole purpose of making and working a railway, contracts for the purchase of a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a cotton-mill thereon. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (g).—A contracts to let for twenty-one years to B the right to use such part of a certain railway made by A as was upon B's land, and that B should have a right of running carriages over the whole line on certain terms, and might require A to supply the necessary engine-power, and that A should during the term keep the whole railway in good repair. Specific performance of this contract must be refused to B.

to (h).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for the lives of C and D. It turns out that, at the date of the contract, C, though supposed by A and B to be alive, was dead. The contract cannot be specifically performed.

(c). Of the Discretion of the Court.

22. The jurisdiction to decree specific performance is discretionary, and the Court is not bound to grant such relief merely because it is lawful to do so ; but the discretion of the Court is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable, guided by judicial principles and capable of correction by a Court of appeal.

The following are cases in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion not to decree specific performance :—

I. Where the circumstances under which the contract is made are such as to give the plaintiff an unfair advantage over the defendant, though there may be no fraud or misrepresentation on the plaintiff's part.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a tenant for life of certain property, assigns his interest therein to B. C contracts to buy, and B contracts to sell, that interest. Before the contract is completed, A receives a mortal injury from the effects of which he dies the day after the contract is executed. If B and C were equally ignorant or equally aware of the fact, B is entitled to specific performance of the contract. If B knew the fact, and C did not, specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(b). A contracts to sell to B the interest of C in certain stock-in-trade. It is stipulated that the sale shall stand good, even though it should turn out that C's interest is worth nothing. In fact the value of C's interest depends on the result of certain partnership-accounts, on which he is heavily in debt to his partners. This indebtedness is known to A, but not to B. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(c). A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, certain land. To protect the land from floods, it is necessary for its

owner to maintain an expensive embankment. B does not know of this circumstance, and A conceals it from him. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(d). A's property is put up to auction. B requests C, A's attorney, to bid for him. C does this inadvertently and in good faith. The persons present seeing the vendor's attorney bidding, think that he is a mere puffer and cease to compete. The lot is knocked down to B at a low price. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

II. Where the performance of the contract would involve some hardship on the defendant which he did not foresee, whereas its non-performance would involve no such hardship on the plaintiff.

Illustrations.

(e). A is entitled to some land under his father's will on condition that, if he sells it within twenty-five years, half the purchase-money shall go to B. A, forgetting the condition, contracts, before the expiration of the twenty-five years, to sell the land to C. Here, the enforcement of the contract would operate so harshly on A, that the Court will not compel its specific performance in favour of C.

(f). A and B, trustees, join their beneficiary, C, in a contract to sell the trust-estate to D, and personally agree to exonerate the estate from heavy incumbrances to which it is subject. The purchase-money is not nearly enough to discharge those incumbrances, though, at the date of the contract, the vendors believed it to be sufficient. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to D.

(g). A, the owner of an estate, contracts to sell it to B, and stipulates that he, A, shall not be obliged to define its boundary. The estate really comprises a valuable property not known to either to be part of it. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B, unless he waives his claim to the unknown property.

(h). A contracts with B to sell him certain land, and to make a road to it from a certain railway-station. It is found afterwards that A cannot make the road without exposing himself to litigation. Specific performance of the part of the contract relating to the road should be refused to B, even though it may be held that he is entitled to specific performance of the rest with compensation for loss of the road.

(i). A, a lessee of mines, contracts with B, his lessor, that at any time during the continuance of the lease B may give notice of his desire to take the machinery and plant used in and about the mines, and that he shall have the articles specified in his notice delivered to him at a valuation on the expiry of the lease. Such a contract might be most injurious to the lessee's business, and specific performance of it should be refused to B.

(j). A contracts to buy certain land from B. The contract is silent as to access to the land. No right of way to it can be shown to exist. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(k). A contracts with B to buy from B's manufactory and not elsewhere all the goods of a certain class used by A in his trade. The Court cannot compel B to supply the goods, but if he does not supply them, A may be ruined, unless he is allowed to buy them elsewhere. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

III. Where the plaintiff has done substantial acts or suffered losses in consequence of a contract capable of specific performance.

Illustration.

A sells land to a railway company who contract to execute certain works for his convenience. The company take the land and use it for their railway. Specific performance of the contract to execute the works should be decreed in favour of A.

(d). *For whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

23. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the specific performance

Who may obtain specific performance. * of a contract may be obtained by—

(a) any party thereto;

(b) the representative in interest, or the principal, of any party thereto: provided that, where the learning, skill, solvency or any personal quality

of such party is a material ingredient in the contract, or where the contract provides that his interest shall not be assigned, his representative in interest or his principal shall not be entitled to specific performance of the contract, unless where his part thereof has already been performed;

(c) where the contract is a settlement on marriage, or a compromise of doubtful rights between members of the same family, any person beneficially entitled thereunder;

(d) where the contract has been entered into by a tenant for life in due exercise of a power, the remainderman;

(e) a reversioner in possession, where the agreement is a covenant entered into with his predecessor in title and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit of such covenant;

(f) a reversioner in remainder, where the agreement is such a covenant, and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit thereof and will sustain material injury by reason of its breach;

(g) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(h) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract for the purposes of the company, and such contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation, the company.

(e). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

24. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person—

(a) who could not recover compensation for its breach;

(b) who has become incapable of performing, or violates, any essential term of the contract that on his part remains to be performed; or

(c) who has already chosen his remedy and obtained satisfaction for the alleged breach of contract;

(d) who, previously to the contract had notice that a settlement of the subject-matter thereof, (though not founded on any valuable consideration) had been made and was then in force.

Illustrations

to clause (a).—A, in the character of agent for B, enters into an agreement with C to buy C's house. A is in reality acting, not as agent for B, but on his own account. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract.

to clause (b).—A contracts to sell B a house and to become tenant thereof for a term of fourteen years from the date of the sale at a specified yearly rent. A becomes insolvent. Neither he nor his assignee can enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to sell B a house and garden in which there are ornamental trees, a material element in the value of the property as a residence. A, without B's consent, fells the trees. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A, holding land under a contract with B for a lease, commits waste, or treats the land in an unhusbandlike manner. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, an unfinished house, B contracting to finish the house and the lease to contain covenants on the part of A to keep the house in repair. B finishes the house in a very defective manner: he cannot enforce the contract specifically, though A and B may sue each other for compensation for breach of it.

to clause (c).—A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, a house for a specified term at a specified rent. B refuses to perform the contract. A thereupon sues for, and obtains, compensation for the breach. A cannot obtain specific performance of the contract.

25. A contract for the sale or letting of property, whether moveable or immovable, cannot be specifically enforced in favour of a vendor or lessor—

Contracts to sell property by one who has no title, or who is a voluntary settler.

(a) who, knowing himself not to have any title to the property, has contracted to sell or let the same;

(b) who, though he entered into the contract believing that he had a good title to the property, cannot at the time fixed by the parties or by the Court for the completion of the sale or letting, give the purchaser or lessee a title free from reasonable doubt;

(c) who, previous to entering into the contract, has made a settlement (though not founded on any valuable consideration) of the subject-matter of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a). A, without C's authority, contracts to sell to B an estate which A knows to belong to C. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract, even though C is willing to confirm it.

(b). A bequeaths his land to trustees, declaring that they may sell it with the consent in writing of B. B gives a general prospective assent in writing to any sale which the trustees may make. The trustees then enter into a contract with C to sell him the land. C refuses to carry out the contract. The trustees cannot specifically enforce this contract, as, in the absence of B's consent to the particular sale to C, the title which they can give C is, as the law stands, not free from reasonable doubt.

(c). A, being in possession of certain land, contracts to sell it to Z. On enquiry it turns out that A claims the land as heir of B, who left the country several years before, and is generally believed to be dead, but of whose death there is no sufficient proof. A cannot compel Z specifically to perform the contract.

(d). A, out of natural love and affection, makes a settlement of certain property on his brothers and their issue, and afterwards enters into a contract to sell the property to a stranger. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract so as to override the settlement, and thus prejudice the interests of the persons claiming under it.

(f). For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced except with a variation.

26. Where a plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract in writing, to which the defendant sets up a variation, the plaintiff cannot obtain the performance sought, except with the variation so set up, in the following cases (namely):—

Non-enforcement except with variation.

(a) where by fraud or mistake of fact the contract of which performance is sought is in terms different from that which the defendant supposed it to be when he entered into it;

(b) where by fraud, mistake of fact, or surprise the defendant entered into the contract under a reasonable misapprehension as to its effect as between himself and the plaintiff;

(c) where the defendant, knowing the terms of the contract and understanding its effect, has entered into it relying upon some misrepresentation by the plaintiff, or upon some stipulation on the plaintiff's part, which adds to the contract, but which he refuses to fulfil;

(d) where the object of the parties was to produce a certain legal result, which the contract as framed is not calculated to produce;

(e) where the parties have, subsequently to the execution of the contract, contracted to vary it.

Illustrations.

(a). A, B and C sign a writing by which they purport to contract each to enter into a bond to D for Rs. 1,000. In a suit by D, to make A, B and C separately liable each to the extent of Rs. 1,000, they prove that the word 'each' was inserted by mistake; that the intention was that they should give a joint bond for Rs. 1,000. A can obtain the performance sought only with the variation thus set up.

(b). A sues B to compel specific performance of a contract in writing to buy a dwelling-house. B proves that he assumed that the contract included an adjoining yard, and the contract was so framed as to leave it doubtful whether the yard was so included or not. The Court will refuse to enforce the contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(c). A contracts in writing to let to B a wharf, together with a strip of A's land delineated in a map. Before signing the contract, B proposed orally that he should be at liberty to substitute for the strip mentioned in the contract another strip of A's land of the same dimensions, and to this A expressly assented. B then signed the written contract. A cannot obtain specific performance of the written contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(d). A and B enter into negotiations for the purpose of securing land to B for his life, with remainder to his issue. They execute a contract the terms of which are found to confer an absolute ownership on B. The contract so framed cannot be specifically enforced.

(e). A contracts in writing to let a house to B, for a certain term, at the rent of Rs. 100 per month, putting it first into tenantable repair. The house turns out to be not worth repairing, so, with B's consent, A pulls it down and erects a new house in its place: B contracting orally to pay rent at Rs. 120 per mensem. B then sues to enforce specific performance of the contract in writing. He cannot enforce it except with the variations made by the subsequent oral contract.

(g). Against whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.

27. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, specific performance of a contract may be enforced—

Relief against parties and persons claiming under them by subsequent title.

(a) either party thereto;

(b) any other person claiming under him by a title arising subsequently to the contract, except a transferee for value who has paid his money in good faith and without notice of the original contract;

(c) any person claiming under a title which, though prior to the contract and known to the plaintiff, might have been displaced by the defendant;

(d) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(e) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract, the company: provided that the company has ratified and adopted the contract and the contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation.

Illustrations

to clause (b).—A contracts to convey certain land to B by a particular day. A dies intestate before that day without having conveyed the land. B may compel A's heir or other representative in interest to perform the contract specifically.

A contracts to sell certain land to B for Rs. 5,000. A afterwards conveys the land for Rs. 6,000 to C, who has notice of the original contract. B may enforce specific performance of the contract as against C.

A contracts to sell land to B for Rs. 5,000. B takes possession of the land. Afterwards A sells it to C for Rs. 6,000. C makes no enquiry of B relating to his interest in the land. B's possession is sufficient to affect C with notice of his interest, and he may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts in consideration of Rs. 1,000, to bequeath certain of his lands to B. Immediately after the contract A dies intestate, and C takes out administration to his estate. B may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts to sell certain land to B. Before the completion of the contract, A becomes a lunatic and C is appointed his committee. B may specifically enforce the contract against C.

to clause (c).—A, the tenant for life of an estate, with remainder to B, in due exercise of a power conferred by the settlement under which he is tenant for life, contracts to sell the estate to C, who has notice of the settlement. Before the sale is completed, A dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

A and B are joint tenants of land, his undivided moiety of which either may alien in his lifetime, but which, subject to that right, devolves on the survivor. A contracts to sell his moiety to C and dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

(h). *Against whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

28. Specific performance of a contract can-

What parties cannot not be enforced against a be compelled to perform. party thereto in any of the following cases :—

(a) if the consideration to be received by him is so grossly inadequate, with reference to the state of things existing at the date of the contract, as to be either by itself or coupled with other circumstances evidence of fraud or of undue advantage taken by the plaintiff ;

(b) if his assent was obtained by the misrepresentation (whether wilful or innocent), concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices, of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract, or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled ;

(c) if his assent was given under the influence of mistake of fact, misapprehension or surprise : Provided that, when the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, compensation may be made for a mistake within the scope of such provision and the contract may be specifically enforced in other respects if proper to be so enforced.

Illustrations

to clause (c).—A, one of two executors, in the erroneous belief that he had the authority of his co-executor, enters into an agreement for the sale to B of his testator's property. B cannot insist on the sale being completed.

A directs an auctioneer to sell certain land. A afterwards revokes the auctioneer's authority as to 20 bighás of this land, but the auctioneer inadvertently sells the whole to B, who has not notice of the revocation. B cannot enforce specific performance of the agreement.

(i). *The Effect of dismissing a Suit for Specific Performance.*

29. The dismissal of a suit for specific performance of a contract or part thereof shall bar the plaintiff's right to sue for compensation for the breach of

Bar of suit for breach after dismissal.

such contract or part, as the case may be.

(j). *Awards and Directions to execute Settlements.*

30. The provisions of this chapter as to contracts shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to awards and to directions in a will or codicil to execute a particular settlement.

Application of preceding sections to awards and testamentary directions to execute settlements.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

31. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake

When instrument may be rectified. of the parties, a contract or other instrument in writing does not truly express their intention, either party,

or his representative in interest, may institute a suit to have the instrument rectified ; and if the Court find it clearly proved that there has been fraud or mistake in framing the instrument, and ascertain the real intention of the parties in executing the same, the Court may in its discretion rectify the instrument, so as to express that intention, so far as this can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons, in good faith and for value.

Illustrations.

(a). A, intending to sell to B his house and one of three godowns adjacent to it, executes a conveyance prepared by B, in which, through B's fraud, all three godowns are included. Of the two godowns which were fraudulently included, B gives one to C and lets the other to D for a rent, neither C nor D having any knowledge of the fraud. The conveyance may, as against B and C, be rectified so as to exclude from it the godown given to C ; but it cannot be rectified so as to affect D's lease.

(b). By a marriage-settlement, A, the father of B, the intended wife, covenants with C, the intended husband, to pay to C, his executors, administrators and assigns, during A's life, an annuity of Rs. 5,000. C dies insolvent and the official assignee claims the annuity from A. The Court, on finding it clearly proved that the parties always intended that this annuity should be paid as a provision for B and her children, may rectify the settlement and decree that the assignee has no right to any part of the annuity.

32. For the purpose of rectifying a contract in

Presumption as to intention of parties. writing, the Court must be satisfied that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

33. In rectifying a written instrument, the

Principles of rectification. Court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean, and what were intended to be its legal consequences, and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

34. A contract in writing may be first rectified

Specific enforcement and then, if the plaintiff has of rectified contract. so prayed in his plaint and the Court thinks fit, specifically enforced.

Illustration.

A contracts in writing to pay his attorney, B, a fixed sum in lieu of costs. The contract contains mistakes as to the name and rights of the client, which, if construed strictly, would exclude B from all rights under it. B is entitled, if the Court thinks fit, to have it rectified, and to an order for payment of the sum, as if at the time of its execution it had expressed the intention of the parties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS.

35. Any person interested in a contract in writ-

When rescission may be adjudged. ing may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff ;

(b) where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face, and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff ;

(c) where a decree for specific performance of a contract of sale, or of a contract to take a lease, has been made, and the purchaser or lessee makes default in payment of the purchase-money or other sums which the Court has ordered him to pay.

When the purchaser or lessee is in possession of the subject-matter, and the Court finds that such possession is wrongful, the Court may also order him to pay to the vendor or lessor the rents and profits, if any, received by him as such possessor.

In the same case, the Court may by order in the suit in which the decree has been made and not complied with, rescind the contract either so far as regards the party in default, or altogether, as the justice of the case may require.

Illustrations

to (a).—A sells a field to B. There is a right of way over the field of which A has direct personal knowledge, but which he conceals from B. B is entitled to have the contract rescinded.

to (b).—A, an attorney, induces his client B, a Hindú widow, to transfer property to him for the purpose of defrauding B's creditors. Here the parties are not equally in fault, and B is entitled to have the instrument of transfer rescinded.

36. Rescission of a contract in writing cannot be adjudged for mere mistake, unless the party against whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

37. A plaintiff instituting a suit for the specific performance of a contract in writing may pray in the alternative that, if the contract cannot be specifically enforced, it may be rescinded and delivered up to be cancelled; and the Court, if it refuses to enforce the contract specifically, may direct it to be rescinded and delivered up accordingly.

38. On adjudging the rescission of a contract, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

39. Any person against whom a written instrument is void or voidable, who has reasonable apprehension that such instrument, if left outstanding, may cause him serious injury, may sue to have it adjudged void or voidable, and the Court may, in its discretion, so adjudge it and order it to be delivered up and cancelled.

If the instrument has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, the Court shall also send a copy of its decree to the officer in whose office the instrument has been so registered, and such officer shall note on the copy of the instrument contained in his books the fact of its cancellation.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the owner of a ship, by fraudulently representing her to be seaworthy, induces B, an underwriter, to insure her. B may obtain the cancellation of the policy.

(b). A conveys land to B, who bequeaths it to C and dies. Thereupon D gets possession of the land and produces a forged instrument stating that the conveyance was made to B in trust for him. C may obtain the cancellation of the forged instrument.

(c). A, representing that the tenants on his land were all at will, sells it to B, and conveys it to him by an instrument dated the 1st January 1877. Soon after that day, A fraudulently grants to C a lease of part of the lands dated the 1st October 1876, and procures the lease to be registered under the Indian Registration Act. B may obtain the cancellation of this lease.

(d). A agrees to sell and deliver a ship to B, to be paid for by B's acceptances of four bills of exchange, for sums amounting to Rs. 30,000, to be drawn by A on B. The bills are drawn and accepted, but the ship is not delivered, according to the agreement. A sues B on one of the bills. B may obtain the cancellation of all the bills.

40. Where an instrument is evidence of different rights or different obligations, the Court may, in a proper case, cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who endorses it to C, by whom it appears to be endorsed to D, who endorses it to E. C's endorsement is forged. C is entitled to have such endorsement cancelled, leaving the bill to stand in other respects.

41. On adjudging the cancellation of an instrument, the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DECLARATORY DECREES.

42. Any person entitled to any legal character, or to any right as to any property, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such character or right, and the Court may in its discretion make therein a declaration that he is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any further relief:

Provided that no Court shall make any such declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.

EXPLANATION.—A trustee of property is a 'person interested to deny' a title adverse to the title of some one who is not in existence, and for whom, if in existence, he would be a trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A is lawfully in possession of certain land. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village claim a right of way across the land. A may sue for a declaration that they are not entitled to the right so claimed.

(b). A bequeaths his property to B, C and D, 'to be equally divided amongst all and each of them, if living at the time of my death, then amongst their surviving children.' No such children are in existence. In a suit against A's executor, the Court may declare whether B, C and D took the property absolutely, or only for their lives, and it may also declare the interests of the children before their rights are vested.

(c). A covenants that if he should at any time be entitled to property exceeding one lakh of rupees, he will settle it upon certain trusts. Before any such property accrues, or any persons entitled under the trusts are ascertained, he institutes a suit to obtain a declaration that the covenant is void for uncertainty. The Court may make the declaration.

(d). A alienates to B property in which A has merely a life-interest. The alienation is invalid as against C, who is entitled as reversioner. The Court may in a suit by C against A and B declare that C is so entitled.

(e). The widow of a sonless Hindú alienates part of the property of which she is in possession as such. The person presumptively entitled to possess the property if he survive her, may, in a suit against the alienee, obtain a declaration that the alienation was made without legal necessity and was therefore void beyond the widow's lifetime.

(f). A Hindú widow in possession of property adopts a son to her deceased husband. The person presumptively

entitled to possession of the property on her death without a son may, in a suit against the adopted son, obtain a declaration that the adoption was invalid.

(g). A is in possession of certain property. B, alleging that he is the owner of the property, requires A to deliver it to him. A may obtain a declaration of his right to hold the property.

(h). A bequeaths property to B for his life, with remainder to B's wife and her children, if any, by B, but if B die without any wife or children, to C. B has a putative wife, D, and children, but C denies that B and D were ever lawfully married. D and her children may, in B's lifetime, institute a suit against C and obtain therein a declaration that they are truly the wife and children of B.

43. A declaration made under this chapter is binding only on the parties to the suit, persons claiming through them respectively, and, where any of the parties are trustees, on the persons for whom, if in existence at the date of the declaration, such parties would be trustees.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú, in a suit to which B, his alleged wife, and her mother are defendants, seeks a declaration that his marriage was duly solemnized and an order for the restitution of his conjugal rights. The Court makes the declaration and order. C, claiming that B is his wife, then sues A for the recovery of B. The declaration made in the former suit is not binding upon C.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

44. The appointment of a Receiver pending a suit is a matter resting in the discretion of the Court.

The mode and effect of his appointment, and his rights, powers, duties and liabilities, are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC DUTIES.

45. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may make an order requiring any specific act to be done or forborne, within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, by any person holding a public office, whether of a permanent or a temporary nature, or by any corporation or inferior Court of Judicature: provided—

(a) that an application for such order be made by some person whose property, franchise, or personal right, would be injured by the forbearing or doing (as the case may be) of the said specific act;

(b) that such doing or forbearing is, under any law for the time being in force, clearly incumbent on such person or Court in his or its public character; or on such corporation in its corporate character;

(c) that, in the opinion of the High Court, such doing or forbearing is consonant to right and justice;

(d) that the applicant has no other specific and adequate legal remedy; and

(e) that the remedy given by the order applied for will be complete.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any High Court—

Exemptions from such power.

(f) to make any order binding on the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the Governor General in Council, on the Governor of Madras in Council, on the Governor of Bombay in Council, or on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

(g) to make any order on any other servant of the Crown, as such, merely to enforce the satisfaction of a claim upon the Crown; or

(h) to make any order which is otherwise expressly excluded by any law for the time being in force.

46. Every application under section 45 must be founded on an affidavit of the person injured, stating his right in the matter in question, his demand of justice and the denial thereof; and the High Court may, in its discretion, make the order applied for absolute in the first instance, or refuse it, or grant a rule to show cause why the order applied for should not be made.

If, in the last case, the person, Court or corporation complained of shows no sufficient cause, the High Court may first make an order in the alternative, either to do or forbear the act mentioned in the order, or to signify some reason to the contrary and make an answer thereto by such day as the High Court fixes in this behalf.

47. If the person, Court or corporation to whom or to which such order is directed makes no answer, or makes an insufficient or a false answer, the High Court may then issue a peremptory order to do or forbear the act absolutely.

48. Every order under this chapter shall be executed, and may be appealed from, as if it were a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

49. The costs of all applications and orders under this chapter shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

50. Neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *mandamus*.

51. Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure under this chapter; and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court as to applications for and grants of writs of *mandamus* shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to applications and orders under this chapter.

PART III.

OF PREVENTIVE RELIEF.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INJUNCTIONS GENERALLY.

52. Preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the Court by injunction, temporary or perpetual.

Preventive relief how granted.

53. Temporary injunctions are such as are to continue until a specified time, or until the further order of the Court. They may be granted at any period of a suit, and are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit: the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.

CHAPTER X.

OF PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS.

54. Subject to the other provisions contained in, or referred to by, this chapter, a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the applicant, whether expressly or by implication.

When such obligation arises from contract, the Court shall be guided by the rules and provisions contained in Chapter II of this Act.

When the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to, or enjoyment of, property, the Court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases (namely):—

- (a) where the defendant is trustee of the property for the plaintiff;
- (b) where there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused, or likely to be caused, by the invasion;
- (c) where the invasion is such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;
- (d) where it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the invasion;
- (e) where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section a trademark is property.

Illustrations.

(a). A lets certain land to B, and B contracts not to dig sand or gravel thereout. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from digging in violation of his contract.

(b). A trustee threatens a breach of trust. His co-trustees if any, should, and the beneficial owners may, sue for an injunction to prevent the breach.

(c). The directors of a public company are about to pay a dividend out of capital or borrowed money. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(d). The directors of a fire and life-insurance company are about to engage in marine insurances. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(e). A, an executor, through misconduct or insolvency, is bringing the property of the deceased into danger. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain him from getting in the assets.

(f). A, a trustee for B, is about to make an imprudent sale of a small part of the trust-property. B may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale, even though compensation in money would have afforded him adequate relief.

(g). A makes a settlement (not founded on marriage or other valuable consideration) of an estate on B and his children. A then contracts to sell the estate to C. B or any of his children may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale.

(h). In the course of A's employment as a vakil, certain papers belonging to his client, B, come into his possession. A threatens to make these papers public, or to communicate their contents to a stranger. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(i). A is B's medical adviser. He demands money of B which B declines to pay. A then threatens to make known the effect of B's communications to him as a patient. This is contrary to A's duty, and B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(j). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, lets one to B and afterwards lets the other to C. A and C begin to make such alterations in the house let to C as will prevent the comfortable enjoyment of the house let to B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain them from so doing.

(k). A lets certain arable lands to B for purposes of husbandry, but without any express contract as to the mode of cultivation. Contrary to the mode of cultivation customary in the district, B threatens to sow the lands with seed injurious thereto and requiring many years to eradicate. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from sowing the lands in contravention of his implied contract to use them in a husbandlike manner.

(l). A, B and C are partners, the partnership being determinable at will. A threatens to do an act tending to the destruction of the partnership-property. B and C may, without seeking a dissolution of the partnership, sue for an injunction to restrain A from doing the act.

(m). A, a Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, commits destruction of the property without any cause sufficient to justify her in so doing. The heir-expectant may sue for an injunction to restrain her.

(n). A, B and C are members of an undivided Hindú family. A cuts timber growing on the family-property, and threatens to destroy part of the family-house and to sell some of the family-utensils. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain him.

(o). A, the owner of certain houses in Calcutta, becomes insolvent. B buys them from the official assignee and enters into possession. A persists in trespassing on and damaging the houses, and B is thereby compelled, at considerable expense, to employ men to protect the possession. B may sue for an injunction to restrain further acts of trespass.

(p). The inhabitants of a village claim a right of way over A's land. In a suit against several of them, A obtains a declaratory decree that his land is subject to no such right. Afterwards each of the other villagers sues A for obstructing his alleged right of way over the land. A may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(q). A, in an administration-suit to which a creditor, B, is not a party, obtains a decree for the administration of C's assets. B proceeds against C's estate for his debt. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B.

(r). A and B are in possession of contiguous lands and of the mines underneath them. A works his mine so as to extend under B's mine and threatens to remove certain pillars which help to support B's mine. B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(s). A rings bells or makes some other unnecessary noise so near a house as to interfere materially and unreasonably with the physical comfort of the occupier, B. B may sue for an injunction restraining A from making the noise.

(t). A pollutes the air with smoke so as to interfere materially with the physical comfort of B and C, who carry on business in a neighbouring house. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain the pollution.

(u). A infringes B's patent. If the Court is satisfied that the patent is valid and has been infringed, B may obtain an injunction to restrain the infringement.

(v). A pirates B's copyright. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy, unless the work of which copyright is claimed is libellous or obscene.

(w). A improperly uses the trademark of B. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the user, provided that B's use of the trademark is honest.

(x). A, a tradesman, holds out B as his partner against the wish and without the authority of B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(y). A, a very eminent man, writes letters on family-topics to B. After the death of A and B, C, who is B's residuary legatee, proposes to make money by publishing A's letters. D, who is A's executor, has a property in the letters, and may sue for an injunction to restrain C from publishing them.

(z). A carries on a manufactory and B is his assistant. In the course of his business, A imparts to B a secret process of value. B afterwards demands money of A, threaten-

flag, in case of refusal, to disclose the process to C, a rival manufacturer. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from disclosing the process.

55. When, to prevent the breach of an obligation, it is necessary to

Mandatory injunctions. compel the performance of certain acts which the Court is capable of enforcing, the Court may in its discretion grant an injunction to prevent the breach complained of, and also to compel performance of the requisite acts.

Illustrations.

(a). A, by new buildings, obstructs lights to the access and use of which B has acquired a right under the Indian Limitation Act, Part IV. B may obtain an injunction, not only to restrain A from going on with the buildings, but also to pull down so much of them as obstructs B's lights.

(b). A builds a house with eaves projecting over B's land. B may sue for an injunction to pull down so much of the eaves as so project.

(c). In the case put as illustration (i) to section 54, the Court may also order all written communications made by B, as patient, to A, as medical adviser, to be destroyed.

(d). In the case put as illustration (y) to section 54, the Court may also order A's letters to be destroyed.

(e). A threatens to publish statements concerning B which would be punishable under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain the publication, even though it may be shown not to be injurious to B's property.

(f). A, being B's medical adviser, threatens to publish B's written communications with him, showing that B has led an immoral life. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the publication.

(g). In the cases put as illustrations (v) and (w) to section 54, and as illustrations (e) and (f) to this section, the Court may also order the copies produced by piracy, and the trademarks, statements and communications therein respectively mentioned, to be given up or destroyed.

Injunction when refused. 56. An injunction cannot be granted—

(a) to stay a judicial proceeding pending at the institution of the suit in which the injunction is sought, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of proceedings;

(b) to stay proceedings in a Court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;

(c) to restrain persons from applying to any legislative body;

(d) to interfere with the public duties of any department of the Government of India or the Local Government, or with the sovereign acts of a Foreign Government;

(e) to stay proceedings in any criminal matter;

(f) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

(g) to prevent, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not reasonably clear that it will be a nuisance;

(h) to prevent a continuing breach in which the applicant has acquiesced;

(i) when equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceeding, except in case of breach of trust;

(j) when the conduct of the applicant or his agents has been such as to disentitle him to the assistance of the Court;

(k) where the applicant has no personal interest in the matter.

Illustrations.

(a). A seeks an injunction to restrain his partner, B, from receiving the partnership-debts and effects. It appears

that A had improperly possessed himself of the books of the firm and refused B access to them. The Court will refuse the injunction.

(b). A manufactures and sells crucibles, designating them as "patent plumbago crucibles," though, in fact, they have never been patented. B pirates the designation. A cannot obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy.

(c). A sells an article called "Mexican Balm," stating that it is compounded of divers rare essences, and has sovereign medicinal qualities. B commences to sell a similar article to which he gives a name and description such as to lead people into the belief that they are buying A's Mexican Balm. A sues B for an injunction to restrain the sale. B shows that A's Mexican Balm consists of nothing but scented hog's lard. A's use of his description is not an honest one, and he cannot obtain an injunction.

57. Notwithstanding section 56, clause (j),

where a contract comprises an affirmative agreement to do a certain act, coupled with a negative agreement, express or implied, not to do a certain act, the circumstance that the Court is unable to compel specific performance of the affirmative agreement, shall not preclude it from granting an injunction to perform the negative agreement; provided that the applicant has not failed to perform the contract so far as it is binding on him.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 the good-will of a certain business unconnected with business-premises, and further agrees not to carry on that business in Calcutta. B pays A the Rs. 1,000, but A carries on the business in Calcutta. The Court cannot compel A to send his customers to B, but B may obtain an injunction restraining A from carrying on the business in Calcutta.

(b). A contracts to sell to B the good-will of a business. A then sets up a similar business close by B's shop, and solicits his old customers to deal with him. This is contrary to his implied contract, and B may obtain an injunction to restrain A from soliciting the customers, and from doing any act whereby their good-will may be withdrawn from B.

(c). A contracts with B to sing for twelve months at B's theatre and not to sing in public elsewhere. B cannot obtain specific performance of the contract to sing, but he is entitled to an injunction restraining A from singing at any other place of public entertainment.

(d). B contracts with A that he will serve him faithfully for twelve months as a clerk. A is not entitled to a decree for specific performance of this contract. But he is entitled to an injunction restraining B from serving a rival-house as clerk.

(e). A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B on a day fixed, he will not set up a certain business within a specified distance. B fails to pay the money. A cannot be restrained from carrying on the business within the specified distance.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1859	Civil Procedure	Sections 15 and 192.
XIV of 1859	Limitation	Section 15.
XXIII of 1861	Civil Procedure	Section 26.
IX of 1872	Contract	In section 28, the second clause of Exception 1.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1877.

An Act to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 (to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and 'High Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, be deemed to have always sections 2, 3 and 4. meant—

(a) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(b) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any grant of probate or letters of administration with effect throughout the whole of British India heretofore made by any Court other than the Courts specified in section one.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1877.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. Inspector General of Registration.
Branch Inspector General of Sindh.
5. Districts and Sub-Districts.
6. Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
7. Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.
8. Inspectors of Registration Offices.

SECTIONS.

9. Military Cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.
10. Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.
11. Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.
12. Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.
13. Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.
Suspension, removal and dismissal of Officers.
14. Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.
15. Seals of registering officers.
16. Register-books.
Forms.
Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Documents of which registration is compulsory.
Exception of composition-deeds;
and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
Authorities to adopt.
18. Documents of which registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by registering officer.
20. Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels.
Documents containing maps or plans.
22. Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Time for presenting documents.
24. Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.
25. Documents executed out of British India.
26. Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.
27. Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

28. Place for registering documents relating to land.
29. Place for registering other documents.
30. Registration by Registrar.
Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town.
31. Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

32. Persons to present documents for registration.
33. Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.
Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

SECTIONS.

34. Enquiry before registration by registering officer.
 35. Procedure on admission of execution.
 Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

36. Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.
 37. Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.
 38. Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.
 39. Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. Persons entitled to present Wills and Authorities to adopt.
 41. Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

42. Deposit of Wills.
 43. Procedure on deposit of Wills.
 44. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.
 45. Proceedings on death of depositor.
 Re-deposit.
 46. Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

47. Time from which registered document operates.
 48. Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.
 49. Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
 50. Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(A.) As to the Register Books and Indexes.

51. Register-books to be kept in the several offices.
 52. Endorsements on document presented.
 Receipt for document.
 Documents admitted to registration to be copied.
 53. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
 54. Current Indexes and entries therein.
 55. Indexes to be made by registering officers.
 Extra particulars in Indexes.
 56. Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.
 Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

SECTIONS.

57. Registering officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

(B.) As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

58. Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.
 59. Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.
 60. Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.
 61. Endorsements and certificate to be copied.
 Document to be returned.
 62. Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.
 63. Power to administer oaths.
 Record of substance of statements.

(C.) Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

64. Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.
 65. Procedure where document relates to land situate in several Districts.

(D.) Special Duties of Registrar.

66. Procedure on registering documents relating to land.
 67. Procedure on registration under section 80, clause (b).

(E.) Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.

68. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.
 69. Inspector General to superintend Registration Offices.
 His power to make rules.
 70. His power to remit fines.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

71. Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.
 72. Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.
 73. Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.
 74. Procedure of Registrar on such application.
 75. Order of Registrar and procedure thereon.
 76. Refusal by Registrar.
 77. Suit in case of refusal.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

78. Fees to be fixed by Local Government.
 Alteration of fees.
 79. Publication of fees.
 80. Fees payable on presentation.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

81. Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

SECTIONS.

82. Penalty for certain other offences.
 Making false statements before registering officer.
 Delivering false copy or translation.
 False personation.
 Abetment of offences under Act.
83. Registering officer may institute prosecutions.
84. Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Destruction of unclaimed documents.
86. Registering officer not liable for thing *bona fide* done or refused in his official capacity.
87. Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.
88. Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.
89. Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.
91. Inspection and copies of such documents.
92. Burmese registration rules confirmed.

An Act for the Registration of Documents.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1877:"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude from its operation;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of enactments. 2. On and from that day Act No. VIII of 1871 shall be repealed.

But all appointments, notifications, rules and orders made, and all Districts and Sub-districts formed, and all offices established, and all tables of fees prepared, under such Act or any of the enactments thereby repealed shall be deemed to have been respectively made, formed, established and prepared under this Act, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

References made in Acts passed before the first day of April 1877, to the said Act, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lease" includes a counterpart, kabūliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease:

"Signature." "Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

"Immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass:

"Moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property:

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book:

"Endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

"Minor" means a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority:

"Representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of a Native, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name:

"District Court" includes the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. The Local Government shall appoint an Inspector General of Registration for the territories subject to such Government,

or may, instead of making such appointment, direct that all or any of the powers and duties hereinafter conferred and imposed upon the Inspector General shall be exercised and performed by such officer or officers, and within such local limits, as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may also, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be Branch Inspector General of Sindh, who shall have all the powers of an Inspector General under this Act other than the power to frame rules hereinafter conferred.

Any Inspector General or the Branch Inspector General of Sindh may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe, and may from time to time alter, the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

6. The Local Government may appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid, respectively.

7. The Local Government shall establish in every District an office to be styled the Office of the Registrar and in every Sub-District an office or offices to be styled the Office of the Sub-Registrar, or the Offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars, and may amalgamate with any office of a Registrar any office of a Sub-Registrar subordinate to such Registrar,

and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform, in addition to his own powers and duties, all or any of the powers and duties of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate :

Provided that no such authorization shall enable a Sub-Registrar to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under this Act.

8. The Local Government may also appoint officers to be called Inspectors of Registration Offices, and may from time to time prescribe the duties of such officers. Every such Inspector shall be subordinate to the Inspector General.

9. Every military cantonment where there is a Cantonment Magistrate may (if the Local Government so directs) be, for the purposes of this Act, a Sub-District or a District, and such Magistrate shall be the Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of such Sub-District or District, as the case may be.

Whenever the Governor General in Council declares any military cantonment beyond the limits of British India to be a Sub-District or a District for the purposes of this Act, he shall also declare, in the case of a Sub-District, what authorities shall be Registrar of the District and Inspector General, and in the case of a District, what

authority shall be Inspector General, with reference to such cantonment and the Sub-Registrar or Registrar thereof.

10. Whenever any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's Office is situate,

shall be the Registrar during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Whenever the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

11. Whenever any Registrar is absent from his office on duty in his District, he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in sections 68 and 72.

12. Whenever any Sub-Registrar is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar of the District appoints in this behalf shall be Sub-Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

13. All appointments made under section 10, section 11, or section 12 shall be reported to the Local Government by the Inspector General. Such report shall be either special or general, as the Local Government directs.

The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under the provisions of this Act, and appoint another person in his stead.

14. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may assign such salaries as such Government from time to time deems proper to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or provide for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries.

The Local Government may allow proper establishments for the several Offices under this Act.

15. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the Local Government directs:—"The seal of the Registrar (or of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

16. The Local Government shall provide for the office of every Registering Officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The books so provided shall contain the forms from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General, with the sanction of the Local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

The Local Government shall supply the office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box, and shall in each District make suitable provision for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in such District.

PART III

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, if the registration is compulsory, property to which they relate is situate in a District in which, and if they have been executed on or after the date on which, Act No. XVI of 1864, or Act No. XX of 1866, or Act No. VIII of 1871, or this Act came or comes into force (that is to say),—

- (a) Instruments of gift of immoveable property :
 - (b) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property :
 - (c) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest ; and
 - (d) Leases of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent :
- Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section any leases executed in any District, or part of a District, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

Exception of composition-deeds ;
(f) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, or
(g) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company,
(h) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest,
(i) decrees and orders of Courts and awards,
(j) grants of immoveable property by Government,
(k) instruments of partition made by revenue officers,

(l) certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Authorities to adopt. first day of January 1872 and not conferred by a will, shall also be registered.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act (that is to say),
Documents of which registration is optional.

(a) Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees, to or in immoveable property :

(b) Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest :

(c) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted under section 17 :

(d) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property :

(e) Wills :

(f) All other documents not required by section 17 to be registered.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the registering officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

20. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration. If he register such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

21. (a) No non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

(b) Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

(c) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map

or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such Districts.

22. Failure to comply with the provisions

Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land. contained in section 21, clause (b), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it relates is sufficient to identify such property.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 24, 25 and 26, no document other than a will, shall

Time for presenting documents.

be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution,

or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final :

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

24. If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.

accident, any document executed, or copy of a decree or order made, in British India is not presented for registration

till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, such document shall be accepted for registration.

Any application for such direction may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

25. When a document purporting to have been

Documents executed out of British India.

executed by all or any of the parties out of British India is not presented for registration

till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registering Officer, if satisfied,

(a) that the instrument was so executed, and

(b) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration.

26. Whenever a registration-office is closed on

Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.

the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any document, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens.

27. A will may at any time be presented for

Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

28. Save as in this Part otherwise provided,

every document mentioned in section 17, clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), and section 18, clauses (a), (b) and (c), shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate.

29. Every document other than a document

referred to in section 28 and a copy of a decree or order, may be presented

for registration either in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or, where the decree or order does not affect immoveable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered.

30. (a) Any Registrar may in his discretion

Registration by Registrar.

receive and register any document which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

(b.) The Registrar of a District including a Pre-

Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town and Lahore.

sidency Town and the Registrar of the Lahore District may receive and register any

document referred to in section 28 without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the document relates.

31. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

of documents under this Act shall be made only at the

office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

32. Except in the cases mentioned in section 31

Persons to present documents for registration.

and section 39, every document to be registered under

this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration office,

by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order,

or by the representative or assign of such person,

or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

33. For the purposes of section 32, the powers-of-attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized (that is to say),—

(a) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides :

(b) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate :

(c) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India :

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any registration-office or Court for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this section :—

persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience so to attend ;

persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process ; and

persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

In every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the office or Court aforesaid.

To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

34. Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75, 77, 88 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act, unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 :

Provided that if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 24, the document may be registered.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times.

The registering officer shall thereupon—

(a) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(b) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document, and

(c) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

Any application for a direction under the proviso in this section may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Nothing in this section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

35. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document ;

or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent admits the execution ;

or, if the person executing the document is dead, and his representative or assign appears before the registering officer, and admits the execution,

the registering officer shall register the document as directed in sections 58 to 61, inclusive.

The registering officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one present in his office.

If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution,

or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic,

or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution,

the registering officer shall refuse to register the document: Provided that, where such officer is a Registrar, he shall follow the procedure prescribed in Part XII of this Act.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

36. If any person presenting any document for registration, or claiming under any document which is capable of being so presented, desires the appearance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the registering officer may, in his discretion, call upon such officer or Court as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the registration office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

37. The officer or Court, upon receipt of the Officer or Court to peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

38. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to appear at the registration office, and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to appear in person at the registration office, shall not be required so to appear.

In every such case, the registering officer shall either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

39. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. The testator or after his death any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration,

and the donor or after his death the donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

41. A will or an authority to adopt, presented for registration by the testator or donor, may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

A will or authority to adopt presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered if the registering officer is satisfied,

(a) that the will or authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be,

(b) that the testator or donor is dead, and

(c) that the person presenting the will or authority is, under section 40, entitled to present the same.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

43. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply either personally or by duly authorized agent to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

45. If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 42, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover, and, at the applicant's expense, cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book No. 3.

When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

46. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, section 259, or the power of any Court by order to compel the production of any will. But whenever any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has been already copied under section 45, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book No. 3 and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

48. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act, and relating to any property whether moveable or immovable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

49. No document required by section 17 to be registered, shall affect any immovable property comprised therein,

or confer any power to adopt,
or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power, unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

50. Every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 17, and clauses (a) and (b) of section 18, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered document relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to leases exempted under the proviso in section 17, or to the documents mentioned in clauses (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) and (l) of the same section.

Explanation.—In cases where Act No. XVI of 1864 or Act No. XX of 1866 was in force in the place and at the time in and at which such unregistered document was executed, “unregistered” means not registered according to such Act, and, where the document is executed after the first day of July 1871, not registered under Act No. VIII of 1871 or this Act.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(A). As to the Register Books and Indexes.

51. The following Books shall be kept in the several offices hereinafter named (that is to say)—

In all registration offices—

Book 1, “Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property;”

Book 2, “Record of reasons for refusal to register;”

Book 3, “Register of wills and authorities to adopt;” and

Book 4, “Miscellaneous Register.”

In the offices of Registrars—

Book 5, “Register of deposits of wills.”

In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under sections 17, 18 and 87 which relate to immoveable property, and are not wills.

In Book 4 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses (d) and (f) of section 18, which do not relate to immoveable property.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to require more than one set of books where the Office of the Registrar has been amalgamated with the Office of a Sub-Registrar.

52. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it: a receipt for such document shall be given by the registering officer

to the person presenting the same; and, subject

Documents admitted to the provisions contained to registration to be in section 62, every document copied.

Every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

And all such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as is from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General.

53. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

54. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books; and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the registering officer has copied, or filed a memorandum of, the document to which it relates.

55. Four such indexes shall be made in all registration offices, and shall be named, respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III, and Index No. IV.

Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. 1.

Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in section 21 relating to every such document and memorandum as the Inspector General from time to time directs in that behalf.

Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will and authority entered in Book No. 3, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or the donor (but not before) the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. 4.

Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV shall contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Inspector General from time to time directs.

56. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals as the Inspector General from time to time directs, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar, during the last of such intervals, in Indexes Nos. I, II and III.

Every Registrar receiving such copy shall file it in his office.

57. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the indexes relating to Book No. 1 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and subject

to the provisions of section 62, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents, and after the death of the executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 4 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or his agent or representative. The requisite search under this section for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 shall be made only by the registering officer.

All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the registering officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(B). As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

58. On every document admitted to registration,

Particulars to be entered on documents admitted to registration. other than a copy of a decree or order, or a copy of a certificate under the Land Improvement, Act, 1871, sent by the Collector to be registered, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars (that is to say),—

(a) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution has been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(b) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(c) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the registering officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

59. The registering officer shall affix the date

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer. and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 52 and 58, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

60. After such of the provisions of sections 34, 35, 58 and 59 as apply

Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied. to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the registering officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registering officer, and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 59 have occurred as therein mentioned.

61. The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1.

The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 52.

62. When a document is presented for registration under section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in section 19, shall be filed in the registration office.

The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the copies and memoranda required by sections 57, 64, 65 and 66, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

63. Every registering officer may at his discretion administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act.

He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C). Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

64. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file the memorandum in his Book No. 1.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property situate in more districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to the Registrar of every district in which any part of such property is situate other than the district in which his own Sub-District is situate.

The Registrar on receiving the same shall file in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and the copy of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward

a memorandum of the document to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such memorandum shall file it in his Book No. 1.

(D). *Special Duties of Registrar.*

66. On registering any non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property, the Registrar shall forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

He shall also forward a copy of such document, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to every other Registrar in whose district any part of such property is situate.

Such Registrar on receiving any such copy shall file it in his Book No. 1, and shall also send a memorandum of the copy to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

Every Sub-Registrar receiving any memorandum under this section shall file it in his Book No. 1.

67. On any document being registered under section 30, clause (b), a copy of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in the first clause of section 66.

(E). *Of the controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.*

68. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Sub-Registrar is situate.

Every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

69. The Inspector General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the territories under the Local Government, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act—

providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

declaring what languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in each district;

declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under section 21;

regulating the amount of fines imposed under sections 24 and 34, respectively;

regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the registering officer by section 63;

regulating the form in which registering officers are to make memoranda of documents;

regulating the authentication by Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the Books kept in their respective offices under section 51;

declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV, respectively;

declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the registration offices;

and, generally, regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

The rules so made shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

70. The Inspector General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part the difference between any fine levied under section 24 or section 34 and the amount of the proper registration fee.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

71. Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document,

except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District,

shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No registering officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

72. Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order:

and if the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

73. When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed, or his representative or assign, denies its execution, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent authorized as

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

aforesaid, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reason recorded under section 71, and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

74. In such case, and also where such denial as aforesaid is made before a Registrar in respect of a document presented for registration to him, he shall as soon as conveniently may be enquire—

(a) whether the document has been executed ;
(b) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the document for registration as the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

75. If the Registrar finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

And if the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the registering officer shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60.

Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

The Registrar may, for the purpose of any enquiry under section 74, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Refusal by Registrar. 76. Every Registrar refusing—

(a) to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his district or that the document ought to be registered in the office of a Sub-Registrar, or

(b) to direct the registration of a document under section 72 or section 75,

shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No appeal lies from any order under this section or section 72.

77. Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, institute in the Civil Court within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree ; and the

provisions contained in the second and third paragraphs of section 75, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents so presented, and notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

78. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government shall prepare a table of fees payable—

for the registration of documents :
for searching the registers :
for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration :
And of extra or additional fees payable—
for every registration under section thirty :
for the issue of commissions :
or filing translations :
for attending at private residences :
for the safe custody and return of documents :
and for such other matters as appear to the Local Government necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such table.

79. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the district shall be exposed to public view in every registration office.

80. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

81. Every registering officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

82. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both :

(a) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or inquiry under this Act,
(b) intentionally delivers to a registering officer in any proceeding under section 19 or section 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan,

(c) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or

False personation.

causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act,

(d) abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act.

Abetment of offences under this Act.

83. A prosecution for any offence under this

Registering officer may commence prosecutions.

Act coming to the knowledge of a registering officer in his official capacity may

be commenced by or with the permission of the Inspector General, the Branch Inspector General of Sindh, the Registrar or the Sub-Registrar, in whose territories, District or Sub-District, as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by any Court or officer exercising powers not less than those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class :

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such Court or officer shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to such Court or officer.

All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the limits of the Presidency Towns, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such Towns for the time being in force.

84. Every registering officer appointed under this

Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such registering officer when required by him to do so. And in section 228 of the same Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall include any proceeding under this Act.

A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of sections 435 and 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Documents (other than wills) remaining un-

Destruction of unclaimed documents.

claimed in any registration office, for a period exceeding two years, may be destroyed.

86. No registering officer shall be liable to any

Registering officer not liable for thing done or refused in his official capacity.

suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

87. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this

Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.

Act, or any Act hereby repealed, by any registering officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

88. Notwithstanding anything herein contained,

Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.

it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or

Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or Official Assignee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at

any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in section 58.

But when any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary to Government or to such officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

89. Every officer granting a certificate under the

Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the register-

ing officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. 1.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Nothing contained in this Act or in Act No.

Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.

VIII of 1871 or in any Act thereby repealed shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the

registration of any of the following documents or maps :—

(a). Documents issued, received or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land-revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(b). Documents and maps issued, received or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(c). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, or filed periodically in any revenue office by patwāris or other officers charged with the preparation of village-records.

(d). Sanads, inām title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

91. Subject to such rules and the previous pay-

Inspection and copies of such documents.

ment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this

behalf, all documents and maps mentioned in section 90, clauses (a), (b) and (c), and all registers of the documents mentioned in clause (d), shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

92. All rules relating to registration heretofore

Burmese registration-rules confirmed.

enforced in British Burma

shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any officer or other person in respect of anything done under any of the said rules.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in two months :—

No. 1 of 1877.

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877:—"

Short title. Act, 1877:—
Commencement. It shall come into force at once;

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, all or any of the provisions herein contained to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration.

- 2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Forest officer" means any person whom the Local Government may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to do

(1) anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest officer :

(2) anything to be done by a Government officer under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Act :

"Tree."

"Tree" includes bamboos and brushwood :

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they

"Timber." have fallen or have been felled, and all wood when

cut up, or when fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes :

"Forest-produce" includes the following when

"Forest-produce." found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, cutch, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, skins and horns :

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable

"Forest-offence." under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act :

"Cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes,

"Cattle." bullocks, cows, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies,

mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids :

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or

"River." artificial.

CHAPTER II.

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may from time to

Power to reserve forests. time constitute any forest or waste-land which is the property of Government, or

over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute a Reserved Forest, and the limits

Demarcation of boundaries. of such Forest have not been defined by boundary-marks,

and are not, in the opinion of the Local Government, already sufficiently defined by roads, rivers or other such boundaries, the Local Government may cause such limits to be demarcated in such manner as it thinks fit.

5. When the Local Government has ascertained that the limits of such Forest

Notification by Local Government. are already sufficiently defined as aforesaid, or when

such limits have been demarcated under section 4, it may publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) declaring that it is proposed to reserve such Forest under this Act ;

(b) specifying the limits of such Forest ;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce.

6. During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section 17, no

Bar of accrual of forest-rights. right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the Forest comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued ; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or any other purpose shall be made in such forest.

7. When a notification has been issued under section 5, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest mentioned therein a proclamation in the language of the country :—

(a) specifying the limits of such forest ;

(b) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest ; and

(c) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid, to present to such officer within such period a written notice stating the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

8. Any such right in respect of which no such notice is presented within the said period shall be deemed to be extinguished, unless the person claiming such right satisfies the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the notice within such period.

9. When any such notice is presented as aforesaid, the Forest Settlement Officer shall inquire into the merits of the claim, and may, in the case of a claim to or over any land, if he considers it proved and if he thinks fit to do so, pass an order to that effect and proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and may, in the case of a claim to rights of way or of pasture, or to forest-produce, proceed in the manner prescribed in sections 10 and 11.

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(a) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870 ;

(b) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and attending before him in pursuance of a notice issued under section 9 of that Act ; and

(c) the conditions prescribed by the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

10. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into the nature and extent of such rights and shall pass an order, admitting, rejecting or modifying the claim.

11. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any such order, shall record the name, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right, the designation (if any), position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the

designation and position of all buildings, in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed.

No such claim shall be admitted, unless

(a) the claimant was, at the time when the limits of the forest were notified under section 5, in the habitual exercise of the right claimed, and

(b) the exercise of the right is required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same.

12. If the Forest Settlement Officer admits any

Record where he admits claim.

such claim with or without modification, he shall also

record the extent to which such rights have been admitted by him, specifying the quantity of timber and other forest-produce annually required, the number and description of cattle admitted to graze in the forest and the season during which such pasture is required. He shall also record whether the produce obtained by the exercise of such rights may be sold or bartered.

13. After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the

Exercise of rights admitted or modified.

best of his ability, and having due regard to the main-

tenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, make such arrangements as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose, the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(a) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted; or

(b) so alter the limits of the proposed reserved forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and conveniently situated for the purposes of the claimants; or

(c) record an order, conferring upon such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the Reserved Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government.

14. In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it

Commutation of rights.

impossible, having due regard

to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such arrangements as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit.

15. Any person who has made a claim under

Appeal from order passed under section 9, 10 or 13.

this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by

the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section 9, 10 or 13, present an appeal from such order to such of the officers who hear appeals in cases relating to land-revenue as the Local Government may from time to time appoint by notification in the official Gazette: Provided that, where the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do) three

persons (hereinafter called the Forest Court) to hear appeals from such orders, the appeal shall lie to such persons.

Every appeal under this section shall be made by petition in writing, and shall be delivered to and forwarded by the Forest Settlement Officer.

If the appeal be to the officer so appointed, the order passed thereon shall be communicated to the Forest Settlement Officer who shall forthwith carry out the same.

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day for hearing the appeal and shall give notice of such day to the parties, and shall hear such appeal in the neighbourhood of the forest. The order passed thereon by such Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall (subject to review by the Local Government) be final, and the Forest Settlement Officer shall forthwith carry out such order.

16. The Local Government may appoint any

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government.

person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest

Settlement Officer or the appellate Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

17. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(a) the period fixed under section 7 for presenting notices has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) (if any such claims have been made) the period limited by section 15 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate Court; and

(c) all lands (if any) included in the forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section 9, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section 16 of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette declaring the forest, or any portion thereof, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification, and from the date so fixed, such forest or such portion thereof shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest.

18. The Forest officer shall, before the date

Publication of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

fixed by such notification, cause a translation of such notification into the language

of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

19. Any forest constituted a Reserved Forest

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act.

under any law in force previous to the date on which this Act comes into force,

shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act:

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

20. The formation and extension of a Reserved Forest shall be deemed a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section 4.

Formation and extension of Reserved Forests under Land Acquisition Act.

21. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided.

22. No right conferred under section 13, clause (c), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government, and no produce obtained by virtue of such a right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as a right to sell or barter may have been admitted in the order recorded under section 12.

Rights not to be alienated.

23. The Forest officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that he has already assigned or constructed another way or water-course (as the case may be) in lieu thereof, and that such other way or water-course is a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests.

24. Any person who—

(a) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire therein in such manner as to endanger the same;

(b) kindles, keeps or carries any fire therein at such seasons as the Local Government may from time to time notify in this behalf;

(c) burns any lime, bricks or charcoal therein;

(d) trespasses or grazes his cattle or permits his cattle to trespass therein;

(e) causes any damage therein by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber;

(f) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree therein, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, the same;

(g) collects therein or removes therefrom any forest-produce;

(h) clears or breaks up any land therein for cultivation or any other purpose;

(i) hunts, shoots, fishes or sets snares therein in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such damages for injury done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest officer, or the exercise of any right conferred under section 13, clause (a), or created by written grant or contract made by or on behalf of Government.

In any case of fire which has been caused wilfully, or which there is reason to believe has been so caused, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that the

forest or any portion thereof may be closed for such period as it thinks fit. During the period of such closure the exercise of all rights to pasture or other forest-produce shall be suspended.

25. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion of any forest reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished in such forest shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

26. The Local Government may assign any Reserved-forest or portion thereof, or any forest the property of Government, for the use of any villages situated in the vicinity of such forest. All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests. The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the inhabitants of the villages for the use of which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, pasture or other forest-produce, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest.

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with rules so made) apply to Village-forests.

CHAPTER IV.

OF DISTRICT-FORESTS.

27. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest; but which is the property of Government, or is a forest over which the Government has proprietary rights.

The forests and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called "District-Forests."

28. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

Power to issue notification—

(a) declare any class of trees in a district-forest or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification;

(b) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of limestone, laterite or any other stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection of any description of forest-produce, in any such forest or in any portion thereof; and

(c) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, and breaking up or clearing of land, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purposes, any land in any such forest.

29. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section 28 to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest to which such notification applies.

30. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters:—

- (a) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce from the district-forests;
- (b) the granting of permits to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of district-forests, and the production and return of such permits by such persons;
- (c) the granting of trade-permits to persons felling or removing trees or timber or forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such permits by such persons;
- (d) the fees (if any) payable by the persons mentioned in clauses (b) and (c) for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or forest-produce;
- (e) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made;
- (f) the examination of produce passing out of the forest;
- (g) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes;
- (h) the protection from fire of timber lying in district-forests;
- (i) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle;
- (j) hunting, shooting, fishing and setting snares in such forests.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 28.

31. Any person who—

- (a) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section 28, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise interferes with, any such tree; or
- (b) breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any forest containing trees reserved as aforesaid, or sets fire to such forests; or
- (c) kindles a fire without taking all such reasonable precautions as are requisite to prevent its spreading to any trees so reserved, or to any timber of such trees in the vicinity; or
- (d) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber; or
- (e) fells any tree or drags any timber in such a manner as to injure any tree reserved as aforesaid; or
- (f) permits cattle belonging to him or under his charge to injure any such tree; or
- (g) quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects or removes any forest-produce, when such quarrying, burning or collecting has been prohibited by a notification under section 28; or
- (h) infringes any rule under section 30,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

32. Nothing in this chapter or in any rule made under this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest officer, or in accordance with rules made under section 30, or in the exercise of any right.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

33. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit the breaking up of land for cultivation or the clearing of the growth in any forest, when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes:

First.—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones and avalanches:

Second.—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys of mountain-ranges, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against shifting and moving sands:

Third.—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks:

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways, and other lines of communication:

Fifth.—For the preservation of the public health.

34. In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any prohibition under section 33, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the proprietor or other person interested in the forest, and considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest shall be paid to the said proprietor or other person.

35. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest under the control of a Forest officer, the forest should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire the same in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

36. On all timber the produce of forests situated within British India or brought from any forest situated beyond the frontier, a duty may be levied in such manner, at such places and at such rates, as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix by like notification the value on which such duty shall be assessed.

37. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or forest-produce, notwithstanding that the same be levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

38. The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and forest-produce in transit by land or sea, is vested in the Local Government, and it may from time to time make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(a) prescribe the routes by which only timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India;

(b) prohibit the import, export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from the Forest officer, authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor;

(d) provide for the stoppage, reporting and examination of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark;

(e) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it; the conditions under which timber shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôts;

(f) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed;

(g) provide for the removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering from the person causing such obstruction the cost of such removal;

(h) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(i) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, provide for the registration of such marks and the

time for which such registration shall hold good limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

39. The Local Government may prescribe penalties for the infringement of any rule made under section 38, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or by both. Double penalties may be prescribed in cases where the offence is committed between sunset and sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of the same offence.

40. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section 38, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

41. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest or Police officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

42. All timber and wood found adrift or stranded on any river, or off the sea-coast of any province to which this Act shall be extended, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and all timber beached, stranded or sunk in any river, or on the sea-coast as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto. Such timber may be collected by any Forest officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section 48 and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber.

43. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest officer, of timber collected under section 42. Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person having a claim to the possession of the same to present to such officer within three months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

44. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim or deliver the timber to the claimant.

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him; but no person shall recover any damages or costs against the Government, or against any Forest officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

45. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section 43, or on such claim having been so preferred by him, and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section 44, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 44, in such other person free from all encumbrances of every description.

46. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section 42, and no Forest officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section 48.

48. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters, (namely) :—

(a) the salving and collection of timber or of certain kinds of timber which may be floating loose and unrafted, or may be sunk, stranded or beached in any river or on the sea-coast;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;

(c) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting and storing such timber;

(d) the use and registration of marking-hammers.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe for the infringement of any rule made under this section the penalty of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties.

49. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal of any timber or forest-produce, the property of Government, in respect of which any offence has been committed.

50. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

51. When there is reason to believe that any property is liable to confiscation under section 50 for any offence, it may be seized by any Police or Forest officer.

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, apply for the confiscation of the same to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

52. If on receiving an application under section 51, and on making such inquiry as he deems fit, such Magistrate has reason to believe that such property is liable to confiscation under this Act, he shall cause a summons to be served in manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure on the owner or person found in possession of such property, and on his appearance pursuant to such summons, or in default thereof, shall examine into the cause of the seizure and, after hearing such evidence as the parties respectively may produce, may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

53. Where the summons cannot be served, the Magistrate shall cause a notice of the application for confiscation to be affixed at such place as he thinks fit.

54. Within one month from the date on which such notice was affixed, any person may present a petition to the Magistrate claiming to be heard in opposition to the application.

55. On the expiry of the said period of one month, if no such petition has been presented, or, if any such petition has been presented, after hearing the petitioner and considering any evidence he may adduce, the Magistrate may pass an order for the confiscation of the property or for its release.

The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any articles seized under section 52 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such articles if they had not been sold.

56. The officer who made the seizure under section 51, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Sessions Judge, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

57. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 52 or 55, as the case may be, and the period limited by section 56 for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when on such an appeal being preferred, the Sessions Judge confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances of every description.

58. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 51.

59. Any Police or Forest officer who vexatiously or unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

60. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code—

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest officer; or

(c) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

B.—Of Criminal Procedure.

61. Any Police or Forest officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards.

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

62. Every Police and Forest officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

63. Every such officer knowing of a design to commit any such offence may arrest without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant the person entertaining such design, if the commission of such offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

64. The Magistrate of the district and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may try in the summary way prescribed by the eighteenth chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for not more than six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

65. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act: Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

66. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest officer of such grade as the Local Government may from time to time direct, to accept from any person charged with any forest-offence other than an offence under section 60 or section 61 a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings of any description shall be taken under this Act against such person or property; but nothing herein contained shall exempt such person from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

67. When in any proceedings instituted under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

C.—Of Cattle-trespass.

68. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest, or doing damage to any trees reserved under section 32, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police or Forest officer.

69. The Local Government may from time to time by rule direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 68 of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

For each elephant	...	...	Ten rupees.
For each buffalo	...	...	Two "
For each camel, horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	...	...	One rupee.
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	...	Eight annas.

D.—Miscellaneous.

70. Every person who exercises any right in a

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest and Police officers.

district-forest or in a forest reserved under this Act or under any law in force previous to the date on which

this Act is extended, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest,

and every person who is employed by any such person in such forest,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest or Police officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Police or Forest officer demanding his aid—

(a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence;

(d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

71. The Local Government may, subject to any

Local Government may confer additional powers.

restrictions from time to time imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest a

Forest Settlement Officer, or any Forest officer, by name or as holding any office, with any of the following powers to be exercised by him for the purposes of this Act in any territory to which this Act has been extended, or in any class of cases, that is to say:—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(b) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits or the hearing of appeals;

(c) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate officer.

72. The Local Government may invest any

Local Government may invest Forest officers with certain powers.

Forest officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say:—

(a) to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(b) to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath.

Such evidence shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

73. In addition to the other rules which

Additional powers to make rules.

the Local Government is hereby empowered to make, it may from time to time

make rules:—

(a) to determine the person by whom, and the time, place and manner at and in which, anything to be done under this Act, and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done; and

(b) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

74. The Local Government may, in making

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition

to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment on conviction before a Magistrate of imprisonment which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or both.

75. All rules made by the Local Govern-

Rules when to have force of law.

ment under this Act shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council,

be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

76. If the Government and any person be

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons.

jointly interested in any forest, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may

from time to time either

(a) undertake the management of such forest or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same; or

(b) issue such regulations for the management of the forest or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the conservation of the forest or produce and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes under clause

(a) of this section the management of any forest, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions herein contained as to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

77. All money payable to the Government

Recovery of money due to Government.

under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of

any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered as if it were an arrear of land-revenue under the law for the time being in force.

78. When any such money is payable for or

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first

charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest officer until such amount has been paid.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be

applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

79. All Forest officers shall be deemed to be

Bribing Forest officers.

public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal

Code.

80. No suit shall lie against any public servant

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

81. Except with the permission in writing of

Forest officers not to trade.

the Local Government no Forest officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in tim-

ber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The insufficiency of the present general Forest-law (Act VII of 1865) is universally admitted.

The necessity for legislation regarding forests in the Bombay Presidency, to which Act VII of 1865 has never been applied, has long been apparent, and has been urged by the Local Government. Thus, the want of legal powers to control timber in transit, to require it to be covered by a pass, and to levy duty on foreign timber, causes the loss of several lakhs of rupees annually, and a regular machinery for enquiring into and adjudicating upon private rights claimed in forests and reserves would be equally advantageous to the Government and the people.

The case of the Madras Presidency is generally similar to that of the other Provinces, and there is no doubt that the application to it of an improved Forest-law will be very beneficial.

A general Forest Bill has been under consideration since 1868, and more than one draft has been circulated to the various Local Governments. The present draft is for the most part the work of the Inspector General of Forests with the assistance of the Forest Conservators of Bengal and the Panjáb.

It will be observed that this Bill follows in a great measure the Bill for Burma, which has recently been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General, and that provision is made in section 1 for the non-extension to particular Provinces of any portions of it which may have no local application or utility. The present Bill is divided into nine Chapters, dealing respectively with the following matters:—I, Preliminary; II, Reserved Forests; III, Village-Forests; IV, District-Forests; V, Forests not the property of Government; VI, Duty on Timber; VII, Control of Timber and Forest-produce in Transit; VIII, Collection of drift and stranded Timber; IX, Penalties, Procedure, etc.

In Chapter II will be found provisions for ascertaining, securing and commuting the rights of private persons in any forest which it is deemed necessary to reserve.

Chapters III and IV contain provisions regarding forest-lands belonging to Government or in which Government has proprietary rights, which it is deemed necessary to subject, as District or Village-forests, to regulations less stringent than those indispensable for Reserved Forests.

Chapter V regulates, in a manner analogous to that of the law of France and other European nations, forests and lands not the property of Government for objects affecting the safety and well-being of the public at large.

Chapters VI and VII provide for the levy of duty on timber in transit in certain parts of India, and for the prevention of illicit abstraction of timber from the Government forests.

T. C. HOPE.

The 22nd January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks:—

No. 2 of 1877.

THE BROACH AND KAIRA INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach and Kaira.

WHEREAS many Thákurs in Broach and Kaira are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner herein-after appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, 1877."

Short title.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Commencement.
2. Act No. XV of 1871 (*to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Broach*) is repealed: but all applications and appointments and rules made, all notices published, and all other things duly done, under the said Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, published and done under this Act.

Act No. XV of 1871 repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Thákur" means also taluqdár, jagírdár, kasbátf, and such other classes of holders of estates as the

Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare to be Thákurs for the purposes of this Act:

"Heir" means the person for the time being entitled as heir to a Thákur:
 "Heir."
 "Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Broach or Kaira, as the case may be.
 "Commissioner."

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

4. At any time within twelve months after the passing of this Act, any Application for benefit of Act. Thákur, or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such Thákur if he then died intestate, may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such Thákur is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any Thákur or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

5. When any such application is made by or on behalf of a Thákur, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Order to enquire. Commissioner shall direct an enquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an enquiry to be made as aforesaid.

6. When an enquiry has been directed under section 4, the applicant shall, Verified statement to be submitted. within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make such enquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of complaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer, subject to his control, may require.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

7. The officer so appointed, after making enquiry, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (a) direct a further enquiry, or (b) dismiss the application, or (c), by order published in the

Bombay Government Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

8. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management. 9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 7 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

Thirdly, so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

to contract debts, (a) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

to encumber or alienate property, (b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms, consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management,

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a Collector for their recovery.

Thakur, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force, for securing and recovering land-revenue due to Government:

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

11. From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

First, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs;

Secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management;

Thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágirdár or other superior holder in respect of the said property;

Fourthly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family;

Fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or incurred to Government.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice in English and Gujarátí calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mámlat-dárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 18, clause (d), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged :

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 11 the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

17. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) shewing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Every such scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

18. The Commissioner may—

(a) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(b) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

19. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(a) the management shall terminate ;
(b) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases made under section 10 ;
(c) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property, retained under the last clause of section 10, shall be paid to him ; and
(d) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V.—OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct ; and thereupon—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

21. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive, under the liquidation-scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the man-

agement, the manager may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, with the consent of the Commissioner, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

23. Subject to the rules made under section

Power to lease.

31, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient.

25. The manager's receipt for any moneys,

Manager's receipt, a discharge.

rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

26. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in

Termination of management.

the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

On the date so fixed the management shall termi-

Restoration of owner.

nate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

27. If the debtor dies after the publication of

Death of debtor during management.

the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided—

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (b) and (c) of section 9; and

3rdly, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management, for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

28. When a Thákur has been restored under

Mortgages, &c., made by restored Thákur valid only for his life. section 26 to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such Thákur, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

29. An appeal against any decision or order under

Appeal.

sections 14, 15, 16 and 22 and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 35, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

30. The Commissioner may, of his own motion

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon, consistent with the provisions of this Act, as he thinks fit.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Local Government may, from time to

Power to make rules.

time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(b) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(c) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(d) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(e) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

32. The Local Government may suspend or

Power to appoint new manager.

remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager.

Every such new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

33. Every manager appointed under this Act, shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

34. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation, a judicial proceeding.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

36. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

37. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Broach and Kaira having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Broach and Kaira in respect of certain suits.

38. And whereas doubts have been raised as to the validity of Bombay Act VI of 1862 (*for the amelioration of the condition of Taluqdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and for their relief from debt*) so far as it purports to affect the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for the purpose of precluding such doubts, it is hereby further enacted that the said Act, so far as it purports to affect the said High Court, shall be deemed to be and to have been valid.

Amendment of Bombay Act VI of 1862.

39. Nothing in section 9 shall be deemed to render any of the following Thákurs, namely, the Thákur of Ahmod, the Thákur of Sarod, the Thákur of Kerwára, the Thákur of Dehej and the Thákur of Janiádra incompetent to enter into contracts involving him in pecuniary liability, nor shall anything in section 28 apply to any of the said Thákurs:

Exemption of certain Thákurs from certain provisions of Act.

Provided that, if any such Thákur has, since the scheme for the settlement of his debts and liabilities was approved under section 11 of the said Act No. XV of 1871, entered into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability exceeding the average annual income derived during the previous five years from his immoveable property after deducting therefrom the land-tax and other dues of Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, declare that the exemption made by the former part of this section shall cease in his case, and thereupon such exemption shall cease accordingly.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Thákurs in Kaira. The reasons for the measure are substantially the same as those which led to the introduction of similar measures for the relief of landholders in Oudh, Chutiá Nágpur, Ahmadábád, Broach, and Sindh.

The Bill repeals and re-enacts the substance of the Broach Act XV of 1871.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITNEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one month:—

No. 3 of 1877.

A Bill to restrict the transport of Salt by Sea.

WHEREAS it is expedient to restrict the transport of salt by sea in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called "The Transport of Salt Act, 1877:—"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India and, further, applies—

Extent.

(a) to all European British subjects of Her Majesty within the territorial jurisdiction of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, wherever they may be;

And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf.

Commencement.

2. When any salt is carried by sea in any vessel other than a square-rigged vessel of the burden of three hundred tons and upwards, the owner and master of such vessel shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

Penalty for carrying salt in certain vessels.

3. Nothing in section two applies to—

Exceptions.

(a) salt covered by a permit granted under section twenty-eight or section thirty-one of the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. VII of 1873;

(b) salt covered by a pass granted by any officer whom the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf;

(c) such amount of salt carried on board any vessel for consumption by her crew or by the passengers or animals (if any) on board as the Governor General in Council may from time to time exempt from the operation of section two.

4. When any officer of Government empowered by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, whether by name or office, to act under this section, has reason to suspect that any salt is being carried, or is about to be, or has recently been, carried, in any vessel so as to render the owner or master of such vessel liable to the penalties prescribed by section two, he may—
- (a) require such vessel to be brought to and enter and search the same;
 - (b) require the master of such vessel to produce any documents in his possession relating to such vessel or the cargo thereof;
 - (c) arrest without a warrant any person on board of such vessel who he has reason to suspect is punishable under section two.

5. Any master of a vessel refusing or neglecting to bring to or to produce his papers when required to do so by an officer acting under section four, and any person obstructing any such officer in the performance of his duty, may be arrested by such officer without a warrant, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to both.

6. Every vessel in which salt is carried in contravention of this Act, and the cargo on board such vessel, shall be liable to confiscation.

The confiscation of any vessel under this section shall include her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Confiscations under this section may be adjudged (a) by the Collector of Customs, or (b) by such other officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

Whenever any Customs officer is satisfied that any article is liable to confiscation under this section, he may seize such article and shall at once report the seizure to his superior officer for the information of the Collector of Customs or such

other officer as aforesaid, who may, if satisfied on such report, or after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the article so seized is liable to confiscation, either declare it to be confiscated or impose a fine in lieu thereof not exceeding the value of the article.

7. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate.

8. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under section two, every offence thereunder may be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of any place where the offender is found, or to which, if arrested under section four or section five, he may be brought.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

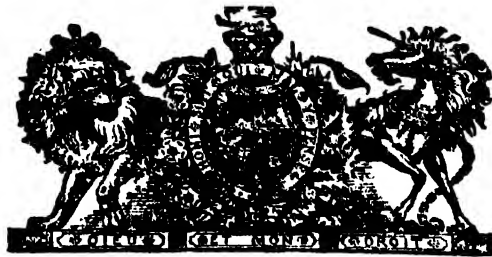
There is no law at present to prevent salt shipped from Bombay without payment of duty and destined for Madras or Calcutta, being surreptitiously landed at any port on the coast and smuggled salt being taken in lieu thereof and carried on to the port for which the vessel was cleared.

Moreover, there is nothing to prevent foreign salt or any other salt on which no duty has been made, being landed at any of our ports throughout our seaboard. Both of these defects have led to an immense amount of smuggling, which it is important to check without further delay. The present Bill therefore proposes that no vessel of less than three hundred tons shall be allowed to carry salt except under certain very strict conditions, and that vessels may be brought to and searched, regarding which suspicion exists that they are engaged in carrying on contraband traffic.

T. C. HOPE.

The 24th January 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. } Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 7th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Narendra Krishna.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.

SPECIFIC RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief, be taken into consideration. He said that there were two of these reports. One of them was the report which he presented to the Council last week, and the other was the report which he had presented on the 22nd of last November. With regard to the earlier of these Reports he had explained it at the time in some detail, and he did not know that there was any other point to which he need draw the attention of the Council. As for the later report it left the Bill substantially unaltered. Therefore he had nothing absolutely new to say on the present occasion. At the same time as it was considerably more than a year since the Bill was introduced, and as he had a motion on the paper which required explanation, it would perhaps be convenient if he briefly reminded the Council what was the exact ground which the Bill was intended to occupy, though in so doing he should do little more than substantially recapitulate what he had already stated more in detail on former occasions.

This Bill dealt principally with the incidents of contracts. The second Chapter (which was the most important and the longest Chapter in the Bill), the third and the fourth, were concerned exclusively with contracts. The fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth and tenth chapters treated of the remedies which might

be claimed on contracts and also the remedies which might be claimed on rights independent of contracts. The title of parties, or those substantive rights on which a man might sue, formed no part of the ground covered by this Bill: those rights were governed in the case of contracts by the Contract Act, and in other cases by other laws either written or unwritten. The process by which a right was enforced was laid down by the Civil Procedure Code. But between the title and the process there was an intermediate region. The rights of a man might be known, and the process for enforcing them might be known, but it remained to know the nature of the remedy which, if a suitor, he was to seek, or if a Judge, he was to award. It was that region which was intended to be covered by this Bill.

The nature of the remedy was so important a matter that in England it had been one of the chief causes of that very striking feature in our constitutional history, the severance of the jurisdiction of Law and Equity. The Courts of Law refused to grant remedies which the growing activity and civilization of the country more and more demanded. However easy a contract might be of performance, however wanton the refusal to perform it, a Court of Law would not decree its performance, but only gave some pecuniary compensation for the loss suffered by its breach. However clear it might be that an injury was threatened, and that if inflicted it would be irremediable, a Court of Law would not prevent it, but would wait until the injury had been inflicted before it would help the suffering party. They refused all preventive relief and they refused all specific relief; they only granted relief by way of compensation, which in many cases was no relief at all, and in many more cases was wholly inadequate. Therefore it was that the Chancellors stepped in and occupied that tract of natural justice which the Courts left waste, and there arose the two important heads of equity jurisdiction,—the specific remedy by way of performance, and the preventive remedy by way of injunction.

Our Courts in India had got rid of what had always seemed to him, that great opprobrium of English law: they were Courts of Law and Equity also. And there were two sections in the Civil Procedure Code in which, stepping somewhat beyond the strict subject of procedure, the Code had either distinctly affirmed or had conferred jurisdiction to grant specific relief. The fifteenth section of the Code affirmed the right to grant a declaration of title; and the hundred and ninety-second section conferred on the Courts express power to make a decree for the specific performance of a contract; but these sections did not give to the Courts any guidance on these subjects, which, as he had already intimated, were beyond the strict scope of the Code. The object of the Bill was to take up these subjects, and the other subjects of specific relief, to treat them in a more full and comprehensive way, and to lay down principles and illustrate them by instances so as to supply guidance both to suitors and Judges.

Now he had before stated to the Council that the Bill consisted mainly of the law administered by the Court of Chancery. But they had been enabled very much to simplify the law owing to three material points of difference which existed between England and India. The first and by far the most important point he had already mentioned, that we avoided the dual jurisdiction of Law and Equity; or, in other words, that we did not have one set of Courts to do injustice, and another to correct and restrain that injustice.

Another material point of distinction was that in India we had got rid of that most artificial law, the Statute of Frauds. He had before mentioned to the Council that not long after that Statute was passed, a high legal authority, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, declared that every line in it was worth a subsidy. If he had lived till now he might have added that the cost was still greater than the worth; for not only every line but every word of it must have cost a subsidy. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not know of any law that had given rise to so much litigation. And the reason was plain. It introduced strict formalities into the most informal every-day transactions in the lives of persons who had never been accustomed to such formalities, and who had not to this day, although two hundred years had elapsed since the passing of that Statute, become accustomed to them. The result was that, owing to the omission of some formality, the most glaring injustice might be done, and the Judges, who with all their training, were men of like passions with ourselves, resented that injustice and strained the law to avoid inflicting it. Thus came subtle refinements and a chaotic state of the law; for if a man felt that he had justice on his side, the state of the law was such that he need not despair of gaining his suit. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think that among the many difficult

questions which beset the subject of specific performance of contracts, there was one which was so hopelessly entangled or so difficult to unravel as that which was connected with the Statute of Frauds. In India they had placed the law upon what he believed to be a more natural and healthy footing. At all events they had been able to avoid these difficult questions as they could not have done if they had been framing such a measure for England.

Another point of difference which was not of so much importance was this, that by the Limitation Act they had provided a definite time within which a man must sue for specific performance, and they thereby avoided those delicate questions which arose out of the English law, the rule of which was nevertheless an excellent one, namely, that a man who sought this kind of remedy must seek it quickly.

There was one part of the Bill which was not drawn from the rules of the Court of Chancery. It was Chapter 8, which dealt with the performance of public duties. It was drawn from the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench to issue the high prerogative writ of Mandamus. Those of the High Courts which possessed ordinary original civil jurisdiction possessed also as a part of it the right to issue these writs; and Chapter 8 of the Bill was intended to take the place of those general expressions which conferred this jurisdiction on the High Courts.

The Council would now see that this Bill was intended to form a link between the law of procedure and that substantive law which ascertained the rights of parties. It was intended in effect to be supplementary to the new Civil Procedure Code, and to be passed after that Code had been passed into law. But its progress in Council had been quicker than that of the Code; it had now reached that stage beyond which they could not reasonably hope to improve it much, and when a business had reached that stage it was better to get it done. He therefore proposed if the Council accepted these Reports to go a step further and pass the Bill into law that day. The Civil Procedure Code, which was pending before the Council, was not ready for further presentation. It proposed certain forms and directions which were applicable to this Bill. It would therefore be a neater operation if this Bill were to take effect after the Civil Procedure Code had become law. It was not necessary so to arrange matters, though it was just so much more convenient as to make it worth while to postpone the operation of this Bill for a moderate time. The Bill was drawn so as to come into effect at once, on the supposition that it would not be ready till after the Code was passed. When before the Committee this point was not observed. He was in hopes that the Civil Procedure Code might become law before the first of May, and it was therefore proposed to postpone the operation of this Bill to that day. The hope he had just expressed belonged to a class which was often disappointed, and this hope might be disappointed. It might be that something would occur to postpone the passing of the Code for a term of years beyond the twelve years which had elapsed between its inception and the point which it had now reached. And if it should be so, it was better that this Bill should become law. It was so framed that though it would work better in unison with the Civil Procedure Code, it would also work efficiently without it. That however was the subject of the next motion. He would now put his first motion in the terms of the notice.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that, in section 1, for the words "at once," the words and figures "on the first day of May 1877" be substituted, and that to section 2 the following words be prefixed (namely) "On and from that day." He said the sole effect of the motion, if carried, would be to bring the Bill into operation on the 1st of May instead of that day. He had fully explained the reason for that postponement.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday the 14th February 1877.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th February 1877. }

WHITLEY STOKES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.(TELEGRAPH.)
ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1876.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.												TOTAL						
	WEST						EAST.												
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY, PERSIAN GULF.			VIA SUZ.		VIA AMER.		VIA MADRAS.		NATIVE BURMA.		No.	Indian Value.				
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.							
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.					
Sent ...	1,844	12,078 13	95	439 6	33	169 15	2,010	11,467 4	63	227 8	147	796 1	186	306 14	4,378	25,484 13			
Received ...	1,301	7,212 2	94	324 1	30	209 1	2,140	10,915 3	81	240 1	196	996 7	81	155 11	4,013	20,052 10			
TOTAL ...	3,235	19,290 15	189	763 7	63	379 0	4,150	22,382 7	144	467 9	343	1,792 8	267	461 9	8,391	45,537 7			
TRANSIT.																			
East to West	11	38 8	2	4 3	1	1 12	893	4,524 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	907	4,568 12
West to East	193	941 11	22	94 10	7	16 11	931	4,302 0	...	...	...	...	1(a)	1 9	1,154	5,356 9
West to West	...	...	...	...	1(b)	1 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 12
TOTAL ...	204	980 3	24	98 13	9	20 3	1,824	8,826 5	...	...	...	...	1	1 9	2,062	9,927 1
(a) From Europe via Suz.													(b) From Bushire to Aden.			GRAND TOTAL ...		10,483	55,464 8

(a) From Europe via Suez.

(b) From Bushire to Aden.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1876.

ROUTE.		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
		To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran ...	1,391	1,844	3,235	88.06	46.31	42.36
	" Turkey ...	94	95	189	2.57	2.38	2.47
	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	30	33	63	.82	.83	.83
RED SEA	Via Suez ...	2,140	2,010	4,150	58.55	50.18	54.34
TOTAL		3,655	3,982	7,637	100.00	100.00	100.00

Eastern Extension Co.'s Cable, Madras to Penang, interrupted up to 25th.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. I.I of 1876.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total Increase in 1876.	Total Decrease in 1876.
		25th Dec. 1876.	23rd Dec. 1876.	to 25th Dec. 1876.	to 23rd Dec. 1876.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
27th Jan. 1877	East Indian, Main ...	6,82,607	9,27,582	2,67,98,078	3,17,49,932	49,56,854	...
27th ditto ...	Ditto Jabalpur ...	63,709	98,713	19,64,118	25,27,564	5,63,446	...
27th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,472	62,286	28,75,236	32,09,386	3,34,150	...
19th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	55,499	82,731	26,56,044	32,96,181	6,40,137	...
20th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,44,609	2,19,003	63,74,724	77,89,128	14,14,404	...
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,36,931	2,13,799	62,09,037	68,38,424	6,29,387	...
20th ditto ...	South Indian ...	25,073	42,950	10,35,592	19,04,220	8,68,628	...
27th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula	4,32,137	6,71,228	2,10,84,500	2,35,75,375	24,90,825	...
27th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,47,181	1,61,188	62,62,468	65,29,366	2,66,898	...
	TOTAL ...	17,56,218	24,79,480	7,52,54,847	8,74,19,576	1,21,64,729	...
	<i>State.</i>						
3rd Feb. 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,226	1,799	1,02,184	95,793	...	6,391
3rd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	1,738	1,776	78,608	73,164	...	5,444
27th Jan. 1877	Rajputana ...	41,109	58,448	16,98,609	21,99,226	5,00,617	...
27th ditto ...	Holkar ...	8,859	7,010	3,63,948	3,71,905	7,957	...
First 6 days of Jan. 1877...	Khamgaon ...	632	588	41,330	31,656	...	9,674
Ditto ...	Amraoti ...	711	1,752	58,659	67,776	9,117	...
Ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	637	1,075	27,128	19,959	...	7,169
Ditto ...	Nizam's ...	11,700	15,600	4,87,307	5,56,628	69,321	...
20th Jan. 1877	Tirhut ...	2,437	1,986	54,250	1,62,266	1,08,016	...
9th Dec. 1876	Punjab Northern ...	5,274	9	1,37,500	4,43,195	3,05,695	...
27th Jan. 1877	Neemuch ...	...	906	...	21,882	21,882	...
	TOTAL ...	74,823	90,940	30,49,523	40,42,950	9,98,427	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	18,31,041	25,70,420	7,83,04,370	9,14,62,526	1,31,58,156	...

(a) Receipts for 9 days ending 23rd December 1876.

(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 30th June and from 10th to 25th December 1876.

(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 23rd December 1876.

(d) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th June and from 20th November to 25th December 1876.

(e) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June and from 5th to 23rd December 1876.

(f) Total receipts from 11th January to 12th June and from 1st November to 25th December 1876.

(g) Return not received.

(h) Total receipts from 15th April to 25th December 1876.

(i) Total receipts from 1st January to 9th December 1876.

(j) Total receipts from 3rd August to 23rd December 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING NOVEMBER 1876.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).		REMARKS.
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, C. FT. PER SECOND.		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILLAH.	ACRES.	AVERAGE.	DURING MONTH.	NAME.	AREA IN ACRES.	
	Full supply, throughout.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.							
BANK DOAB CANALS { 1st Division Main Branch, Lower Lahore Branch 2nd Division Main Branch, Lower Lahore Branch	4-30	3-01	3073-60	{ 171-13 678-45 420-56	Gurdaspur...	1,880	Nil.	Nil.	Wheat	18,961	There is an increase of 13,633 acres as compared with 1875. Of this 13,400 acres are in the 2nd Division and chiefly in wheat and miscellaneous.
	4-40	4-02	...	...	...	...	Amritsar ...	13,839	Nil.	Nil.	Barley	340
	3-00	2-26	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	24,384	Nil.	Nil.	Mixed Grains..	3,670
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,103	...	...	Miscellaneous..	17,132
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ... CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	3073-60	26,470	40,103	
WESTERN CANALS { Karnal Division Delhi Hansi " Ballia Head	4-33	3-30	2546-00	{ 428-25 617-00 214-00	Umballa ...	929	Nil.	Nil.	Wheat	38,123	The increase in area irrigated is due to lighter rains at the close of the season; hence a very general demand for water for rabi sowing. Last year the rabi irrigated by perennial canals was exceptionally small, and that by inundation canals very large, and that by inundation canals very large, this year it is just the reverse. There is every prospect of an excellent crop on the perennial canals, but from the early fall of the rivers the crop on the inundation canals will be small.
	4-40	4-02	...	...	...	...	Karnal ...	4,508			Barley	560
	8-80	7-50	...	...	...	...	Rohatak ...	9,352			Mixed Grains..	2,970
	8-00	6-40	...	...	...	...	Hissar ...	15,008			Miscellaneous..	3,723
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ... CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	2546-00	Jhind ...	14,701	
INDUS CANALS { Upper Satlaj Division Lower Satlaj and Chinab Indus Canals	Bikanir ...	58	There is a decrease of 5,648 acres as compared with corresponding period of last year.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kalsia State	60	...	...	...	45,366
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,366	...	...	...	13,620
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	9,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of Establishment.	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ... CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	Montgomery ...	31,000	
DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS ... TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS ... CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	Multan	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	45,000	...	0-35	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...	...	...	85,000
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188,200	...	...	...	188,200
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL Ditto—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	Delhi ...	3,250	Wheat	2,550	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon ...	3,500	...	...	Barley	1,980
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rohatak ...	...	...	...	Mixed Grains..	2,220
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,750	...	...	Others	...
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS ... CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	12,399	12,399	
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS ... CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	85,469	85,469	
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS ... CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	40,090	40,090	

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1876.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING DECEMBER 1876.				TOTAL AREA OF IRRIGATION DURING CURRENT FASL.	TOTAL FOR THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST FASL, 1875-76.	NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.	REMARKS.		
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE IN FEET.		GROSS CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.				NATURE OF TRAFFIC.	PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.		ZILLA.	ACRES.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.				
	Full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Allotted discharge.	Actual average throughout.				Up.	Down.						TOTAL UP AND DOWN.	
																Mds.
GANGES CANAL.	Northern	10-00	740	603	20,923	93,900	Grains—	450	...	70,991	...	71,441	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	8-30	969	980	57,021	19,726	Wheat	820	...	6,123	...	6,943	...	...	...	...
	Anupshahr	6-80	...	700	606	24,256	Gram	645	...	...	...	645	...	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	7-35	655	972	1,216	41,288	Paddy or Dhann	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	5-50	4-8	994	413	43,847	Beihar (or mixed grain)	1,085	...	...	...	1,085	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	4-80	2-5	771	836	84,397	Dal	2,685	...	1,557	...	4,242	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	6-20	4-2	958	675	68,573	Juar	268	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	...
Total Ganges Canal		...	...	6,104	5,419	340,305	Bajra	...	...	162	...	162	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Maize (or Indian-corn)	1,575	...	150	...	1,726	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Total	7,544	...	78,983	...	86,527	...	...	...	...
	
		...	...	...	...	...	Cotton	21	...	39,524	...	39,545	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds	...	...	5,504	...	5,504	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Salts	60	...	7,289	...	7,349	...	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal		...	...	...	...	...	Metals	3,709	...	1,380	...	5,089	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Building Materials	16,619	...	828	...	17,447	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	150	...	25,850	...	26,000	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Timber	...	...	110,140	...	110,140	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	4,629	...	834	...	28,186	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works		...	...	...	...	...	GRAND TOTAL	32,732	834	182,916	110,301	215,647	111,135	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Total during corresponding period of last year	67,219	4,190	73,706	35,267	140,925	39,457	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Increase	...	...	109,209	75,034	74,722	71,678	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	Decrease	34,487	3,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
1st Division, Agra Canal		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
2nd Division, Agra Canal		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	

ALLAHABAD,

G. H. D. WALKER,

The 30th January 1877.

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE FAMINE IN
WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

No. 6, dated India Office, London, 12th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received and considered in Council the Despatch of your Excellency's Government of 15th December last, No. 33, on the subject of the famine in Western and Southern India.

2. This Despatch, together with other Despatches from your Government and the Governments of Bombay and Madras received by this and preceding mails, which have for the most part been separately answered, but more especially your Excellency's telegram of the 5th January, have now enabled me to form a more adequate estimate of the present and probable future extent of the calamity with which your Government and those of the two Presidencies have to deal.

3. I have been informed, by successive Despatches of your Government and of the Government of Bombay during the months of October and November, of the increasing failure in the crops which had become apparent in several districts of Southern and Western India, as well as of the measures which had been taken to relieve distress and to provide employment for the people. Reports had indeed been previously received, indicating that in some parts of Madras the failure of the rain had, as early as July, been such as to involve local failure of the crops and some loss of revenue. But it was only on the receipt of the Despatch of the Government of Madras of the 2nd December that I was made fully aware of the vast area in that Presidency which has been more or less affected by the prevailing drought, and the magnitude of the operations which it has become necessary to undertake in order to preserve the population from extreme distress.

4. It now appears that in Madras the scarcity more or less affects the districts of—(1) Cuddapah; (2) Bellary; (3) Nellore; (4) Kurnool; (5) Madura; (6) North Arcot; (7) Salem; (8) Chingleput; (9) Coimbatore; (10) Kistna. It apparently also threatens (11) Trichinopoly, and (12) Tanjore. It should further be added that distress has made itself felt in Mysore, and in some parts of the Nizam's country, a further element of difficulty which I cannot exclude from my consideration. I observe also that the area of the distressed districts of Madras amounts approximately to 80,000* square miles, and the total population amounts to nearly eighteen millions.

5. The drought in Bombay has extended to nine districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta country, including the districts of—(1) Khandeish; (2) Nasik; (3) Ahmednuggur; (4) Poona; (5) Sholapur; (6) Sattara; (7) Kaladgi; (8) Belgaum, and (9) Dharwar. It must be added to this that some adjoining Native States, such as Kolapore, Phultun, Akulkote, and Sawunt Waree, have also been affected. The area of this territory, exclusive of Native States, comprises about 54,000 square miles, and the total population amounts to eight millions, of which five millions are reported to be included in the tracts immediately affected.

6. Such being the case, both Governments have, as reported in correspondence with your Excellency's Government, organized with great activity relief works, the particulars of which are stated in the Despatches noted in the margin. Large gangs have been employed in making roads, digging wells, and constructing and clearing tanks. Greater works, such as railroads and canals, are, as I understand, in contemplation, and, should necessity arise, they will be undertaken with the sanction of your Lordship in Council. By the

last accounts, the very large number of 840,000 men are reported as employed on the relief works of Madras, and 250,000 on those of Bombay.

7. I gather from a letter from the Government of Bombay, dated 30th November last, that it is anticipated by that Government that the distress will increase in intensity until the month of April, and from that date will gradually diminish, as the crops raised in the monsoon of this year are matured, until its cessation may be expected about the month of September next. The numbers for whom relief will have to be provided in the Bombay districts, by public employment, in each month during that period, were estimated (though, of course, on

* NOTE.—These figures are given from general statistical tables, exact details not having been yet received.

data to some extent conjectural) by the Government of Bombay, in the letter above referred to, as follows :—

						Persons.
In December their number may be	...	...	...	...	...	200,000
„ January 1877	„	„	...	...	...	300,000
„ February	„	„	...	...	...	450,000
„ March	„	„	...	...	...	750,000
„ April	„	„	...	...	...	1,000,000
„ May	„	„	...	...	...	800,000
„ June	„	„	...	...	...	500,000
„ July	„	„	...	...	...	300,000
„ August	„	„	...	...	...	100,000
„ September	„	„	...	...	...	50,000

8. No similar table or estimate is to be found in the papers which have been received from Madras, but as it must be assumed that the intensity of the distress in that Presidency will increase as the season advances, it is alarming to find that the number of persons already employed on relief works amounts, as before stated, to 840,000.

9. The impossibility of applying adequate tests to applicants for relief on such occasions is unfortunately notorious, but I trust that there will be no practical difficulty in checking any serious abuse which may arise out of the measures adopted by Government for the present and pressing relief of destitution.

10. I observe with satisfaction that, although the price of grain has advanced in the affected districts in some cases to three times the ordinary rate, the operations of private trade appear, at all events in Bombay, to have been also considerably stimulated, and that the supply of food imported from other districts not affected by the present drought has been hitherto apparently sufficient to support the population.

11. On the other essential condition to the success of the relief operations, namely, effectual means of transport, the reports are somewhat more reassuring, and the Governments of Bombay and Madras do not appear to entertain any apprehension of an inability to carry the necessary supplies to the affected localities. I cannot, however, regard without uneasiness the consequences of imperfect communications in districts which cover so wide an area, and some of which lie at so great a distance from the lines of railway.

12. I have instructed your Excellency, by telegram of the 29th December, to cause me to be furnished regularly week by week, with a telegraphic summary of the leading facts as they arise in each Presidency, and with special narratives by mail of the progress of the famine, and of the proceedings of the two Governments under your Excellency's directions; I have also expressed the deep concern with which Her Majesty's Government have received the painful intelligence of the visitation which has befallen so large a portion of Southern India, and I have conveyed to you the assurance of their hearty support in the measures which may be necessary to mitigate its effects, and to provide adequate relief to the suffering districts.

13. I have abstained from any remarks on the particular measures which have been already taken, because, so far as the information before me enables me to form an opinion, I have no reason to doubt their sufficiency or the general judgment which has been displayed in the difficult task which has devolved on the two Governments.

14. I desire to leave to your Excellency in Council the widest discretion in all administrative details, entertaining as I do the fullest confidence in your judgment and ability, and that the experience at your command, especially that derived from the late famine in Bengal, will enable you, while sparing no efforts for the relief of distress and the preservation of life, to take all reasonable precautions against any waste or unnecessary strain upon the resources of the State. It is clear that the strain, in any case, must be very severe, and I await with much anxiety the views of your Excellency in Council as to the financial measures which you propose to adopt.

15. I have also conveyed to you by telegram my full approval of the special mission of Sir R. Temple to Madras and Bombay to confer with the respective Governments, and to visit in person the distressed districts. I cannot doubt that his recent and valuable experience, and his great administrative ability, will be of the highest service in assisting the Local Governments in the further organization of relief operations, and in promoting that unity of principle and action which it is desirable to secure in circumstances so grave and so complicated as the present.

16. I desire now briefly to advert to the two special questions which form the subject of the Despatch from your Government of 15th December. The first question arises out of a correspondence between your Government and the Government of Bombay on the subject of the construction of works which would "commit the Government to an expenditure in excess

of the requirements of the case," and which would continue after the cessation of the existing distress.

17. Some difference of opinion appears to have arisen between the two Governments on this point, but I gather from your Excellency's telegram of the 5th instant that you have withdrawn the objection of your Government to the larger works which have been proposed by the Government of Bombay, in consequence of explanations submitted by the Governor of that Presidency.

18. Under these circumstances, I reserve all expression of opinion on this question until I am in possession of further information as to your views on the principle involved.

19. The second question is that of the disapproval expressed by your Government of purchases of grain—some already effected and others in contemplation—by the Government of Madras, in order to provide a reserve, in the event of a deficiency in the supply of food through private enterprise.

20. It is obvious that a measure of this importance, affecting, as it does, one of the most vital principles of famine administration, should not have been adopted without the full concurrence and sanction of your Excellency's Government. Telegraphic communication being at the command of the Government of Madras, I can see no reason why full explanation should not have been given, and the requisite sanction solicited.

21. In the resolution of the Government of India of 26th February 1875, on the Reports of the scarcity of 1873-74, which sum up the results of the large experience gained on that occasion, the following passage occurs:—

"It is only where there is a great deficiency, and there is also reason to believe that traders will be unable to meet that deficiency, that it is right for the State to interfere for the purpose of supplementing the general food supply. Under such circumstances, however, this is the only means whereby a dearth of food can be prevented."

It is only upon an accurate estimate of the extent of the deficiency and of the means of supplying it that a decision can be based, and I am glad to think that, on a review of the conditions which led the Government of Madras to an opposite view, your Government was able to come to the conclusion that the deficiency was not so great as to justify an interference with the ordinary operations of trade.

22. The Despatches before me do not, however, afford any complete information as to the probable food supplies which will be available during the ensuing year, or as to the general effect which has been as yet produced on the price of grain by the abnormal diversion of so large a trade from its ordinary channels, both in the exporting and importing districts. I observe that in Bombay the tendency to a downward movement of prices has already manifested itself, and I trust that a similar effect will soon become apparent in Madras.

23. Such a result, or its contrary, will afford a valuable indication of the condition of the supply of food. The state of prices will therefore need close and constant attention from your Excellency's Government, and upon which I shall wish to receive the fullest information which can be obtained.

24. In your Despatch under reply, you inform me that the Governments of the respective Presidencies have been instructed to send to Calcutta, by the 15th January, a complete and revised report on the condition and prospects of the affected districts. Your Excellency will, I doubt not, already have communicated to me by telegraph such portions of those reports as are essential, and I shall hope to receive the reports themselves at as early a date as will allow of their being accompanied by a mature expression of your views upon them, after they have received the careful consideration of your Excellency in Council.

25. I have sent a copy of this Despatch to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

DESPATCH FROM H. M.'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING THE SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

No. 2, dated India Office, London, 18th January 1877.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of Bombay.

THE despatch of Your Excellency in Council, dated 18th December, No. 40 of 1876, forwarding a summary relative to the distressed districts in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country during the week ending 15th December, has been considered in Council.

2. The information contained in this summary is chequered, and the conjuncture is one which evidently requires the utmost watchfulness and energy on the part of those who are concerned in the local administration of affairs. No rain having fallen, the prospects of the crops remain as before. On the other hand, the price of grain has declined, and the public health is *generally* good. As against this, the number of persons employed on relief works has increased from 222,222 to 254,996, an increase of 32,774.

3. I approve of the measure which Your Excellency in Council has adopted of instituting a sliding scale by which the rate of wages on the relief works shall be adapted to the price of grain, and also that of obtaining a closer supervision of the labourers by increasing the establishments both of the Collectors and the Civil Engineers. I doubt not that your orders for facilitating the movement of serviceable cattle towards the Western Ghâts are judicious.

4. I approve of the instructions which you have given to the Political Agents, and I trust that the Chiefs of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country will give effect to the views which you communicated to them, as to the necessity of taking all steps necessary to avert suffering and disorder among the inhabitants of their States.

5. It is satisfactory to me that you can report that the grain trade is active, and I fully appreciate your desire to avoid, if possible, any interference with its ordinary operations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 2nd February 1877.

The Board submit to Government the relief reports for the week ending 27th January, with the usual abstracts and maps of the districts noted in the margin. Detailed reports have been received from all the districts except Kistna and Kurnool.

Bellary.
Coimbatore.
Chingleput.
North Arcot.

2. *Prices.*—The fall in prices noted in the Board's last report has continued, but is not so marked as in the previous week. Rice has fallen considerably in Kistna and in Chingleput, and slightly in all other districts except Tinnevely, where there was a fractional rise. Cholum was cheaper in Kistna, Chingleput, and Madura, but there was little variation in other districts, and the same remarks apply almost exactly to ragi and cumbu, except that these grains have risen somewhat sharply in Salem.

3. On looking into the taluqwar details, the Board find some apparently anomalous entries. Thus, in Caroor, cholum is 11 seers, and in the next taluq, Dharmapuram, only 6·34; in Polur, rice is 6·8 seers; in Vellore, 9 seers. The attention of the Collectors is called to these differences which the Board hope are not to be ascribed to careless returns. The prices at Madanapalli have not been reported since the 23rd December. The Collector will explain the cause of this, and report the prices ruling as soon as possible. Those in the other taluqs of the Cuddapah sub-division have fallen considerably in the last fortnight.

4. Rain has fallen in Kurnool and in Trichinopoly, but only slight showers.

5. The total grants sanctioned up to the 20th amounted to Rs. 64,08,563. The estimates for works in the Ceded Districts and Nellore are still very incomplete, and the appropriation cannot be compared with the grants made. In the Southern Districts, however, against grants made, amounting to Rs. 6,63,563, works estimated to cost Rs. 8,06,702 have been undertaken, and Rs. 3,28,861 have been expended. The following statement shows the classification of outlay and of estimates, as far as made for roads, irrigation works and miscellaneous. The excess in the outlay on roads above grants for road works is due to the incompleteness of estimates in estimates in the Ceded Districts and Nellore. Districtwar particulars will be found in Abstract 4 :—

	Grant.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Roads ...	18,30,937	3,80,611	27,23,351
Irrigation Works ...	2,91,743	36,393	2,25,653
Miscellaneous ...	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495
TOTAL ...	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499

6. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The numbers of coolies have considerably declined as shewn below :—

	20th January.	22nd January.	
Kistna	2,704	3,085	+ 381
Nellore	59,313	51,262	— 8,051
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	— 39,846
Bellary	353,799	332,924	— 20,875
Kurnool	297,841	256,152	— 41,689
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	— 698
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	— 787
Trichinopoly	684	857	+ 173
Madura	5,558	4,393	— 1,165
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	+ 1,035
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	+ 1,049
Salem	23,471	23,036	— 435
TOTAL	1,015,586	904,678	110,908

7. In Nellore the decrease is entirely due to a fall in the Atmakur taluq from 11,633 to 512, caused, apparently, by the completion of works. Only one small work is reported to have been in progress. The Collector is requested to report on the subject. If no fresh works were ready, on which the coolies could be employed, the fact indicates bad management.

8. The numbers have decreased by nearly 40,000 in Cuddapah, according to the report.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Jammalamadugu	12,789	10,541	— 2,248
Pulivendla	25,870	15,513	— 10,357
Proddatur	14,695	10,418	— 4,276
Budwail	9,415	9,393	— 22
Cuddapah	12,744	8,683	— 4,061
Sidhout	6,431	6,403	— 28
Pullampett	8,718	9,711	+ 1,993
Rayachoti	13,907	13,747	— 160
Kadiri	39,074	18,987	— 20,087
Voilpad	26,612	26,612	—
Madanapalli	40,295	40,695	+ 400*
	210,550	170,704	— 39,846

* Due to some clerical error.

coolies. It has been spread over two weeks, for the figures entered under 20th January are really those of the 13th (see last report). The Collector will report on cause of the falling off in the numbers, and also the actual numbers employed in Madanapalli and Voilpad. It seems advisable to cause the reports from those remote taluqs to be sent direct to the Board by the Sub-Collector.

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Adoni	64,655	17,617	— 47,038
Alur	38,258	49,257	+ 10,999
Gooty	25,166	26,391	+ 1,225
Tadpatri	12,976	12,664	— 312
Anantapur	19,827	20,226	+ 399
Dharmavaram	15,468	15,911	+ 443
Penkonda	17,388	13,332	— 4,056
Hindupur	6,354	6,555	+ 201
Madaksira	15,752	40,281	+ 24,529
Raidrug	7,868	7,623	— 245
Bellary	55,219	50,996	— 4,223
Hospett	16,602	12,124	— 4,378
Kudlighi	24,479	22,385	— 2,094
Harpanahally	15,283	13,002	— 2,281
Hadagullu	18,604	15,560	— 3,044
	3,53,799	3,32,924	— 20,875

9. The decrease in Bellary is also considerable. Taluq particulars are given in the margin, and show extraordinary fluctuation. No explanation is given of the decrease of 47,038 in Adoni, but a large number of works appear to have ceased, and this fact may explain the increase in Alur. The enormous increase in Madaksira is also unexplained. The Collector will be called on by telegraph to report on these points. The decrease in Penkonda and Kudlighi is attributed to task-work, and the decreases in the other

taluqs are doubtless due to the same cause.

10. The telegram from Kurnool gives the number returned as 216,152, not including Cumbum, for which an erroneous report had been sent in, and where there were 40,000 coolies.

The decrease of 41,689 is stated to be due partly to systematic weeding of the gangs and partly to the Mohurru feast. The decrease in Madura appears to be due to the want of returns from two of the largest works in Palni, employing about 2,000 coolies. The fluctuations in the numbers in other districts call for no remarks.

11. *Rates of wages.*—In *Nellore*, men nowhere get more than two annas, but the prescribed scale has not yet been fully introduced as regards women and children.

Cuddapah.—In *Royachoti*, the rates are 2 annas 6 pies, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, and the equivalent of these rates in rice at $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ seers are given as wages. Local seers of 132 tolals must be meant, and at the higher price the quantities are 2·22, 1·20, and ·77 lbs.; and the ration to men is thus much too high. In *Pullampett*, 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies and 9 pies are paid, or $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ seer (of 80 tolals?) of ragi are given. In *Jammalamadugu* the same rates, or 54, 40, and 30 tolals of rice. In *Kadiri*, the prescribed scale of money wages has been introduced. In *Budwail*, *Sidhout*, and *Cuddapah*, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and 9 pies; and in *Pulivendla* 2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, and 1 anna. Wages in *Madanapalli* and *Vailpandan* are not reported. From the above, it will be seen that there have been considerable changes, and it is not apparent why notwithstanding repeated orders, the prescribed scales are not conformed to.

Bellary.—2 annas, 1 anna 6 pies, or 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna, or 9 pies, is the rate *Madaksira*, *Dharmaveram*, *Raidrug*, *Alur*, *Hospett*, *Gooty*, *Penkonda*, *Hindupur*, *Bellary* and *Kudlighi*. In *Bellary* grain wages at 1 seer, $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ seer; and in *Penkonda* and *Madaksira* at $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ seer, are also given. In *Harpunhalli* and *Hadgalli*, the rates to ordinary coolies are not discriminated in the returns; and wages in *Tadputri*, *Adoni* and *Anantapur* are again not reported. There is no need to pay in grain in any taluq, for even in *Dharmaveram* where the price is highest, rice is to be had at 5·94 seers per rupee. In *North Arcot*, *Madura*, and *Coimbatore*, the rates are 2 annas, 1 anna 3 pies, and from 9 pies to 1 anna; and in *Chingleput*, the prescribed scale, 2 annas, 1 anna 4 pies, and 10 pies, has been introduced. In *Tinnevely* the rates vary in a way for which there seems no reason. Men get 1 anna, 1 anna 3 pies, 1 anna 6 pies, 1 anna 8 pies, and 2 annas; women 9 pies, 1 anna, 1 anna 4 pies, and 1 anna 6 pies; and children 8, 9, and 10 pies, and 1 anna. In *Sattoor* grain wages at 60, 45, and 30 tolals, and money payments at the rate of 4 pies per measure (120 tolals) of grain given. There is no occasion for grain wages at all, and a uniform scale for money payments should be introduced.

12. The Board note that according to the price returns, there is no taluq in the afflicted districts (except *Kurnool* for which returns are still wanting) in which two annas will not buy more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rice.

13. *Gratuitous relief.*—The numbers are compared by districts below:

	20th Jan.	27th Jan.	
Kistna ...	722	334	— 388
Nellore ...	7,954	9,103	+ 1,147
Cuddapah ...	1,419	893	— 526
Bellary ...	39,201	33,597	— 5,604
Chingleput ...	2,829	2,680	— 149
Madura ...	4,008	3,425	— 583
Coimbatore ...	559	331	— 228
Salem ...	114	58	— 56
Tinnevely ...	7,191	9,750	+ 2,559
	283	359	+ 76
	64,312	60,530	— 3,782

In *Nellore* two-thirds of the

	whole number are fed in the Atmakur taluq.	The decrease in
Adoni ...	61	Bellary is due to a great
Alur ...	2,016	reduction in <i>Hindupur</i> ta-
Gooty ...	525	luq, owing partly to greater
Tadpatri ...	101	strictness as to admission,
Anantapur ...	910	and partly it has been dis-
Dharmaveram ...	5,613	covered to fraudulent re-
Pennakondah ...	17,352	turns under a village re-
Hindupur ...	3,075	lief system. The numbers
Madaksira ...	68	in the Head Assistant's
Raidrug ...	67	division are very large, and
Bellary ...	3,866	the Board fear there is
Hospett ...	1,424	fraud in the other taluqs
Kudlighi ...	1,473	also. The great difference
Harpunhalli ...	1,248	in the numbers in the
Hadgulli ...		an several taluqs indicate want
	39,201	of uniformity of system,
	33,497	and the Collector has been
	— 5,704	pre will also report how

called upon to report upon the method adopted. The Collector of *Nellore* will also report how

gratuitous relief is administered in his district. The increase in Salem and the large numbers gratuitously fed there are not satisfactory, and the Board fear that gratuitous relief is being overdone there. The village system, however, has now been stopped and camps are being formed.

14. *Establishments.*—The Collector of Tinnevely is the only officer who has furnished a Statement of Establishments. The special Establishment consists of 46 paymasters on Rs. 7 and Rs. 8, and 3 peons on Rs. 6. The Board do not understand why so many paymasters are needed for 2,101 coolies, and the Collector will explain, the works in hand are mostly minor works which might well be given out on piece-work.

15. The outlay during and up to the week, as reported, was as follows :

		In the week.		Up to the week.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Relief Works	...	...	6,45,362	...	54,97,667
Gratuitous relief	...	...	23,550	...	1,63,258
		<u>6,68,912</u>		<u>56,60,925</u>	

16. A Statement showing the grants sanctioned up to the 1st February is enclosed. The amount is Rs. 65,54,763.

(True Extract).

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

To the Additional Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with original reports and 4 maps to be returned and 5 Statements.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Talahs of different grains per Rupee and Rain-report in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	RICE, 2ND SORT.			CHOLU.			RAGI.			CURRY OR SAZZA.			WHEAT.			HORSE GRAM.			RAINFALL.			
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	During the week.	From 1st January to the end of the week.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.	
Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches		
Kistna ...	9-21	8-12	19-25	11-10	10-27	31-26	11-47	10-14	36-15	10-34	9-55	35-19	6-81	6-67	12-87	11-42	10-95	25-82	...	0-56	...	
Nellore ...	7-26	7-09	15-69	8-47	8-27	28-71	8-86	8-89	31-70	8-39	8-40	29-57	6-61	6-62	10-67	8-01	8-05	24-02	...	0-11	0-04	
Cuddapah*	7-00	6-94	14-24	7-67	7-50	26-04	8-00	7-72	27-06	7-50	7-60	24-65	6-30	6-37	11-94	8-13	8-04	23-81	...	0-12	...	
Bellary ...	6-71	6-68	14-54	7-85	7-91	26-30	7-83	7-82	27-04	7-40	7-46	24-22	6-30	6-13	11-75	8-19	7-88	27-15	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	6-46	6-42	15-15	7-67	7-67	27-58	8-54	8-43	29-45	7-54	8-01	28-41	6-15	6-39	15-34	7-67	7-81	24-29	...	0-33	...	
Chingleput ...	9-17	8-48	15-62	10-80	10-08	...	10-28	9-58	22-69	...	...	...	5-70	5-70	10-28	9-88	9-36	20-29	...	0-14	...
North Arcot ...	7-71	7-49	15-00	9-19	9-08	22-25	9-24	8-71	22-49	8-43	8-16	21-16	5-60	5-47	11-03	10-42	10-00	23-00	...	...	0-13
Trichinopoly ...	8-42	8-05	14-50	14-50	14-50	24-63	12-12	12-12	30-76	13-22	13-48	29-87	5-86	5-27	10-72	11-05	10-29	20-74	...	0-04	0-09	
Madura ...	7-87	7-73	15-46	13-30	12-73	35-64	12-29	11-84	34-09	11-65	11-07	31-97	5-69	5-77	10-41	12-97	12-01	25-30	...	0-02	0-13	
Tinnevely ...	8-45	8-60	13-43	9-29	9-29	27-88	13-70	14-11	30-82	12-18	12-57	27-51	5-58	5-45	7-71	11-23	10-76	18-72	...	0-02	0-11	
Coimbatore ...	7-34	7-31	12-48	9-40	9-24	19-79	10-11	9-91	22-95	11-17	11-35	23-62	4-79	4-58	9-50	10-75	10-62	23-10	...	...	0-05
Salem ...	7-66	7-60	13-87	9-18	9-34	22-82	9-52	10-32	22-09	9-40	10-32	24-43	5-75	5-83	10-64	10-46	9-81	22-55	...	...	...

* Reports from Madanapally and Peclair not received.

† Irungu Cholam.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th January 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.		TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kistna	Rs. 35,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,104	Rs. 16,627	Rs. 21,327	Rs. 441	Rs. 198	...	...	...	3,085	...	...	...	334
Nellore	4,63,000	1,81,297	29,050	2,44,261	2,44,261	8,361	3,968	20,449	22,899	7,914	51,262	...	...	...	9,103
Cuddapah	13,20,000	...	1,47,162	8,62,134	9,08,388	1,732	227	70,030	78,785	21,889	1,70,704	316	356	221	893
Bellary	28,16,000	14,76,472	2,18,454	17,99,018	21,22,602	1,26,010	13,608	1,21,020	1,65,933	45,971	3,32,924	5,471	8,485	19,541	33,497
Kurnool	11,21,000	...	1,93,032	18,72,228	18,72,228	6,910	1,141	...	...	...	2,56,152	...	...	...	2,680
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,62,624	7,120	61,942	61,942	8,312	1,097	5,744	3,101	623	9,468	632	952	1,841	3,425
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,92,998	13,137	91,859	91,859	39	...	9,735	8,729	3,772	22,236	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	504	1,098	1,698	...	...	196	421	240	857	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	1,14,208	2,874	19,922	22,626	1,144	71	2,175	2,147	71	4,393	54	125	152	331
Tinnevelly	23,000	15,995	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359
Coimbatore	1,00,000	1,18,238	18,411	59,220	63,887	35	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	58
Salem	1,11,000	2,01,439	10,057	83,230	85,261	9,998	3,098	10,545	10,779	1,712	23,036	2,806	3,985	2,959	9,750
TOTAL	64,08,563	...	6,45,362	51,13,727	54,97,667	1,63,258	23,550	...	...	...	9,04,678	...	..	...	60,430

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Taluquar Abstract of Reports of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Week ending Saturday, the 27th January 1877,—continued.

1	TALUQA.	OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.		Probable cost of works or sub- scriptions for their execution.	TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.		Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 27th Janu- ary 1877.	Count of gratui- ties reliev- ing the week.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.			
		In the week.	To the end of the week.		On Relief Works.	Gratui- tions relief.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
COIMBATORE.	Erode ...	Ra. 3,379	Ra. 16,176	Ra. 18,593	Rs. ... 35	Rs. ... 11	2,616	2,807	78	5,501	...	...	...	...	53
	Pulidam ...	2,083	11,608	13,858	...	...	2,162	5,293	634	8,089	...	...	...	...	...
	Udumalpet ...	4,785	17,545	17,545	...	...	1,916	3,601	182	5,699	...	...	...	...	...
	Sattimangalam ...	1,778	2,091	2,091	...	...	303	677	120	1,105	...	...	...	...	...
	Caroor ...	591	2,839	2,839	...	...	234	816	174	1,224	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhowany ...	3,335	4,819	4,819	...	...	1,224	2,168	224	3,616	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore ...	1,283	2,178	2,178	...	...	689	1,203	392	2,284	...	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram ...	567	1,964	1,964	...	...	498	388	56	942	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	18,411	59,220	63,887	35	11	9,647	16,953	1,860	28,460	4	9	45	53		
TIRUPATI.	Trichinopoly ...	504	1,098	1,098	...	...	198	421	240	857	...	...	...	...	...
	Srivillipattur ...	289	358	358	9	8	425	148	48	721	12	24	7	43		
	Sattur ...	763	1,390	1,390	21	8	722	245	40	1,007	6	9	4	19		
	Sankaranainkorevil... ..	362	387	387	136	54	114	66	9	189	16	13	2	31		
	Osaiyaram ...	53	53	53	110	61	182	1	1	184	108	129	29	266		
	TOTAL ...	1,457	2,188	2,188	276	131	1,443	460	98	2,101	142	175	42	359		

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works up to 27th January 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.			IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay up to the week.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	16,627	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,627	
Nellore ...	1,87,200	24,740	1,86,976	...	4,104	16,627	...	...	...	1,81,297	4,104	
Cuddapah ...	...	1,29,204	7,43,699	...	1,066	42,565	...	...	...	...	29,050	
Bellary ...	11,89,998	1,93,725	16,20,068	...	9,651	48,721	...	...	...	...	1,47,162	
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	1,59,745	17,306	88,193	1,26,729	7,423	95,757	14,76,472	2,18,454	
Chingleput...	1,17,849	4,874	31,019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	1,44,330	8,156	55,414	...	...	10,432	35,168	4,064	26,013	1,92,998	13,137	
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	504	1,095	1,200	504	
Madura ...	71,950	1,758	13,153	41,578	1,099	6,570	680	18	199	1,14,205	2,874	
Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	7,000	403	760	8,995	1,054	1,428	15,995	1,457	
Coimbatore...	98,560	14,588	45,165	2,500	90	2,013	17,178	3,733	12,042	1,18,238	18,411	
Salem ...	71,050	3,566	27,657	36,720	1,728	12,166	98,669	4,763	43,207	2,01,439	10,057	
Total ...	18,80,937	3,80,611	27,23,351	2,91,743	36,393	2,35,633	3,41,791	35,326	2,92,495	24,64,471	4,52,330	32,41,499

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;

2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Famine Relief Works up to 1st February 1877, and Expenditure up to 27th January 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Amount sanctioned.	TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	85,000	21,327	441
Nellore	4,58,000	2,44,261	8,361
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,08,388	1,732
Bellary	28,16,000	21,22,602	1,26,010
Kurnool	11,21,000	18,72,228	6,910
Chingleput	1,45,365	61,942	8,312
North Arcot	1,85,450	91,859	39
Tanjore	10,000	Not	received.
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,098	...
Madura	93,748	22,626	1,144
Tinnevely	44,200	2,188	276
Coimbatore	1,00,000	63,887	35
Salem	2,11,000	85,261	9,998
South Arcot	15,000	Not	received.
TOTAL	65,54,763	54,97,667	1,63,258

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS;
2nd February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCARCITY IN THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES.

No. 11, dated 16th February 1877.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE submit for your consideration our weekly summary of the principal matters which have engaged our attention in connexion with the famine in Madras and Bombay since the date of our last despatch.

2. Among the papers which we now enclose, will be found Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple regarding the condition of the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot in the Madras Presidency, and the expenditure which will have to be incurred for purposes of relief throughout the distressed districts in Madras.

3. The Chingleput district adjoins the town of Madras, bounding it on the north, west and south. Its area is 2,753 square miles, and its population slightly under a million. It has had three bad seasons to contend against. The harvest in 1874 was poor. It was bad in 1875, and in the present year there has been a serious failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34 inches. The outturn of the whole district for the present year is estimated at less than one-fourth of an ordinary crop. The district, however, has the great advantage of being traversed by three railways,—the Madras Railway, the Carnatic Company's Railway from Arcunum to Conjeveram, and the railway recently constructed by the Great Southern of India Railway Company from Madras to the southern districts. The local markets are consequently well supplied, and generally the prices are much the same as in Madras. At the time of Sir Richard Temple's visit, 14,000 persons

were employed on the relief works, and 8,000 persons were receiving gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food. These people, however, were being gathered into relief camps, where they will be housed, fed and put to such light work as they can do. There are also four relief camps in, and in the immediate neighbourhood of, the town of Madras, containing 10,000 pauper inmates in all, mostly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Vellore and Cuddapah who came to Madras to seek for work and food. It appears that many of the persons taken into these camps had been much reduced before they reached Madras; but as their strength was restored, they were draughted out upon the works. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple visited, there were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition, and some hundreds of people were being treated for diarrhoea brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these persons was very high. The Collector does not expect to collect more than half the land revenue of the district this year, though much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realized next year if the seasons are favourable. As yet the cattle had been kept alive; but a heavy mortality was expected if showers did not come within the next six weeks. In some localities there was already a difficulty about water; but it was not apprehended that there would be anywhere a complete failure of water either for man or beast. Wells were being deepened by relief labour.

4. While in the Chingleput district, Sir Richard Temple inspected the proposed line of the railway from Conjeeveram to Chingleput. As stated in our despatch of the 9th instant, he does not recommend that it should be taken up as a relief work. From a rough estimate furnished by Captain Bisset, he finds that the cost of the earth-works would not exceed Rs. 41,000 out of a total estimate of 13 lakhs. The amount that would be expended on relief wages is comparatively small. The line would not be of special service for relief operations; for, in the part of the district through which it runs, the distress is not extreme, and there are other railway lines, a good metalled road and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain. Sir Richard Temple does not consider the financial prospects of the line, should it be made, to be very good. The line runs parallel to the Palar river, the bed of which in that part of its course is very broad, and he thinks it probable that for a part of the year the traffic would be attracted to the other lines on the north and south of the river.

5. Sir Richard Temple has paid a second visit to the district of North Arcot. His first report on that district is contained in the Memorandum submitted with our despatch of the 2nd instant. He was induced to visit the district a second time, partly in consequence of his having seen in the relief camps at Madras a number of persons from the North Arcot District who had been reduced to a very deplorable condition before they came to the camps, and partly in consequence of his having heard bad accounts of the state of the district from the Inspector General of Police. The conclusions at which he arrived were less favourable than those which he had formed on the occasion of his first visit, and he has suggested the immediate adoption of various measures of relief. In his report on this district he mentions information given to him regarding certain taluks in the South Arcot district by an American Missionary, who stated that in the course of a recent tour he had seen much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food. This district has not hitherto been classed among the distressed districts. In the same report Sir Richard Temple adverts to a delay in starting certain relief works in North Arcot owing to some departmental difficulty, which, he observes, could be at once removed if a superior officer, invested with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments, were sent down. Both these statements will doubtless have attracted the attention of the Government of Madras. It is obviously of great importance that the superior control of the expensive operations now in progress in various parts of that Presidency should be rendered as effective as possible.

6. Sir Richard Temple has recently visited Bangalore, and has conferred with the Chief Commissioner of Mysore on the condition of that Province. He has also travelled through one of the most distressed parts of it. His

detailed report has not yet reached us, but he has informed us by telegraph that the Mysore relief operations are carefully and economically conducted. He has pressed upon the Mysore authorities the need of visitation from village to village to watch distress and prevent any deaths from starvation occurring. He states that in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool "the well considered orders of the Madras Government for check of excessive expense are being executed fully in some respects, but slowly and imperfectly in others." He is urging the local authorities, by visiting every village throughout the country, to prevent the possibility of any lives being lost, but at the same time to strictly prevent waste and extravagance. He adds, "Condition of people fair and good, and private trade in grain extraordinarily active." Cholera has appeared in many places, but has now decreased. No sign of drinking water failing yet. Draught cattle still sustained."

7. The orders of the Madras Government to which Sir Richard Temple alludes, are those of the 31st January, of which copies were sent to Your Lordship with the Madras despatch of the 3rd instant, and to which reference was made in the foot-note to paragraph 5 of our despatch of the 9th instant. Of these two orders, the first prescribes a reduced scale of wages similar to that recently adopted in Bombay, and the restriction of State relief to those who without it would be in danger of perishing, while at the same time it impresses upon the district officers the necessity of not relaxing their vigilant exertions to prevent loss of life from starvation. The second directs that grain wages are only to be paid so long as food is not purchasable on the spot, and that then it is to be purchased in the districts or from established local dealers after calling for tenders by public advertisement, or should the local dealers fail, by calling for tenders from a wider area. To meet any sudden emergency, and until supplies can be brought in from other sources, recourse may be temporarily had in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah to certain small reserve depôts of Government grain which were being formed in the localities most difficult of access; but resort to these depôts is absolutely forbidden except when food for the labourers or for the paupers in the feeding houses provided for the infirm and aged is unpurchasable from private dealers, and it is to cease immediately on other supplies becoming available. These orders appear to us to be unexceptionable, and we trust that they are being carefully acted on, especially in the matter of non-interference with private trade. The statement made in Sir Richard Temple's telegram, from which we have quoted, and which was despatched only yesterday from the Bellary district, to the effect that the private trade in grain is extraordinarily active, would seem to furnish very conclusive evidence that this is the case. We refer to the subject, as we are aware that there is an impression in some quarters, which we believe to be entirely unfounded, that the arrangement made by the Madras Government some months ago with a local firm for the supply of grain on account of Government has not been practically terminated.

8. In connection with the question of reducing the rates of wages, we enclose a reference which we have received from the Government of Bombay regarding a combination among the labourers in the Sholapur district to refuse the reduced rates, and our reply. We have informed the Bombay Government that we entirely share their opinion as to the mischief of yielding to a strike on relief works, attributable to combination, and that the relief wages should not be raised if the local Government is satisfied that the rates are sufficient—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Some days ago a report appeared in one of the Bombay newspapers of numerous deaths from starvation at Sholapur, which, however, appears to have been greatly exaggerated. The Collector stated that in the town of Sholapur only one death, attributable to that cause, had occurred.

9. We also enclose a further correspondence on the subject of the grain traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways with which we have been furnished by the Government of Bombay. We are glad to learn that the Madras Railway authorities expected to be in a position to forward 150 wagons from Raichore to the Madras stations by the 14th instant. As we said in our last despatch, every exertion is apparently being made by both the Railway

Companies to overcome the difficulties necessarily resulting from the enormously increased traffic.

10. Your Lordship will have received from the Government of Madras a copy of their letter of the 5th instant on the subject of remissions of land revenue. Before this letter reached us, we had intimated to both the Governments that the matter would be left to their discretion. We have now only to observe that we consider that the Madras Government have shown good reasons for the opinion which they strongly hold, that in ryotwari districts it would, as a general rule, be inexpedient to substitute suspensions for remissions of revenue, especially in the case of a season so disastrous as the present. We do not overlook the statement which appears to have been made to Sir Richard Temple by the Collector of Chingleput, and to which we have already alluded, that much of the arrears due on the dry crop lands may be realised next year, if the seasons are favourable. It is possible that there may be local circumstances which justify this expectation as regards the particular district in question; and if so, the Madras Government will doubtless act on our suggestion, that "the balances should be held in suspense in cases in which it appears likely that the landholders will, without undue pressure, be able to pay the revenue in arrear during the next season." We feel, however, that the question is one which must be treated with the greatest caution, and which must be left to the judgment of the Local Governments and their officers.

11. The weekly return of persons employed on the relief works in the Madras Presidency is incomplete, the returns from Nellore and Malabar not having been received. Taking for these districts the figures of last week, the Madras returns show a further diminution of 32,204 persons, the aggregate number on the works being 876,206 against 908,410, the number for the previous week. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief had also diminished by upwards of 7,000. The total is 53,287 against 60,402, the number for last week. In Bombay, also, there was a considerable decrease of the numbers on the relief works, which is said to be mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders for the reduction of wages. Exclusive of 7,136 hillmen and immigrants employed in Canara and Ratnagiri, the number on relief works was 249,158 against 290,537, the number for last week. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief in the Bombay districts, not including Dharwar, for which there were no returns, was 4,968.

12. Sir Richard Temple, in his revised forecast for the Madras Presidency, estimates the State expenditure on the relief of the present famine at Rs. 2,92,00,000 (£2,920,000), of which Rs. 67,49,000 (£674,900) have already been spent. His estimate is based on the assumption that the checks on expenditure recently ordered will be strictly enforced, and also that there will not be a failure of the usual spring showers. In our despatch of the 2nd instant we stated that Sir Richard Temple's revised estimate of the famine expenditure in Bombay amounted to 126 lakhs. The aggregate expenditure for the two Presidencies would thus be 418 lakhs (£4,180,000). In regard to the probable loss of revenue by remissions, we have not at present the means of forming any definite estimate. Some time ago it was estimated at 66 lakhs for Bombay and 117 lakhs for Madras (see our despatch of the 12th January), or in all 183 lakhs, which, added to the expenditure, would give a total loss from the famine of 601 lakhs.

13. According to the latest returns prices were falling in most of the Madras districts, owing, doubtless, to the large importations. In Bombay there was but little change in this respect. Cholera was more or less prevalent throughout the distressed districts of Madras, though apparently decreasing in some of them. In the Southern districts of Bombay, and especially in Dharwar, this disease was very prevalent. On the general aspect of the situation we have nothing to add to what was said in our last despatch.

No. 43, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, and regarding the relief camps near and in Madras.

Memorandum on the condition and prospects of the Chingleput district, as ascertained by Sir Richard Temple on his visit of the 28th and 29th January 1877, with notes regarding the relief camps in and near Madras.

On the 28th January, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput, and on the 29th he rode from Chingleput to Conjeveram through a part of the district. With him was Mr. Barlow, the Collector. He met Mr. Macarthy, the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, and also Native tahsildars at Chingleput and Conjeveram.

2. The Chingleput district is close to Madras; it comprises an area of 2,753 square miles, with a population of 938,184. It is traversed by three railways and by excellent roads. Chingleput is not a rich district from an agricultural point of view; but being near to Madras, its large labouring population finds ample employment, and its many weavers get a good market for their fabrics.

3. The past season is the third bad year in Chingleput; there was a poor harvest in 1874; the yield in 1875 was bad, and this season there has been extreme failure, the rainfall ranging from 8 to 16 inches against an average of 34. The failure of harvest was worst in the taluks of Chingleput, Conjeveram and Ponnery, where crops have been saved only on the lands irrigated by channels from the Palar river. Sir Richard Temple saw that, in the parts of these taluks through which he passed, there were no crops save on small patches under wells or irrigated from springs. The Collector estimates the average outturn of the whole district at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas out of 12 annas, or nearly one-fourth of an ordinary crop. In August last, the people knew that scarcity would come, and relief works were opened in the end of December.

4. Grain is plentiful in the local markets which draw their supplies from Madras. There is very little local grain for sale in the markets. Prices all over the district are much the same as in Madras, except in the Trivellore taluk, where prices are somewhat dearer. The stocks of local grain are said to be small, because of the two previous short harvests. Common rice, which is the food of the poor, is now quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

5. The relief works consist mainly of roads, but some tanks and irrigation channels have been opened for work. In some cases, the people were in a physically reduced state when they first came on the works. Altogether, 14,000 persons are now on the relief works; and the Collector expects that eventually he may have 70,000 at the worst season during April. The wages paid are 2 annas a day for adult males, but a good deal of the Chingleput relief work has been done at piece-work rates; and the Collector considers he has on these works done at 10 pie per cubic yard, earth-work which, in ordinary years, costs 12 pie per cubic foot.

6. A good deal of gratuitous relief is already being given in Chingleput; 8,000 persons a day are receiving cooked food; and the people are being gathered into relief camps where they will be fed, housed, and put to such light work as they can do. Sir Richard Temple saw two of these camps which appear to be on the same scheme as the relief camps at Madras, some of which Sir Richard Temple inspected closely.

7. There are three relief camps in Madras, besides the Red Hills camp, nine miles outside the town. At these camps are about 10,000 pauper inmates, 2,500 at each. The paupers are chiefly immigrants from Chingleput, North Arcot, Nellore and Cuddapah, who came down to Madras to seek for work and food, either because relief works near their homes had not then been opened, or because they had heard rumours of charity to be had in Madras for the asking. Some of these immigrants were pariah families, who had been turned off with a little food by the ryots who could no longer support them. Many of them had walked far, had eaten prickly-pear fruit or other indigestible food, and had become very much reduced before they reached Madras. Perhaps for a few days they would pick up a daily meal from charitable people in the town; and eventually the police would find them sleeping in the streets at night, and would bring them into the nearest relief camp. As soon as the food and treatment there given restored the people to strength, they were draughted out upon the road works. In this way more than 25,000 persons have been relieved at these camps.

8. At each of the camps which Sir Richard Temple inspected were a considerable number of women and children in an emaciated and miserable condition. In the relief hospitals were being treated some hundreds who were suffering from diarrhoea, brought on or aggravated by want of food. The death-rate among these poor people was very high; and to some of them the relief came too late. There were some, but not many, cases of cholera; but the great majority of fatal cases were caused by diarrhoea, which was called by the medical officers "famine diarrhoea," and was identifiable as the same complaint that was so fatal in the Rajpootana famine hospitals during the year 1869.

9. The cost of these relief camps is at present considerable. A liberal diet is allowed—1½ lbs. of rice and ½ lb of vegetable curry per diem for adults; but it is possible that this ration may be required so long as the inmates come in much reduced, and provided they are draughted out to the works when they recover strength. The administrative arrangements of these relief camps are good; they are all under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, Colonel Dreevor; a medical officer with sufficient staff of subordinates manages the sanitation and the hospitals of each camp.

10. The Collector of Chingleput expects that he will be unable this year to collect more than one-half of the land revenue of his district, though he may be able to realise much of the balance due on "dry crop" lands next year if the seasons are favourable. The salt revenue, he says, has not yet been injuriously affected by the scarcity.

11. The Collector expects that, if showers do not come during the next six weeks, there will be very hard times for the cattle, and many of them must die. As yet, however, the cattle have been kept alive, and are still able to do a certain amount of draught work.

12. In some parts of the district, the villagers already have difficulty about their water-supply. As long ago as last August, the Collector found that there was no water for his camp followers at a village where he had intended to encamp. Wells are being deepened by relief labour in a number of towns and villages; and though there will be scarcity of water, still the people will be able to find water of some kind for themselves and their cattle.

CHITTON,

30th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,

Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 47, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877,

From—Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a further memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

Further Memorandum regarding the North Arcot District.

SINCE the memorandum of the 20th January was prepared, regarding the North Arcot District, Sir Richard Temple saw at the relief camps at Madras a large number of persons from the North Arcot District who had been reduced by want to a very deplorable condition before they came to the relief camps. He also had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Inspector General of Police concerning the condition of the people in the great zemindaris to the north of the district, where Colonel Hearne had recently been on tour. Colonel Hearne's impression was that a great number of people in the worst parts of the North Arcot District were in very severe distress indeed, and that many of them must soon die of hunger. The Collector and the native officials whom Sir Richard Temple had met had not considered the situation to be quite so critical. Still he deemed it best again to see the North Arcot officers and to visit, if possible, some of the worst parts of the district.

2. First, Sir Richard Temple went to Raneepet, the residence of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Austin, close to the town of Arcot. Mr. Austin seemed to be sufficiently prepared to relieve people who might be in absolute need near Arcot. A large relief camp was nearly ready, and casual people in severe distress were being relieved at the hospital of the American Mission until the relief camp should be ready.

3. Of the taluks in that part of the district, Chandragiri appeared to be the worst off, but as yet relief works had not been opened there. Sir Richard Temple was of opinion that the condition of the people in Chandragiri required that relief works should at once be opened there. The Range Officer, Lieutenant Hamilton, R.E., appeared able and ready

* NOTE.—It seemed to Sir Richard Temple that a somewhat similar difficulty prevented Mr. Gribble and Mr. Traill, the Civil Officer and the Range Officer, working together for relief. Each was anxious to help the other; and Mr. Traill's subordinates are all of them helping on Mr. Gribble's relief works. But for some reason the mutual help was not given in the way which by both officers was deemed the most convenient.

to do all that was necessary. But there seemed to be some departmental difficulty* connected with estimates or district rates, or the contract system, which prevented Lieutenant Hamilton from setting at once to work with relief labourers on sundry irrigation improvements which were much wanted in Chandragiri. Such difficulties could at once be removed by a superior officer,

who might go to the spot with full power to direct all relief operations in all departments; for the local officers have manifestly every desire to do their best and to work together. But meanwhile time is going on, and the people in some of these parts may be drifting into severe distress.

4. One of the Reverend American Missionaries, Mr. Wickoff, who had just returned from a tour in part of South Arcot, informed Sir Richard Temple that he saw much distress, and in some cases physical emaciation from want of food, in the Dinderanum taluk and in the north part of the Vellapooram taluk. He named villages where his Mission had to help certain Christians who were wholly without food or means of earning it; and he expressed his belief that in the tracts he named were many villagers who could not hold out much

longer unless relief of some sort were made available. Relief works had, he said, been opened in the parts of Chingleput bordering on these tracts. But relief works were, he considered, required in that part of North and South Arcot.

5. From Arcot Sir Richard Temple went to Vellore, where he learned that there was some hitch about the establishment of a relief camp outside Vellore, for which the Sub-Collector, Mr. Irvine, had made full preparation. Meanwhile, 7,000 people were receiving daily a gratuitous dole of uncooked rice. There is risk that this openhanded out-door relief will be abused; and it was understood that cases of such abuse had come to light. It is to be hoped that the relief camp at Vellore may soon be settled.

6. After discussion with the Collector Mr. Whiteside, it seemed to Sir Richard Temple that two other relief camps were required on the routes leading from the North Arcot District to Arconum; so that the poor creatures who may have left their homes for Madras may be stopped and relieved at local relief camps.

7. From Vellore to Chittoor (the district head-quarters) the road lay through valleys that were, for such a season as this, very well watered, and had fairly good crops growing. At Chittoor itself there is at present little distress; and but few relief gangs were in the immediate neighbourhood. A relief camp is in progress there. The road to Muddanpally from Chittoor led through rocky gorges and over hills, where there was scarcely any population. At the taluk head-quarters of Palmonier the town people seemed to be well off; ragi was selling there at 9 seers per rupee. But in the extreme northern corner of the district lies the zemindari (poligarship) of Punganoor with a population of 110,000. The Zemindar, though charitable, is yet unable to do much for his people, unless the Government should be pleased to suspend a part of his tribute (peshkash) for a year. About 5,000 relief labourers are employed, under Mr. Clarke of the Settlement Department, on road works near Punganoor. Sir Richard Temple inspected about 3,000 of these people; and, so far as he could judge, the great majority of them were poorly off and were in actual need of relief wages. It appeared that the relief now given suffices for the present. The opinion of the Poligar (Raja), of Mr. Clarke, the relief officer, and of the native officials was, that if the relief works in this quarter had not been opened, there must already have been many deaths from starvation.

8. Sir Richard Temple's impressions are in brief—

- (1) that the Collector and his most trusted European subordinates ought at once to visit the tracts of Chandragiri, Tripetty, and parts of the two north-western zemindaris, and immediately open relief works where they may be needed;
- (2) that the completion and economical organisation of the Vellore and Ranee-pet relief camps, and of two additional camps towards Arconum, should be pressed on;
- (3) that enough, though barely enough, is being done in the way of relief towards Punganoor, Vellore, and in part of Mr. Austin's sub-division, but that the Poligar of Punganoor should be moved to cause an examination to be made of every village in his zemindari;
- (4) that although the Collector had justly held back as long as he could with safety, yet that in the eastern part of the district further holding back would be no longer compatible with safety, and that measures ought now to be undertaken for relief.

MUDDANAPALLY;

The 2nd February 1877.

C. BERNARD,

Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 49, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honor to submit copy of a memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

Memorandum regarding the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram.

The Government of India requested Sir Richard Temple's opinion on the desirability of immediately undertaking, as a relief work, the earthwork of the proposed railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram. After discussing the project with His Grace the Governor of Madras, Sir Richard Temple visited Chingleput and rode over the line of the proposed railway to Conjeveram. Mr. Barlow, the Collector of Chingleput, and Captain Bisset, the officer of the Government Railway Department attached to Sir Richard Temple's staff, accompanied him.

2. The proposed line is intended to connect with the South India narrow-gauge system the short length of narrow-gauge line between Arconum junction and Conjeveram. The sketch map in the margin gives an idea of the relation of the several railways to each other. The line from Madras to Arconum and onward, both towards Raichore and towards Coimbatore, is broad gauge; the line from Madras to Chingleput and onwards towards the South is narrow gauge; and so is the short branch, 19 miles long, from Arconum to Conjeveram.

Chingleput is the head-quarters of some of the civil officers of the Chingleput District, and it contains a population of 7,000 persons. Conjeveram is a place of many temples and much pilgrimage; it contains 37,000 inhabitants. The proposed line is to connect Conjeveram and Chingleput; it will be about 22 miles long, and it will pass through parts of the talooks (administrative sub-divisions) of Chingleput and Conjeveram with an average population of about 380 to the square mile.

3. If, as probably would be the case, the line were taken along or near the present road, which is metalled and bridged, then the earth-work of the whole line would, according to Captain Bisset's rough estimate, cost only Rs. 2,000 a mile, or Rs. 44,000 (£4,400) in all out of a total estimated cost of perhaps 13 lakhs (£130,000). The proportion of the cost that would be expended on relief wages is therefore so small, that Sir Richard Temple is unable to recommend that this railway should be sanctioned as a relief work. Even if the line could be completed before the rainy season begins, it would be of no special service to relief operations, for the distress is not at present extreme in that part of the district; there are other railway lines, good metalled cross roads, and plenty of good carts by which the local markets are, and will continue to be, well supplied with grain.

4. So far as could be gathered from the marks of traffic on the road, from the number of carts and passengers, from the look of the country round, it did not seem that the prospects of local traffic on the proposed line were financially very good. For a part of the year, at any rate, traffic from the right bank of the Palar would not cross the broad river bed to the proposed line, but would naturally prefer the other railway lines to the north and south, on the same bank of the river. Conjeveram, as a place of pilgrimage, is already connected by railway with Arcot junction, and so with the standard gauge railways of the whole Madras Presidency.

CHITTOOR,
The 30th January 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secy. to Sir R. Temple.

No. 45, dated Bangalore, 4th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Revenue Additional Secretary.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him (with enclosure) respecting the estimated relief expenditure of the Madras Presidency during the years 1876 and 1877.

Minute by Sir Richard Temple, dated Bangalore, 5th February 1877.

IN reference to my Minutes of the 19th ultimo and of the 22nd idem,—recommending that in the Madras Presidency a stricter check than heretofore should be applied to the admission of persons to the relief works, that admission should be granted to those who appeared, or were known, to be in real need, and that the relief wage should be reduced to an amount necessary to sustain life,—I have duly observed the orders recently issued by the Government of Madras, which are calculated, if effectively carried out, to meet the above objects sufficiently well, and with all reasonable regard to the safety of the people. These principles will now, I trust, be introduced practically into the districts above the Ghâts (Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah) where relief operations had been already begun on a very extensive scale. They will, doubtless, be followed from the outset in the districts below the Ghâts (Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevely) where relief operations have not as yet been extensively undertaken.

2. I therefore think that the time has come when a preliminary estimate may be framed of the probable expenditure by Government for the relief of this famine and scarcity. Such an estimate is accordingly submitted herewith, accompanied by such explanation as seems called for regarding each item in the statement. It will be seen that the total expenditure is estimated at £2,920,000, of which £874,900 had been already spent up to 1st January. The total number of persons on the relief works was expected to be 1,228,000 on the 1st February, and is so set down; but I am not able to say for certain that this is the actual number. Within the last few days reductions have been going on in reference to the principles already alluded to in this minute; and I should hope therefore that the number may be really less, and more nearly approaching to the figure at which it actually stood on the 1st January, namely, 1,039,000. The number of those on charitable relief was 60,000 on the 1st February. The highest number is expected to occur in April, namely, 1,840,000 on relief works and 700,000 on charitable relief; in all 2,540,000.

3. If the usual spring showers of April or even May shall be vouchsafed, and if the checks already recommended and now ordered shall be carefully carried out, it is quite possible that the actual expenditure may be kept well within this estimate, and might even be sensibly less. If, on the other hand, the spring showers do not come, or if the checks be not strictly adopted, then this estimate may be exceeded;—indeed, there might be a very serious outlay of money during April and May.

7. The actual expenditure on relief works and extra establishments up to the end of December according to a return received from the Accountant General of Madras has been Rs. 37,25,000, and the cost of purchasing grain for Government has been Rs. 80,24,000.

8. It will, perhaps, suffice if ten per cent. on the six months' relief wages be estimated for extra establishments, temporary buildings, and miscellaneous charges; for the Madras Government has been economical in the matter of establishments.

9. It is difficult to foresee how many persons may become recipients of gratuitous relief. At present the numbers are comparatively small—only about 60,000 in all. But in many districts gratuitous relief has not yet begun, and it is certain that the numbers on charitable relief will increase very greatly in the hot months and at the beginning of the rainy season. An estimate of ten per cent. on the relief wages for six months (Rs. 18,00,000) would suffice to give gratuitous relief at the cost of one anna per head per diem to—

50,000 persons during the month of January.		
100,000	„	February.
250,000	„	March.
500,000	„	April.
600,000	„	May.
700,000	„	June.
500,000	„	July.
160,000	„	August.

The cost of gratuitous relief at the Red Hills camp near Madras comes to 2½ annas per head per diem. But the inmates there are, many of them, in a much reduced condition, and so they have been allowed somewhat better food than usual. At the Salem District relief camps the Collector expects to keep the cost of gratuitous relief down to one anna per head per diem. Perhaps, it will suffice to estimate the cost of gratuitous relief at Rs. 18,00,000.

10. The grain purchased by Government will be used in payment of relief wages, or in issuing gratuitous relief, or in both. There will be some charges for transporting this grain to the interior and for storage, and there will be some loss by wastage. If allowance be made for these charges, perhaps 75 per cent. of the cost of the Government grain may be taken as a set-off against other famine charges.

11. The total of the estimate will then be—

	Rs.
Relief works and other expenditure according to the Accountant General's statement up to end of December ...	37,25,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during January ...	31,17,000
Estimated expenditure on relief works wages during the six months February to July ...	1,79,00,000
Estimated cost of additional establishments and miscellaneous charges ...	18,00,000
Estimated cost of gratuitous relief ...	18,00,000
Cost of grain purchased by Government ...	80,24,000
Total ...	3,13,66,000
 Deduct as a set-off three-quarters of cost of Government grain, as that grain will be used to pay labourers or relief paupers ...	 21,66,000
Total ...	2,92,00,000
Or say ...	£2,920,000

12. The totals of this forecast are liable to be exceeded if the next season should prove unfavourable, if the recent instructions for reducing relief wages and restricting relief expenditure cannot be maintained, or if distress in an aggravated shape should break out in the extreme south of the peninsula, on the Malabar Coast, or in Ganjam and the Godavari Districts.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Statement appended to Memorandum estimating the total relief expenditure in Madras famine districts during the years 1876 and 1877.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	TOTAL NUMBERS ON THE WORKS ON THE					ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON THE WORKS DURING THE MONTH OF							
	Total population.	26th December.	9th January.	16th January.	23rd January.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Total of the six months, February to July.
Nellore ...	1,375,000	4,000	55,000	64,000	59,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	80,000	50,000	20,000	450,000
Cuddapah ...	1,350,000	132,000	201,000	195,000	195,000	200,000	220,000	250,000	300,000	250,000	150,000	50,000	1,220,000
Kurnool ...	1,000,000	203,000	310,000	308,000	298,000	300,000	320,000	340,000	360,000	300,000	150,000	70,000	1,540,000
Bellary ...	1,650,000	332,000	401,000	400,000	356,000	390,000	390,000	420,000	450,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	1,960,000
North Arcot ...	2,007,000	28,000	22,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	80,000	100,000	130,000	150,000	80,000	30,000	570,000
Chingleput ...	940,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	20,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	240,000
Salem ...	1,200,000	15,000	37,000	15,000	22,000	25,000	30,000	50,000	70,000	60,000	40,000	20,000	270,000
Trichinopoly ...	1,200,000	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	10,000	15,000	25,000	10,000	10,000	...	70,000
Coimbatore ...	1,750,000	9,000	6,000	18,000	20,000	15,000	30,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	20,000	...	250,000
Madara ...	2,250,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	15,000	25,000	20,000	5,000	...	73,000
Tinnevely ...	1,700,000	6,000	10,000	9,000	3,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	80,000	20,000	...	270,000
Kistna, Godavari and South Arcot ...	4,740,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	20,000	50,000	100,000	70,000	30,000	...	270,000
						1,039,000	1,228,000	1,480,000	1,840,000	1,530,000	795,000	310,000	7,183,000

Note.—See remarks on page 207 for explanation of the grounds on which these figures were adopted.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
On Special Duty.

REMARKS.

Nellore.—Sir Richard Temple has not yet visited Nellore. But it is known that in a part of the district there was a failure of crops; that relief works are attracting many thousands, both from the inland taluks of Nellore and from the east of Kurnool. Possibly the maximum of 120,000 may be exceeded, as a large and excellent work is in progress there. But distress is not expected to spread over the whole district.

Cuddilapak.—On the occasion of Sir Richard Temple's visit, the Collector was not able to say decidedly what he expected to be the highest number on his relief works. But he hoped to carry out carefully such orders as might be issued for preventing people who could support themselves from coming upon the State for relief. In the south of his district there seemed to be room for some economies in relief administration, and already the Collector has succeeded in arresting the previously rapid rate of increase in the numbers on his works; 300,000, or 100,000 above the present totals, have therefore been taken as the probable maximum.

Kurnool.—The native officials estimated that, eventually, 500,000 people would come upon the relief works. Mr. Davidson, the new Collector, hoped to keep the number from very greatly exceeding the present total. The numbers have not increased during the last few weeks; they now stand at 298,000; and perhaps the maximum may never exceed 360,000, the number taken for April.

Bellary.—The native officials expected 900,000, or much more than half the population to come upon the works. Mr. Master, the Collector, hoped that the maximum would never greatly exceed the then total 405,000. It has since fallen to 356,000. And perhaps the maximum now taken, 450,000, will not be exceeded.

North Arcot.—The Collector's estimate of the expected numbers has been adopted: see paragraph 9 of the North Arcot Memorandum. This allows for a very large increase in the number of recipients of relief wages.

Chingleput.—The estimated numbers here taken were seen and were accepted by the Collector as sufficiently liberal.

Salem.—The Collector's own estimate of the probable numbers has been here taken.

Trichinopoly.—The estimated numbers taken for this district are based on the Assistant Collector's oral statements, and they may be open to revision in case distress declares itself in parts of Trichinopoly.

Coimbatore.—The Collector considered that he might possibly have to provide works for 150,000 at the very worst period; but in the present estimate 100,000 has been taken as the probable maximum in April. As yet the numbers in Coimbatore are not high, and the rate of increase is not very rapid.

Madura.—The Collector's figures are taken, but it must be noted that his estimate will, as he pointed out, be exceeded if his proposals for the Court of Wards expenditure in permanently-settled zemindaris are not accepted.

Tinnevely.—For this district the Collector's maximum has been taken; but in view of the good condition of a large part of the district and of the facilities for trade and temporary emigration, it may be hoped that the maximum will not be reached.

Kistna, South Arcot and Godavari.—These districts are not distressed as a whole, and probably will not be. Still there has been failure of harvest in parts; and the officers who know those tracts anticipate that relief works may have to be provided on a considerable scale in parts of these districts before the next harvests come in.

C. BERNARD,

Secretary to Sir R. Temple,
On Special Duty.

No. 179, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my letter No. 152, dated 2nd February, I am directed to forward, for information, copy of correspondence with the Government of Madras on the same subject.

No. 178, dated Bombay Castle, 6th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 625, dated 31st January last, and accompaniments, and to forward, for the information of His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, extracts from the reports of the Agent and General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and copy of a letter No. 151, dated 2nd instant, addressed by the Bombay Government to Sir Richard Temple, together with the report of the Consulting Engineer for Railways which accompanied it.

It will be seen from these papers that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company represented that it would be impracticable to limit through booking at their receiving stations

and those of the East Indian Railway in the manner suggested by His Grace the Governor of Madras, and that they stated that they would be obliged to adopt the plan which they actually have adopted of receiving and forwarding consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so, and then temporarily suspending the booking for Madras stations.

In the opinion of the Bombay Government the course adopted by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company is on the whole the best. The main object is to pour grain into the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency as rapidly as possible, and this object can best be promoted not by checking imports by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but by doing all that can be done to induce greater exertion on the part of the Madras Company to forward it from Raichore. The result has been that the Madras Railway Company have been able to increase the number of wagons forwarded from Raichore considerably over 90, the limit proposed, and count on being in a position to forward 150 by the 14th instant. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, while urging the Madras Railway Company to remove wagons from Raichore more rapidly, have restricted the numbers sent into that station to what the Madras Company using their utmost exertion could take away daily; and the confidence of consignees of grain to Madras is not likely to be more seriously affected by temporary complete stoppages of through booking than by daily restrictions, which, even if not absolutely impracticable, would be open to the objections mentioned by Mr. LeMesurier. The inconvenience of a block of wagons on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is undoubtedly very great, but it is not of much practical consequence whether wagons are delayed at receiving stations or at intermediate points between those stations and Raichore; under any system of booking and forwarding there must be delays and complaints so long as the Madras Railway cannot carry the traffic tendered for despatch from Raichore.

Extract from letter from Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, No. 1100, dated 27th January 1877.

WITH reference to the telegrams from Captain Bisset (copies sent with your Office No. 365 of 26th January), Mr. Conder is of opinion "that it is impossible to restrict through booking to any specific number of wagons. The only thing we can legally or in practice do is to take all that is offered, and then when a block comes to stop altogether. If night trains are run from Raichore the block would probably be avoided."

The above is Mr. Conder's note on my reference to him, and I must say that after full consideration and much previous discussion with Mr. Conder, I quite endorse his view. If we had only one or two forwarding stations to deal with, it would be a simple matter to control, but in practice it is not possible to direct, hour by hour, every Station-master on the North-east and Nagpore lines, and also on much of the South-east line how much grain he is to receive and despatch for Madras. Neither can we receive only at a certain few stations and bar the others; or receive at a certain number of stations to-day and at certain other stations tomorrow. Any such system would be unequal and unfair even if it was practicable.

The reason of the block at Raichore is not made clear. If the Madras line cannot move more than 90 wagons in 24 hours for want of engine power, then until such power can be provided, we must, I fear, receive and forward consignments in such a manner as to cause the least demurrage, working up to a block or nearly so and then stopping the booking. It will not do to unload the wagons and stack the grain outside of Raichore station limits, and leave it there for the Madras Company to re-load and remove at their convenience. Mr. Conder is strongly of opinion that by working 24 hours a day, the Madras Company could forward from Raichore all that we send.

Is the Madras Company now working night and day? If not, is it for want of engine power or staff, and what numbers of engines or men are needed?

Extract of letter from General Traffic Manager to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,—No. 346, dated 31st January 1877.

* * * * *

3. You are aware generally of the condition of things with regard to the through traffic on the Madras Railway. As there has been much discussion about it, and I believe that Sir Richard Temple is writing a minute on the whole subject, it may be well for me to give you, as shortly as possible, the leading facts of the matter.

4. About the month of August last, the Madras Company wrote, saying, that they considered that additional sidings were required at Raichore. The sidings at present there will accommodate more than the ordinary busy season traffic in and out of the station, and I was therefore obliged to say to Mr. Church that I was not able to concur in recommending any additional expenditure upon siding accommodation there. He did nothing more than I know of. I consider the sidings that are there already are more than sufficient for the work that usually has to be done throughout the year.

I find that during April and May of last year we had an average of 77 wagons a day, in and out of the station, which is not very much less than the December traffic, to which I will refer later on in this report. But it has been arranged within the last ten days for an additional siding to be laid in, and the work is in hand.

5. Everybody knows that for some years past, the question of the different gauges adopted on the different railways has been under consideration.

Some of the erections on the Madras Railway are so constructed that some of our wagons will not pass safely; which of the two may be wrong, namely, whether our wagons are too wide, or their erections encroach on what should have been left clear for the passage of vehicles, need not now be discussed. I merely state the fact.

And this fact made it, of course, necessary to stop such of our wagons at Raichore as could not pass with safety. The question has given rise to a good deal of discussion and correspondence, and recently, namely, on the 5th of the present month, I gave instructions for what are called our new wagons to pass on to the Madras Railway. These, with the open wagons, will therefore be used in future, as far as it is possible to do so, for through traffic; but in cases where the larger wagons which cannot pass are loaded with through traffic, the loads will still have to be transhipped at Raichore. The number of these will, however, be very small.

6. In the early part of December last, it was found that we were booking traffic to Raichore and on to the Madras Railway to a greater extent than it was being cleared away from Raichore. The consequence was that gradually there came to be a block on our line of wagons under load for Raichore and the Madras Railway. Perhaps the letter of the 26th December to the Madras Railway gives us, shortly as I can, the position of the matter as it then stood. Up to that time the Madras Company's answers to all our communications on the subject were, that it was want of siding accommodation that had caused the block, and the reply to the letter of the 26th December was to the same effect. That reply came to me by telegram, and by letter from Mr. Church and also from Mr. Elwin.

The block increased, however, and, as is known, we stopped for a few days the booking of traffic beyond Raichore. At the same time we discouraged the booking of traffic for Raichore itself without actually refusing it. The result was that very little, if any, was booked to Raichore, and all that was lying on hand there was what had been booked before the stoppage. I believe that some of that has not even yet been cleared away from Raichore. None of that which was booked through was unloaded and stacked on the ground at Raichore. When the through booking was stopped, we had nearly a thousand wagons under load for Raichore and for stations on the Madras Railway, and they were receiving at Raichore for that place and through at the rate of an average of less than a hundred a day.

7. In the letter of the 26th December, and also when I met the Madras Railway representatives on the 16th, I pointed out that so long as they closed the station for twelve hours out of every twenty-four, and did not run trains during the night, but practically closed the line also for twelve out of every twenty-four hours, it would be difficult to convince anybody that they were doing as much as might be done. It is evident that, if more trains had been run and if the unloading had been carried on by night as well as by day, as it had to be at some of our stations, much more work could have been done, and I think that there would never have been any block at all. I pressed upon Mr. Elwin the desirability of making more use of the line by working trains day and night, and by putting on a night staff at Raichore to do such unloading and transhipping as was necessary.

8. This latter Mr. Elwin, by telegram, dated the 10th, had advised me he had given orders to have done, but when we met there on the 16th it had not been carried out, and the night staff did not actually commence work until the evening of Monday the 22nd, that being after a telegram that I had sent on the 20th to Mr. Elwin and Mr. Church. ●

9. Much has been made of the transhipping and unloading at Raichore. But the number of wagons that have had to be so dealt with was not much larger than it usually is during the busy season, although it has not formerly caused any block. For the whole month of December the average booked through to stations of the Madras Railway was forty-six a day, and of that number the daily average of those that had to be transhipped was only sixteen. And that is a number which should not have caused any difficulty. There were also, in addition to these forty-six wagons, an average of about fifty a day, under load with consignments for Raichore itself which had of course to be unloaded there, making a total to tranship and to unload of sixty-six a day.

The work of loading and unloading at Raichore is done by a contractor, who stated to us that he was prepared to do more if more supervising staff were provided by the Madras Company, and that means, as we ascertained, that two more foremen and eight hand-lamps were required, and nothing else to enable the work to be continued night and day. I offered, before the 10th instant, if it would be any convenience to the Madras Railway to provide these foremen and lamps ourselves, but the offer was not accepted.

10. That which was consigned to Raichore should not have caused any block there, because the owners should have been required to remove it from the station without delay, and if they did not do that the wharfage charges should have been increased so as to compel them to remove. This is what we have had to do at some places in order to keep the stations clear, and there is no reason to doubt that it would have answered that purpose at Raichore.

11. Mr. Elwin stated, in regard to the engine power for the day and night trains, that they were so much pressed upon other parts of the line, that they could not put more engines there than the four employed to work on that district. I could, of course, make no answer to that except that they knew better what could be done than others; again pointing out, however, that it seemed likely that if night staff were employed more could be got out of the engine power that was available; and I reminded Mr. Elwin that this practical closing of the line and the station for half the time had ended in the serious detention of our wagons at a time when they could not be passed. So far as the complaint respecting the through booking

having been stopped is concerned, it will therefore probably be admitted that the explanation I have given is not a bad reason for the step that was taken.

12. With regard to the future I pointed out to Mr. Elwin that we were ready to recommence the through booking directly we found there was reasonable ground for thinking that the block would not recur. We were about clear of wagons under load for the Madras Railway and for Raichore on 23rd, and therefore I gave instructions on that morning for traffic to be again booked through as freely as it presents itself.

13. When we were at Raichore on the 16th, I heard, for the first time, that it was thought that we should marshal the trains, that is separate the through and local wagons.

I do not think that this is a service which should be expected of us, and it is not usual as between Companies, but I said at once when it was mentioned that we would do it as far as possible, and orders have been given accordingly.

14. I yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Church, asking us to wire him each day the number of wagons loaded for Madras line stations at each station of this and the East Indian Railway every day. I telegraphed to Mr. Church in reply to the effect, first, that it would be impossible to do this (the wire is already overcrowded with messages), and, second, that if it were done, it would be of no practical use to the Madras Railway, for it cannot assist them to know that five wagons were loaded to-day, for example at Nagpur, or six at Jabalpur, or ten at Cawnpur. What they want to know is the number that may be expected daily at Raichore. I therefore said to Mr. Church that I would advise him by wire each morning the number on hand under load for his stations at Shahabad. That is a convenient place for the purpose, because it will include any that may be booked from Hyderabad as well as from all parts of this, and the East Indian and Baroda Railways.

15. I am arranging also to let the Madras Company's Manager know the number of trains ordered for Raichore each day, as well as the number of wagons on each train. This information has been always supplied to the Station Master at Raichore, who gets it in the same way as every one else does when the trains are ordered, but it will probably help Mr. Church, if his name is also put upon the message, and I have therefore arranged accordingly.

16. I hope that the Madras Company will be requested to ensure the prompt return of our empty wagons, because our ability to keep up the regular supply, and to keep traffic moving, will depend upon that. At present no additional trains are running, and we are finding already that we have more underload for Madras stations than they can clear away; so that unless something more is done beyond Raichore at once, the block will soon be as bad as ever.

No. 306, dated Fort St. George, 31st January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

I AM directed, in reply to your telegram of the 24th, and your letter of the 25th instant, regarding the recent block at Raichore, to forward copy of No. 304, dated 31st January 1877. the orders passed by the Madras Government thereon; and to request that, if the Bombay Government concur in the suggestions made by His Grace in Council for preventing a recurrence of the block, and for facilitating the free passage of grain to Madras, the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway may be moved to issue the necessary directions.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, in the Public Works Department, No. 304, dated 31st January 1877.

READ the following papers:—

No 98, dated Bombay Castle, 25th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept. (Railway),

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept. (Railway).

WITH reference to my telegram, dated 24th instant, copy of which accompanies letter, I am directed to state that through-booking between the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways having been resumed after being suspended for a fortnight, it is expected that large consignments will be immediately made to stations on the Madras line from the North-Western Provinces, the Nerbudda Valley and the Berars as well as from Bombay and certain stations on the south-eastern branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad, where supplies have accumulated.

2. The General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, reports that provided the Madras Railway Company can arrange for the prompt despatch and return of wagons at the junction of the two railways at Raichore, he could, if necessary, carry grain into Raichore at the rate of from 150 to 200 wagons a day; and he anticipates that the traffic will immediately reach the former figure.

3. It is however understood that the Madras Railway Company now consider themselves in a position to take not more than 90 through wagons a day at Raichore, and it is obvious that unless arrangements are immediately made for more rapid clearance, or for unloading and returning the balance of Great Indian Peninsula wagons at Raichore as fast as they arrive, a block, such as that which compelled the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to suspend through-booking from the 7th to the 22nd instant, will soon recur.

4. It has been suggested that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should now restrict through-booking to Raichore to the number of wagons that the Madras Company are prepared to pass through, but the General Traffic Manager has represented that this is impracticable, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. Moreover, it does not appear expedient to check the flow of grain towards the famine districts of the Madras Presidency, even if for the present a temporary check at Raichore is inevitable, and rather than there should be another complete stoppage of through-booking, it would seem preferable for the Madras Railway Company in their own interests to establish a depôt at Raichore at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it. It is true that they will thus incur some risk and expense, but they will eventually obtain traffic which might be lost to them altogether if they refused to take the traffic at all, and so long as the difficulty arises with them it is unfair to throw the onus and loss entailed by refusing traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

5. As stated in my telegram, the Bombay Government are given to understand that no night staff was employed at Raichore till the 21st, though on an urgent representation made by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company the employment of night staff was ordered on the 12th, and that even now the Madras Company do not run night trains, and are not therefore making full use of their engines. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the engines have for some time past been worked night and day with reliefs of drivers.

6. As explained in Colonel Hancock's letter to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, of the 12th instant, the Bombay Government are prepared fully to co-operate with the Government of Madras in carrying out any improvements in siding accommodation required at Raichore, and the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, has intimated that he will raise no difficulties on this score. As regards the State railway engines, which it is understood are to be offered to the Madras Railway Company, I am directed to forward a copy of Resolution of the Bombay Government, No. 92, dated 23rd January, and to state that the work of erection will be commenced and pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Telegram, dated 24th January 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Dept.

THROUGH-BOOKING between Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, temporarily suspended as per telegram to your Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 8th instant, resumed to-day. At present no Great Indian Peninsula wagons under load for Madras stations; but unless Madras Railway Company arrange to clear away all through wagons as they arrive at Raichore, say 150 daily, a block will recur and through-booking will have to be again suspended. Madras Company are understood to be prepared to take 90 wagons only per day at Raichore, but they did not employ night staff at Raichore station till the 21st and do not work night trains. If Madras Railway Company cannot at present clear off through wagons with due despatch, they should establish a depôt for temporary storage of grain brought to Raichore by Great Indian Peninsula until they are in a position to deal with it as such a block and detention of rolling stock as occurred lately deranges entire railway system. Reference particularly requested to letter from Colonel Hancock to Colonel Shaw-Stewart, No. 130, dated 12th instant.

Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1877, No. 92.

READ—

The following telegram from the Director for State Railways, to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay dated 22nd January 1877 :—

* Please arrange with Peninsula Company to have the twelve engines, purchased for State Railways, erected immediately, and kept available in Bombay for the present in running order."

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for information and guidance. The Agent should be requested to submit an estimate for erecting the engines, and, if possible, to put the work in hand immediately. If the Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, cannot undertake the work, the Baroda Railway Company should be asked to do so.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council considers that arrangements should be made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for receiving daily no more grain than can be taken through by the Madras Railway. Instructions should be issued to receiving stations on that line to restrict the number of wagons for the Madras Railway accordingly; and junction stations should be similarly warned not to forward to Raichore any wagons in excess of the number which the Madras Railway are in a position to work off each day. Any excess by a particular train should be counterbalanced by reduction of the succeeding load.

2. There seems no reason why the Great Indian Peninsula Railway should not limit through-booking to 90 wagons a day.

3. Omission to attend to these orders should, if more than once repeated, subject the Station-masters in fault to charges for demurrage arising therefrom.

4. Unloading at Raichore will be useless and costly. Additional sidings may perhaps be usefully laid down at Adoni, where it is proposed to put up temporary shelter for grain.

5. The Government of Bombay will be addressed in accordance with these observations.

Extract from Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 302, 31st January 1877.

READ the following letter :—

No. 68, dated Madras, 30th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department.

ADVERTING to the Proceedings of Government under date 20th instant, No. 191, also to the telegram from the Government of India, dated 27th instant, calling for information regarding the block of traffic on the Madras Railway, I have the honour to lay before Government a report* by the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway.

* Received from Agent in No. 187 of 29th January 1877.

2. The accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was worked off some days ago.

3. The Great Indian Peninsula officials seem to anticipate a recurrence of the block unless the Madras Railway is able to carry forward from 150 to 200 wagons per diem.

4. At present the Madras Railway can carry forward 100 wagons daily from Raichore, and the Great Indian Peninsula Company has been asked to restrict their consignments to that figure.

5. The officials of that Company state that to restrict their through consignments is impossible, and that through-booking must either be allowed in full or not at all. They press that a depôt should be established at Raichore, at which the Great Indian Peninsula wagons could be unloaded, and the grain stored until the Madras Company are in a position to forward it.

6. The adoption of this measure would be a great misfortune, and should be averted if possible.

7. The Madras Company is most anxious to carry forward every wagon which comes from the north, and deficient engine power is the only cause which will interfere with their doing so.

8. At present, as will be seen from the enclosure, the 100 wagons which they are able to take forward daily are apparently more than sufficient; as the Traffic Manager states that, for want of loads, they do not run regularly all the trains booked to leave Raichore.

9. A night staff has been entertained at Raichore and elsewhere where needed. The Raichore station is understood to have been worked by day and night since the 21st instant.

10. The reduction of passenger train mileage on other parts of their line, with a view to increase the number of engines available at Raichore, has been suggested, and some temporary assistance may be expected from this source. With this object it has been arranged to stop for the present the regular festival traffic to Trivellore.

11. The twelve locomotive engines which have been promised by the Director of State Railways for use in this presidency, and which are now under erection at Bombay, will enable the Madras Railway Company to work all portions of their line freely and fully; but some weeks must elapse before they can be looked for.

12. In anticipation of this increase to the engine stock, authority has been granted to the Agent of the Madras Railway to telegraph to his Board for the immediate despatch of ten drivers. Six was the number at first suggested by the Agent; but after discussion with the Locomotive Superintendent it was determined to apply for ten.

13. The provision of temporary shelter for grain at Adoni and elsewhere will at once be proceeded with; but information regarding the quantity for which shelter is to be provided at each place is necessary.

14. I have authorized the immediate construction of an additional siding in the Raichore station-yard. This was strongly recommended by the Traffic Department, and by Captain Bissett, R. E., who has had an opportunity of watching the station arrangements.

15. I have also authorized the immediate construction of a through-siding at the Toon-gabudra station, and similar accommodation at a convenient site between Kosgee and Adoni. The necessity of providing additional crossing stations is being carefully considered.

No. C 1 A & M-2651, dated Madras, 29th January 1877.

From—The Traffic Manager, Madras Railway,

To—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway.

Grain traffic at Raichore.

CONSULTING Engineer's letter No. 90, dated 20th instant.

It would appear from the following telegram from Captain Bissett, R. E., dated 24th instant, that the accumulated through-booked traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has been worked off.

"Bombay line now clear of *through*-booked grain, and Raichore crowded with *local*-booked grain. Have suggested Conder re-open through-booking up to 90 wagons daily at present, also to marshal trains and avoid still further loading of cotton wagons with through goods."

2. The local-booked grain herein referred to is consigned to Raichore, but may be re-consigned to stations on this line.

3. As already advised, our existing locomotive power will not move more than 100 wagons per diem in all from Raichore; but this seems to be more than sufficient at present, as, for want of loads, we do not run regularly all the trains booked to run out of Raichore.

4. The shelter for grain at the different stations is required, I presume, for *storing* purposes, if, as I suppose, we shall not be required to make an arrangement for grain different from that existing for other goods, and in practice it is found that the grain does not suffer by exposure during the present dry weather.

There will be no difficulty in erecting sheds for storing grain; but these, in my opinion, should be placed in such a position as not to interfere with the unloading of wagons. In other words that the unloading should be, as at present, performed at the cost of the Company, and the storage at the cost of the Government, or of the merchants, if they wish to incur the expense, for the handling of the traffic cannot be performed without considerable additional expense.

No. 187.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways for information with reference to the discussion which took place at the Stores Committee to-day, and to be so good as to state the probable quantity of grain likely to be stored at Adoni for which accommodation is required.

(Signed) R. B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

MADRAS,
29th January 1877.

Order thereon by the Madras Government.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council is glad to find that the accumulation of grain traffic which recently occurred in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has now been worked off. A repetition of similar state of affairs is to be deprecated, and the Government of Bombay have accordingly been requested to restrict through-booking on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the number of wagons which the Madras Railway may be in a position to take on daily from Raichore.

2. The unloading of grain wagons at Raichore has already been objected to, and Adoni and other convenient stations suggested instead.

3. The sanction given by the Consulting Engineer to the Agent to telegraph to his Board for ten additional drivers for the engine stock expected from the Director of State Railways is approved; as well as the authority granted for the construction of additional sidings at Raichore, Toongabudra, and between Kosgee and Adoni.

4. Shelter for 2,500 tons of grain should be provided at Adoni, and arrangements made for storing 500 tons at other selected stations.

Telegram, dated 12th February 1877.

*From—Bombay,
From—Works.*

*To—Calcutta,
To—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

BODIES of people, especially in Sholapur, are persistently refusing to accept terms of relief as defined in resolution 103 of nineteenth ultimo. Government believe it would be very mischievous to yield to what is evidently the result of combination, although refusal to yield may very probably lead to the deaths of some of the most weakly of those who have joined the movement and are acting under the influence of those who are stronger. Immediate communication of the wishes of the Government of India by telegram is solicited. Answer goes to-day to your letter of second instant which approves of our rule not to relieve persons holding out through obstinacy under belief that they will not die—a belief which is not shared by this Government.

Telegram, No. 181, dated 13th February 1877.

*From—Calcutta,
From—Revenue Addl. Secy.*

*To—Works,
To—Bombay.*

YOUR telegram of yesterday. Government of India entirely shares opinion of Government of Bombay as to mischief of yielding to strike on relief works attributable to combination, and thinks that relief wages should not be raised if Government of Bombay are quite satisfied that the rates are sufficient to keep people alive—a point which must necessarily be left to its judgment. Government of India presumes that if small works are closed for the transference of labour to large ones, you will make arrangements for providing for the sustenance of the labourers during their transit. The Viceroy has received telegrams from Sholapur complaining of reductions of wages, but has taken no notice of them, being fully persuaded that the Bombay Government will act with sound discretion in carrying out a difficult but necessary operation.

Telegram, dated 8th February 1877.

*From—Bombay,
From—Public Works Secretary.*

*To—Calcutta,
To—Revenue Additional Secretary.*

You will see report of deaths from starvation at Sholapur. Collector reports only one such death in Sholapur itself; none have been reported from districts. Full particulars called for.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XIII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 9th February 1877.

District.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 6th, 7th and 8th February 1877.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PRO- PLE EMPLOYED		Grants, including the large works authorized in Government Resolution No. 6152 of 27th October 1876.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.			Average Rain-fall, i.e., the average of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	
							During the past Week.	During the present Week.			Ordinary Prices.	Prices during the past Week.	Prices during the present Week.			
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Slight grain importation; no exportation. Small-pox and fever continue. 12 cents of rain.	Roads ... Tanks ... Miscellaneous *	3,557	3,480	Rs. 2,29,233	Rs. 63,363	{ Jowari { Bajri	56 54	31½ 28½	344 28½	{ 24.94 }	14.4
Nasik ...	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Small-pox decreasing. Rain falling at Nasik	Ditto ...	16,400	17,000	3,59,272	1,24,837	{ Jowari { Bajri	54 47	32 29	32 29	{ 35.29 }	27.55
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough...	Ditto ...	27,419	25,716	4,05,090	2,58,990	{ Jowari { Bajri	76 66	26 24	27 24	{ 24.3 }	10.65
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	Grain importation continues; prices steady. Public health good.	Ditto ...	52,000	49,700	8,43,431	3,43,425	{ Jowari { Bajri	65 51	25½ 23½	24 23	{ 30.6 }	20.76
Sholapur ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 33,440; exports Rs. 76,404. 65 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	70,481	49,415	11,08,178	5,61,307	{ Jowari { Bajri	66 60	20 ...	20 ...	{ 25.21 }	8.11
Satara ...	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Grain supply plentiful. Small-pox at Nehr Tank.	Ditto ...	19,469	14,391	5,71,338	1,92,322	{ Jowari { Bajri	39 35	20 20	20½ 20	{ 54.60 }	25.43
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient; exportation from two Talukas. 115 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	48,023	50,835	6,60,750	2,40,442	{ Jowari { Bajri	56 76	17½ 17½	18 18	{ 22.43 }	6.13
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. 118 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	25,000	12,034	4,57,358	1,99,719	{ Jowari { Bajri	43 54	19 19	20 20	{ 30.48 }	21.34
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain importation continues; and market steady. 581 deaths from cholera.	Ditto ...	28,158	26,587	8, 8,590	1,64,868	Jowari	43	18	18	26.39	13.81
TOTAL ...	54,365	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,90,537	2,49,158	54,43,240	21,40,273						

2. There has been rain in Khandesh and Násik, and it appears probable that it has fallen in other districts since the Collectors' reports were despatched. It can now do nothing but harm to any, except irrigated, crops, and while it will, on the one hand, improve the water-supply, it will, it is feared, be the cause of considerable sickness among the labourers employed upon relief works in exposed situations.

3. Prices have again slightly declined this week, jowari now averaging 23½ lbs. throughout the nine affected districts.

4. The number of people upon relief works is 249,158, against 290,537 last week, and there are also 7,136 hill-men and immigrants employed in Kanara and Ratnagiri, making a total of 256,294. This decrease is mainly due to a stand made by the people of Sholapur against the orders of Government reducing the pay on works under Civil Agency, and insisting on moderate tasks, and to the endeavours made to transfer able-bodied people from Civil works to those under Public Works Department supervision. The people in Sholapur are "on strike," are acting in bodies and in concert, and are probably under influences which are not apparent. Some of them are, no doubt, sufficiently well off to be able to decline work, and these it is the object of Government to get rid of, but others are not in this position, and it is possible that before the stronger and more robust, who sustain the movement, are brought to reason, some of the weakly may suffer. Occupation and the means of earning wages are open and available to all, and the District Officers have been ordered to be vigilant as regards scattered cases of distress, and at once to afford relief. Those persons, who are really in need of relief, cannot, of course, hold out long, and will shortly return; but, at present, they are reported to be unwilling either to work properly on the unchanged rates of pay under the Public Works Department, or to accept the altered and lower rates under Civil Agency.

5. The Government of India have entirely removed the restrictions previously placed upon large relief works, and have entrusted the Government with the powers of commencing such works, whenever satisfied of their necessity. The powers delegated to Collectors; from time to time, to order the actual commencement of certain relief works which had previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government, have, under instructions from the Government of India, been withdrawn. It is to be noted that Collectors were never invested with powers to commence relief works which had not previously been provisionally sanctioned by the Government.

6. Sanction has been received from the Government of India to commence the earth-works of the Dhond Manmar Railway. The work will be begun at once, and will prove of the utmost importance in meeting the distress in Ahmednagar, Násik, Poona, and Sholapur. The Government of India are also considering a suggestion of this Government for commencing the earth-works of the Karwar and Bellary Railway for the purpose of relief in the southern parts of this Presidency.

7. This Government have also sanctioned the commencement of the Gokak Canal in the Belgaum District.

Government have taken further steps in connection with the laying down of pressed hay upon the principal grain thoroughfares in those affected districts which are remote from the sea-coast and from railway communication.

8. Abstracts of the information supplied to the Government of India from every taluka of the affected area accompany this report.

9. A map is not forwarded with this summary, as it would only be a repetition of that sent last week: when any material change takes place, a fresh map will be furnished.

10. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works :—

DISTRICT.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant.				Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works.	
	Average number of persons relieved during the Week.	Expenditure during the Week ending 3rd February 1877.	Expenditure incurred previously.	Total Expenditure.	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Khandesh	46	14	396	410	456	118
Násik	12	8	135	143	7,947	1,584
Ahmednagar	1,408	386	3,907	4,293	2,545	603
Poona	1,946	838	4,780	5,618	18,758	6,404
Sholapur	802	1,075	11,251	12,326	3,396	1,279
Satara	51	28	1,043	1,071	4,300	1,066
Kaladgi	122	62	505	567	...	...
Belgaum	491	186	1,249	1,434	...	...
Dharwar	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,372	1,72	...	...
TOTAL	4,068	2,597	24,637	27,234	37,332	11,054

11. A table is appended, showing the condition of the affected Native States.

12. With regard to the movements of food-grains, 4,933 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 31st January 1877, and during the same week 3,322 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhosawal lines, making a total of 8,255 tons for the week. The table below shows the quantity of grain sent by sea and rail in October, November, December, and January, to the Southern Mahratta ports, and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the end of the year was 154,760 tons :—

FOOD-GRAINS SENT TO	October 1876.	November 1876.	December 1876.	January 1877.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Southern Mahratta Ports	7,675	19,228	17,312	13,459	57,674
Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate Stations	11,683	30,014	25,498	15,467	82,662
Násik, Bhosawal, and intermediate Stations	4,447	4,776	3,606	1,595	14,424
TOTAL	23,805	54,018	46,416	30,521	154,760

13. On the whole, the present week is one of some anxiety, the public health in the south of the Presidency, and particularly in Dharwar, is far from good, and the position of affairs in Sholapur is unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the grain supply continues abundant, and the large works which are now sanctioned will enable this Government to make better sanitary arrangements than have hitherto been possible, and, at the same time, to exact a reasonable amount of labour from all able-bodied people seeking relief.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R. E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

Native States.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of State.	Affected Population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED.				Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.		
							During the past week.	During the present week.	During the present week.	Ordinary Prices.			During the past week.	During the present week.	
Kholapur and Southern Mahratta Country States	5,408	2,999	1,373,938	6,20,482	Report not received ...	... Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	16,342	18,047	2,09,485	87,527	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18½ 19	18½ 19	+
Akalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	Grain slightly dearer, otherwise no change ...	Ditto	2,421	2,008	24,228	19,172	Jowari 61	20½	20½	19½	
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto	548	3,078	19,100	13,472	Jowari 63	+	+	+	
Phaltan	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto	531	366	15,000	4,683	Jowari 54	29½	29½	29½	
TOTAL	7,187	4,648	1,575,284	8,01,234			19,842	23,499	2,67,813	1,24,854					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of COTTON exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of JANUARY 1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months, October, November, December 1876, and January 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75 and 1873-74.

[illegible]

Coconuts	
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DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE;
STATISTICAL BRANCH.

STATISTICAL BRANCH,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE TO THE PORTS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th FEBRUARY 1877.

Ports to which Exported.	FROM BENGAL.						FROM BRITISH BURMA.					
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.*		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras Paddy	105,286	3,88,587	...	...	2,520	6,860	17,553	59,730	...	...	125,559	4,55,177
" Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	183	312	...	...	...	...	183	312
Coconada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Paddy	35,947	1,45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,947	1,45,690
" Tuticorin	17,281	66,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,281	66,772
Cochin	3,403	13,356	4,991	16,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,394	30,338
" Paddy	...	...	441	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	600
Tellicherry	...	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740
Calicut	...	...	...	...	527	1,264	...	...	...	...	527	1,264
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	...	...	...	117	320	...	...	...	...	117	320
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,486
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,180
Other Ports	997	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	3,400
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	787
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,169	4,921
	163,325	6,19,545	5,432	17,582	3,347	8,756	17,553	59,730	...	...	189,657	7,05,613
											25,334	41,045
											25,334	41,045

* No return received.

† No returns from other Ports in Burma have been received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15th FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight rain is reported from North Arcot, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, and Tinnevely: no report has been received from Nellore, and the numbers on relief works in Malabar have not been telegraphed. The total reported number of persons employed on relief works is 815,979. There is an increase of 24,900 in Bellary and 9,400 in Salem: in Kurnool there is a decrease of 48,000 and of 17,600 in Cuddapah. In Bombay unseasonable rain has injured the crops in Tanna, Khandesh, Násik and Guzerat: some has also fallen in Sind and the Deccan. No rain is reported from Mysore. In the Central Provinces there has also been rain in many districts, which in some has injured the *rabi*. The harvest is progressing in Berar. In Central India and Rajputana showers have fallen and prospects are good. General rain has fallen throughout Lower Bengal, and has done some injury to the *rabi* crops: but it has been of benefit to the indigo and the early rice. Showers are reported from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh: the weather is now clear and the crops are in good condition. Rain has fallen in several districts of the Punjab, and prospects are favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (Feb. 13th)	Nil	<i>Raggi</i> being still transplanted to be irrigated by wells, also <i>cholum</i> and maize; <i>varagu</i> not more than a poor crop; castor, cotton, chillies, and tobacco will be fair; prices rising in Repalli and Bezvada; fallen in Gudivada, Palnad, Narsarowpet, and Sattanapalli, fluctuations due to last week's rain; cholera, 521 seizures, 227 deaths; also fever and small-pox reported; no improvement in pasture; markets fairly supplied; 3,964 on relief works; number fed gratuitously by Government 233, by people 938; cattle disease in some taluks.
Kurnool („ 13th)	Nil	Crops under canal harvested; cholera continues, seizures 91, deaths 74; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; number on relief works 238,934, gratuitously fed 3,567; the number of coolies below past week attributed partly to weeding and partly to enforcement of task-work; in Koilkuntla and Cumnum it is attributed partly to desertion, owing to outbreak of cholera, this appears doubtful, information is called for; new scale of wages not introduced during the week; the fall of prices still continues, probably owing to same cause.
Cuddapah („ 13th)	46 in 3 taluks.	People on relief works 118,276; gratuitously fed 1,723; cholera 1,039; number of cattle died for want of fodder and disease 827.
Bellary („ 13th)	Nil	345,500 persons on relief works; increase on last week of 25,000 persons, this is partly owing to persons who deserted last week on account of the <i>Mohurram</i> festival, joining again in Alur and Adoni, and partly to increase generally, the new scale of wages not having come into force; 18,289 gratuitously fed, decrease 10,000, chiefly in Hindupur, where Mysore paupers have been sent back, and also number of relief-houses decreased; 4,540 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant; cholera in 15 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking-water diminishing, but not exhausted.
Nellore	...	Report not received.
Chingleput (Feb. 13th)	Nil	Number on relief works 10,335, number gratuitously fed 4,044; cholera, small-pox, fever, and dysentery in parts; pasture and water scarce.
North Arcot („ 13th)	1.10 at Puttur	Relief works coolies 21,523, decrease owing to enforcement of task work, cholera, and stoppage of certain works; persons gratuitously fed 324; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle are dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 13th)	Nil	Number employed last week 562; none gratuitously fed; cholera in several taluks; cattle disease in some villages; pasture scarce.
Salem („ 13th)	1	Number on relief works 40,400, number gratuitously fed 4,150, ditto private 500; cholera in all taluks; labour number rising 30 per cent., due to large numbers employed on irrigation by the Public Works Department; gratuitous relief number 24 per cent., falling off due to stoppage of village relief.
Coimbatore („ 13th)	...	Slight rain at Oodoomulpetta and south and south-east of Pollachee; cholera increasing, deaths 986; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation, except under wells; on relief works 23,733, gratuitously fed 1,809.
Tanjore („ 13th)	Nil	Relief works none; 404 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
Madura (Feb. 13th)	Nil	Number on relief works 9,688, number fed gratis 557; cholera continues chiefly in Pulni, also in Dindigul, Melur, and Ramnad; cattle doing poorly for want of fodder and drinking water, with mortality in some parts.
Trichinopoly („ 13th)	Nil	Number on relief works on 12th instant 528, several coolies from other districts having returned to their houses; 1,074 gratuitously fed on same date by public subscription; cholera better; seizures 177, deaths 91; small-pox continues severe; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 13th)	...	Slight rain in two northern distressed taluks and in Tenkasy; harvest commenced in the river valley; cholera almost same as last week; cattle healthy; pasture scanty; prices slightly risen; number on relief works 2,530; number gratuitously fed 71; decrease in number on relief works, owing to reduction of wages.
Malabar („ 13th)	Nil	Markets well supplied; 28 deaths from cholera in 5 taluks; small-pox in 6 taluks; cattle unhealthy in Palghat; pasture failing; number of coolies on Kolathur works will be reported shortly.
Bombay— (Feb. 15th) <i>Sind. (Feb. 14th)</i>		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged.
Kurrachee	.72 .45 at Kotri. .52 at Tatta. .18 at Bula Khana.	Heavy showers in Dadu taluka on 5th and 6th; small-pox increased in Kurrachee town, 11 fresh cases on 1st, 55 recovering, on 2nd few deaths, disease also in Malir town and suburbs of Kotri, and Shahbunder taluka.
Shikárpur	... .10 at Jerruck Nearly .5 on 6th Feb.	Chicken-pox in Shikarpur taluka, many fatal cases in Shikarpur town; rain on 6th has benefited <i>rabi</i> crops and made weather colder; cattle disease continues.
Hyderabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> fair; slight rain in 7 talukas; small-pox continues; 13 fresh cases, 5 deaths; small-pox in 4, measles in 3, fever in 9, cattle disease in 3 talukas.
Upper Sind Frontier	...	Weather fair and getting warm; oil seed crops in flower; wheat and barley springing into ear; fever and cough decreasing.
<i>Guzerat.</i>		
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops slightly injured by recent rain.
Kaira	...	Weather cold; health good.
Surat	1.30	Slight rain caused some injury to cotton crops; fever continues in Pardi.
Broach	.08 at Jambusar .02 at Ankleswar .30 at Wagra.	Small-pox as before.
<i>Khandesh and Násik.</i>		
Khandesh	...	Total rainfall 15.09; state of crops as before; small-pox continues.
Násik	Average .50	Rain general in all talukas; fever, cold, and small-pox prevalent.
<i>Konkan.</i>		
Tanna	1.59	Reaping of <i>rabi</i> crops progressing; crops damaged in talukas Wada and Kalyán by the unseasonable fall of rain; small-pox prevalent in 4, and fever in almost all talukas.
<i>Deccan.</i>		
Poona	...	Cholera in Bhimthadi and Purandhar talukas.
Ahmednagar	...	No change.
Sholapur	...	49 deaths from cholera in 3 talukas.
Satara	...	Rain fallen also in Pátan and Jauli; 10 deaths from cholera.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum	...	225 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar	...	436 deaths from cholera in 8, and 16 from small-pox in 2 talukas.
Kanara	...	Cholera prevalent; 22 deaths.
Kaládgi	...	Cholera increasing; 209 deaths in 7 talukas.
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rájkot	...	Weather cold, general health good; small-pox in 2 talukas.
Wadhwan	...	Weather and health good.
Baroda	...	Cotton damaged in Baroda district owing to recent rain.
<i>Bengal—</i>		
Chittagong	1.76	<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been rain in Sind, Guzerat, Khandesh, and parts of the Deccan, which has done harm to standing crops. Cholera increasing in Southern Mahratta Country.
		Weather cloudy, with rain at short intervals; the cloudy state of the weather and non-cessation of the rain are not very favourable to the progress of the cold weather crops; the rain which has already fallen has done good to the crops, and it is also expected that cholera, which is still prevalent throughout the district, may abate to some extent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Noakholly ...	2·11	Weather wet and cloudy almost throughout the week; a storm passed over the station about midday on the 4th instant, but did not continue very long; there was high wind and rain again on the night of the 7th idem; the <i>amun</i> crops have been reaped almost everywhere; chillies, pulses, &c., are progressing well everywhere, except in the inundated tracts; cholera is still prevalent, and stray cases of small-pox have been reported from the Sudhárám station.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	3·23	Weather cloudy throughout the week; it rained very heavily for the last four days; mustard has begun to be reaped, and the recent heavy rain has entirely spoiled the portion of the crop that has already been gathered; the tobacco plants are thriving well, but the prospects of sugarcane are bad; the <i>joomiaks</i> have begun to cut their <i>jooms</i> for cultivation; cholera is still prevalent in the district.
Hill Tipperah ...	1·66	Weather damp and cloudy; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	2·05	A furious gale, which lasted 25 minutes, some of the gusts of which were as strong as those of the late cyclone, swept over the district on the 4th instant, and caused some destruction of boats and other property; the crops, however, are reported to be good everywhere, except in the tracts affected by the storm-wave of the 31st October last; the cholera epidemic has much abated, but the disease is still present in thanas Barhmuddin, Dowlut Khan, and Mendigunge; in Barhmuddin it is as virulent and destructive as ever; there is no disease among the cattle anywhere in the district.
Furreedpore ...	1·61	Weather cold and wet; there was storm and rain, with very high wind and low barometer, on Sunday, the 4th instant, and 35 boats sunk at Goalundo alone; the rainfall at Goalundo has been 1·32, and at Madareepore 1·04; state and prospects of the crops are very fair; health is not bad.
Dacca ...	·06	Rain fell till the 8th instant; the weather has been fair and very cold since; the crops are in good condition; the rain will do more good than harm; four persons and many cows died from cold on the 4th.
Mymensingh ...	·71	Weather cold and cloudy, with occasional showers; wind chiefly from the north and north-west; transplantation of <i>boro</i> seedlings has been completed; the prospects of this crop and of <i>khassari</i> pulse are very good.
Tipperah ...	·44	Weather unseasonably rainy and stormy; the cold weather crops have suffered somewhat from the recent bad weather.
24-Pergunnahs ...	·39	Weather rainy till the 9th instant; there was a strong gale on Sunday, the 4th instant; the late storms and rain have damaged materially the cold weather crops and paddy stacked in the open air; the wind was particularly strong in Diamond Harbour and Barripore, where injury to life and property has been done; cholera has not disappeared.
Jessore ...	1·81	Weather cold and wet; the excessive rain has injured both the rice and winter crops to some extent, but will soften the ground for ploughing for the early rice, and will do good to the indigo crop.
Nuddea ...	1·88	Weather stormy, with rain, and unusually cold; not much harm has been done to the standing crops, except tobacco, which is said to have suffered; the rain will enable ploughing to go on everywhere.
Moorshedabad ...	1·25	The weather was cold and cloudy, and occasionally rainy; it has now cleared; the prospects of most of the <i>chaitali</i> crops continue to be good, but gram and mustard have been injured by the rains; prices are almost steady; cholera is prevalent in Dunigram, Debagram, and Gopgram, in the jurisdiction of the Rampore Haut sub-division; health is otherwise good.
Pubna ...	1·08	Weather stormy and unsettled till the 8th instant; now fair and seasonable; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory, and the health of the district is good.
Rajshahye ...	1·11	There has been plentiful rain all over the district during the week; the rain has done some slight injury to <i>khassari</i> , peas, <i>masoor</i> , and gram; but the condition of the standing wheat, barley, and <i>cheena</i> crops has much improved; the officer in charge of the Malunchi out-post reports that the <i>rabi</i> crops of six or seven villages in his jurisdiction have been entirely destroyed by hail; no sickness prevails in the district.
Bogra ...	·65	Weather unseasonably damp and chilly; up to date harvest is in all respects very good; the oil-seeds also promise excellent results, but it is feared that the rain in the district, which has been much heavier than noted, will do much harm to the tobacco crop.
Malda ...	·42	Weather pretty cold and cloudy till the 8th instant; slight rain fell on the 4th, 7th, and 8th instant; mornings generally foggy; wind from the east and north-west; the crops are in splendid condition; 26 deaths from cholera reported.
Dinagepore ...	·18 ·65 at Roygunge.	Weather cloudy, followed by foggy mornings; the rain has done much good to the crops.
Rangpore ...	·11 ·55 at Kurigram; ·66 at Bagdogra.	Weather cold; the rainfall prospects of the winter crops are good.

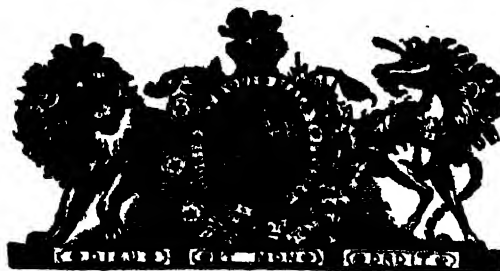
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Cooch Behar ...	0 at Dinahat.	Weather cold and cloudy; a very unpleasant east wind has been blowing for some days; from the morning of the 7th instant the clouds have been gathering, and more rain may fall; the cutting of the <i>haimanti dhan</i> is nearly finished; in some places in Mátábhánga the tobacco plants have been injured by hailstones which fell on the night of the 31st January; no similar reports, however, have been received from the southern portion of the Raj, where the crop is doing well; the prospects of mustard seeds generally continue good.
Jalpáiguri ...	Nil	Weather very cold; mornings foggy; the <i>haimanti</i> harvest is over with favourable outturn; mustard is being reaped; public health is good.
Darjeeling ...	13	Weather sharp cold; there has been another fall of snow, and a little rain during the week; the winter rice crop has all been threshed and has given a good outturn; the young wheat and barley are doing well, the recent rain having been favourable for them.
Midnapore ..	41	Weather most unseasonable; very heavy wind on the 4th instant; in the south the weather appears to have been tempestuous, and some loss of life and more of cattle is reported; the heavy wind and drenching rain have injured the paddy stacks and gathered rice to a considerable extent; the rain will also have injured the linseed, castor and other cold-weather crops; on the other hand it has been beneficial to indigo, <i>tíl</i> , and spring rice; cholera decreased, but fever increased in consequence of the wet weather.
Howrah ...	187	Weather again cold, wet, and windy; fortunately there are no crops on the ground to be endangered by the bad weather and rains.
Hooghly ...	62	Weather abnormal for this season of the year; cloudy from the 4th to the 8th instant; rain on the 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, accompanied with strong wind on the 4th and 7th; the rice lands are being ploughed; the late heavy rains have injured peas, gram, <i>musari</i> , potatoes, and mango-blossoms, but have benefited the vegetables, and indigo; public health is normal.
Burdwan ...	85 194 at Cutwa; 92 at Culna; 74 at Bood Bood; 201 at Ranee- gunge.	Weather now clear and cool; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory; health is generally good.
Bankoora ...	61	Weather showery and cool; state and prospects of the crops are favourable as before; the late rain has done much good to the winter crops.
Beerbhoom ..	188	Weather unusually wet; the unusual rain will do some injury to some of the pulses; the other cold-weather crops (wheat, barley) and sugarcane will be benefited.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	121	Weather, rain clearing up; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Bhágálpur ...	86 at Godda. 22	Weather cloudy and wet during the first half of the week, settled fine, and cold, with strong west wind, during the second half; the <i>rabi</i> crops are excellent; general health is very good; only a little small-pox is reported here and there.
Monghyr ...	55 at Begoo Serai; 40 at Jamoece.	Weather set fair; the late rain is reported to have injured the crops; the Collector, however, is of opinion that the rain has been beneficial, and that the prospects of the crops continue good; the fall of hail on the 31st January last damaged the crops in a few villages at the extreme north of the district.
Purneah ...	25 11 at Kissengunge; 25 at Arrareah.	Weather bright and clear, with cold west wind; the rain and dull weather at the beginning of the week has done harm to the wheat; the recent change in the weather is beneficial.
Durbhunga ...	79	Weather very cold and generally cloudy and damp; there was rain on the 7th and 8th instant; strong west wind from the 9th; the recent rain has done some injury to the <i>rabi</i> crops, tobacco, and <i>rahur</i> ; it is apprehended that the outturn in the south of the district will be considerably below the average; no return received from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Weather cold, with strong westerly wind; the recent rain, it is apprehended, will do some damage to the <i>rabi</i> crops; the public health is good, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox near Soorsund, in the Seetamurhee sub-division.
Sarun ...	114 77 at Sewan, 82 at Gopálganj.	Weather raw, damp, and cold, with occasional showers, up to 8th instant; bright and clear since; the weather appears to be settling; the wind has changed to the west; the gloomy weather, as there had been for the past month, has not been experienced, it is believed, in any part of the district; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are generally favourable throughout the district; wheat, gram, and <i>rahur</i> have been very partially injured by <i>hurda</i> blight and <i>lahi</i> insects from the effects of damp weather; there has been a fall of hail in Basantpur and Maharajganj in the Sewan sub-division, but it was too slight to damage the crops; the crops are reaching maturity, and the prospects will be much improved if there be warm

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb. 14th)	·6	} Weather clear; general prospects favourable; public health good.
Sitapur ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Fyzabad ...	·3	
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 10th)	...	Weather cloudy; <i>rabi</i> gathered; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	·53	Heavy and continuous rain; rice stacked in fields damaged; ploughing continues; health good.
Biláspur ...	·20	Weather cloudy; crops injured by rain and continued cloudy weather; slight cholera; prices steady.
Raipur ...	·22	Weather unfavourable to crops; cholera continues; prices stationary.
Bálághát ...	1·20	<i>Rabi</i> injured by rain; slight cholera prevalent.
Chhindwára ...	...	Weather cloudy; wheat suffered from recent rain; gram and <i>masur</i> gathering; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 11th)	·15	<i>Rabi</i> gathered and being threshed; <i>jari</i> cotton doing well; cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl („ 12th)	·22	Weather cloudy; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices stationary.
Nágpur ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> gathering; crops damaged by recent rain and destroyed in places by hail; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandára ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> gathering; cholera continues; small-pox declining; prices easy.
Wardha ...	...	Prospects favourable; health good.
Nimár ...	·79	Small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Jubbulpore ...	·85	<i>Masur</i> injured; cattle disease continues; health good.
Saugor ...	·38	Crops doing well; health good; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	·10	Except grain, other <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; health good.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has injured the <i>rabi</i> , and prospects are less favourable.
British Burma—		
(Feb. 15th)		
<i>Arracan Division</i> ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts, otherwise public health good; cattle disease in two townships of Akyab district.
<i>Pegu Division.</i>		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; slight cattle disease.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good.
Bassein ...	...	Health good.
Henzada ...	...	Health good.
Prome ...	...	Cholera in Prome, 9 cases, and Mahathaman 5.
Thayetmyo ...	...	General health good.
<i>Tenasserim Division</i> ...	...	No report.
Assam—		
(Feb. 15th)		
Gauhati ...	·06	Weather clear and cool, with cold north-east winds; manufacture of country sugar is in progress; public health good.
Sylhet ...	<i>Nil</i>	Field work continues.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (Feb. 15th)	...	Prices of food grains stationary; markets continue to be fairly supplied; cholera on the increase, 214 deaths in Bangalore against 108 in last week.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Feb. 15th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> cutting continued; public health good.
Central India—		
Indore		
Neemuch		
Rutlam		
Sutna		
(Feb. 14th)	·43	Prospects and health good.
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 15th)	...	Weather seasonable; prospects and health fair.
Jeypore („ 15th)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Deoli („ 10th)	No return	} Prospects and health good.
Touk („ 10th)	·1	
Kota („ 10th)	1·0 on 10th	
Shapura („ 10th)	2·0	} Anxiety regarding opium.
Jhallawar („ 10th)	1·35	

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Chumparun ...	Return not received.	and clear weather and steady west wind for the next fifteen days; general health is good. The rain has done some damage, and if not followed by dry weather, will produce blight; the prospects of the crops are fine, except where they have been injured by the rain.
Patna ...	Ditto ...	Weather very cold; rain in the early part of the week has done slight damage to the <i>rabi</i> crops, especially to poppy, linseed, <i>rahur</i> , and wheat; health of the district is good.
Gya ...	1·10	Weather cloudy, with frequent heavy rain; very cold on the 8th and 9th instant; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by hail, has done injury to the <i>rabi</i> crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the <i>kharif</i> crop which has not been harvested; the weather has now cleared up and the prospects are therefore brightening.
Shahabad ...	1·05	Weather clear and cold, with west wind; all the sub-divisions report serious injury to the <i>rabi</i> crops from the late unseasonable rain; the sky looks, however, as if it would clear, and a good west wind and strong sun will make a considerable difference in any estimate of the injury.
Hazáribágh ...	3·22	Weather unseasonably wet and cloudy; the rain during the past week must be injurious to the wheat, barley, peas, &c.; the poppy crop, too, has been much injured in different parts of the district by hail and rain.
Lohardugga ...	3·35 1·50 at Palamow.	There has been a good deal of rain throughout the district, and hail in some places; the weather, though quite cleared up from the 9th instant, or the preceding day, is now cold and windy; the crops in the sudder sub-division are excellent, but from Palamow considerable damage by hail is reported; the general health is everywhere good; only a few cases of small-pox reported from Palamow.
Manbhoom ...	2·72	Weather unseasonably rainy, nothing particular to report; there not being much <i>rabi</i> crops in the district, much harm has not been done by the rain; the <i>mahowa</i> crop may suffer; the ryots have taken advantage of the soaking the land has got, to plough for their highland sowings.
Singbhoom ...	2·95	There has been excessive rain during the week; the sky appeared to have been clearing up on the 9th instant; the fields have been flooded, and the pulses are reported to have suffered; but the prospects of wheat are still good; general health is good.
Balasore ...	·07 5·30 at Bhadrak.	Wet and stormy weather; a considerable number of cattle have perished from the rain, wind, and cold; a little ploughing is in progress; reports of sporadic cholera are rather frequent.
Cuttack ...	·70	Weather cloudy and unsettled, with showers during the early part of the week; now clear, bright, and cold; ploughing is being actively carried on; the rain has done some damage to the <i>rabi</i> crops, but on the whole it has done good; small-pox is rather prevalent, otherwise the public health is good.
Pooree ...	1·87 ·84 at Khoordah.	Weather cloudy; the rain has done much good to the <i>dalua</i> paddy crop, but has partially injured the mango crop; cotton, <i>moog</i> , and other miscellaneous crops promise a fair outturn; the exportation of rice continues; the prices are stationary in the chief sub-division.
General Remarks. —There was some rain in the beginning of the week; the late heavy rain, accompanied in some places by strong wind and hail, has done injury to the <i>rabi</i> crops, and some damage is also reported to that portion of the late rice which had not been harvested; on the other hand, it has improved the prospects of indigo and spring rice, and enabled the cultivators to plough their rice-fields. On the 4th instant there was a violent squall of wind and rain, which was felt in all the districts bordering on the Bay of Bengal, from Midnapore to Noakholly.		
N. W. Provinces—		
(February 15th)		
Bonares (Feb. 14th)	1·2	Wheat benefited by rain; weather bright and cold; prospects favourable.
Allahabad (" 14th)	...	Weather changed for better; prospects improved.
Jhansi (" 15th)	...	Weather clear; prices rising.
Agra (" 14th)	·2 to ·9	Crops progressing well.
Meerut (" 14th)	...	More rain; prospects good.
Bareilly (" 14th)	1·4	<i>Rabi</i> prospects fair.
Punjab— Feb.(14th)		
Delhi ...	Nil	Health and agricultural prospects throughout the province good.
Hissár ...	1·2	
Umballa ...	·7	
Jullundur ...	2·0	
Lahore ...	Nil	
Ráwalpindi ...	·3	
Mooltan ...	Nil	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Nil	
Pesháwar ...	1·0	



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

{ Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 8.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

CORRIGENDA.

In Act VI of 1878, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th instant—

last section number, for "20," read "21:"
in margin of same section, for "19," read "20:"
in line 5 of same section, for "nineteen," read "twenty."

In the Transfer of Property Bill, No. II, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 16th instant—

in section 14, last line, for "covenants," read "contracts:"
in section 55, line 8, for "fifty-four," read "fifty-three."

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 19th February 1878.

No. 203.—The Hon'ble R. A. J. Drummond is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 7th October last.

No. 208.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, with effect from the 11th April 1877, vice Captain C. T.

Lane, appointed to be Inspector General of Police and Jails in those districts:

Captain E. J. Gunthorpe, Assistant District Superintendent and Officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, vice Mr. Wright:

Mr. E. A. Hobson, Supernumerary Assistant District Superintendent, to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, vice Captain Gunthorpe.

No. 210.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. N. R. Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class, with effect from the 25th May 1877, the date on which the latter appointment was sanctioned:

Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, vice Mr. Cumberlege.

The 21st February 1878.

No. 219.—Mr. Charles Sanderson, Solicitor to Government, has obtained leave of absence for eighteen months under Section VI, Clause 1, of the Covenanted Absentee Rules of 1855, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 220.—Mr. Robert Leycester Upton is appointed to officiate as Solicitor to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Sanderson, or until further orders.

The 22nd February 1878.

No. 224.—Mr. J. D. Bell, received charge of the Office of Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, on the 11th instant.

The 22nd February 1878.

No. 227.—The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, on the 31st December 1877, is published for general information :—

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	HON'BLE SIR R. H. DAVIES, K.C.S.I.	None	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1879	
2	E. F. HARRISON	Comptroller General	Mar. 19, 1877	Jan. 18, 1879	
3	F. R. HOGG	Post Master General, Bengal	April 24, 1876	April 23, 1878	
4	C. E. R. GIRDLESTONE	Resident, Nepal	Furlough for 1 year and 10 months.		Date of departure not known.
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
Nil.					
LOWER PROVINCES.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	A. MONEY, O.B.	Member, Board of Revenue	April 30, 1877	April 29, 1878	
2	W. LE F. ROBINSON	Commissioner of Chota Nagpore	May 1877	May 1878	
3	SIR W. J. HERSCHEL	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade	Oct. 1877	Oct. 1879	
4	SIR STUART S. HOGG	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.	Mar. 1, 1877	Nov. 30, 1878	
5	L. R. TOTTEHAM	District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore	May 16, 1877	Jan. 15, 1878	Since returned.
6	H. W. ALEXANDER	Opium Agent of Behar	April 9, 1877	Mar. 28, 1878	
7	A. T. MACLEAN	District and Sessions Judge, 24-Per-gunnahs.	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1878	
8	J. F. K. HEWITT	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade	July 25, 1877	Oct. 24, 1878	
9	E. H. WHINFIELD	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade	Oct. 1877	Feb. 1879	
10	R. D. HIME	Magistrate and Collector, 2nd Grade	April 15, 1877	June 3, 1878	
11	T. T. ALLEN	District and Sessions Judge	April 7, 1876	Mar. 14, 1878	Permitted to return to duty within the period of leave.
12	L. B. B. KING	Junior Superintendent of Survey	Mar. 1, 1877	Sep. 30, 1878	
13	J. C. GEDDES	District and Sessions Judge	May 21, 1877	May 20, 1878	
14	A. C. BRETT	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	May 7, 1877	May 6, 1878	
15	J. ANDERSON	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade (temporary).	July 13, 1877	May 27, 1878	
16	J. A. HOPKINS	Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade	Mar. 17, 1876	Mar. 16, 1878	Permitted to return to duty within the period of leave
17	G. E. PORTER	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	April 23, 1877	Oct. 22, 1878	
18	E. S. MOSELEY	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	Dec. 12, 1877	Nov. 11, 1878	
19	T. W. GRIBBLE	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	April 5, 1877	Aug. 4, 1878	
20	F. W. R. COWLEY	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	June 30, 1876	Jan. 29, 1878	Since returned.
21	H. MOSLEY	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	May 30, 1877	Dec. 29, 1878	
22	R. F. RAMPINI	Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge, Darjeeling and Julpigoree.	Feb. 9, 1877	Feb. 8, 1879	
23	H. J. S. COTTON	Magistrate and Collector, 3rd Grade	July 13, 1877	Nov. 12, 1878	
24	A. W. B. POWER	Political Agent, Hill Tipperah	May 7, 1876	May 6, 1878	
25	J. C. VEABEY	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	May 15, 1877	May 14, 1878	
26	C. D. C. WINTER	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	July 27, 1877	Nov. 26, 1878	
27	E. A. BRADBURY	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Sep. 19, 1877	Sep. 18, 1879	
28	J. WHITMORE	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Mar. 21, 1877	June 20, 1878	
29	W. FIDDIAN	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Nov. 1876	Nov. 1878	
30	F. W. BADCOCK	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Dec. 8, 1877	Dec. 7, 1879	
31	W. R. MILLAR	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	June 16, 1876	June 15, 1878	
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
1	A. C. TUTT	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	6 months' special leave granted by the Madras Government.		
NOTE.—Total absent ... 32					
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 227					
Percentage of absentees ... 14.09					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	SIR T. D. FORSYTH, C.B., K.C.S.I.	Commissioner, Fyzabad Division	Feb. 20, 1876	Feb. 19, 1878	Has applied to resign the service.
2	G. PALMER	Judge	April 23, 1877	June 22, 1878	
3	H. W. DASHWOOD	Judge	Jan. 15, 1877	Aug. 14, 1878	
4	J. SIMON	Judge	April 10, 1876	Feb. 1, 1878	Since returned
5	C. W. MOORE	Magistrate and Collector	April 15, 1877	April 14, 1878	
6	R. G. CURRIE	Magistrate and Collector	April 23, 1877	Oct. 22, 1878	
7	W. OLDHAM	Magistrate and Collector	April 15, 1877	Nov. 21, 1878	Since permitted to resign the service from 31st December 1877.
8	J. R. REID	Settlement Officer, 1st Grade	April 18, 1877	Feb. 17, 1879	
9	J. H. CARTER	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade	Dec. 8, 1877	Sep. 7, 1878	

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH— <i>contd.</i>					
FURLOUGH— <i>contd.</i>					
10	A. H. HARRINGTON ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	Mar. 21, 1877	Dec. 20, 1878	
11	J. H. TWIGG ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	May 20, 1877	Mar. 19, 1878	
12	H. F. D. MOULE ...	Joint Magistrate, 2nd Grade ...	Feb. 27, 1877	Feb. 26, 1878	
13	T. F. HARKNESS ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 5, 1877	Feb. 4, 1878	
14	W. BLENNERHASSETT ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade ...	May 7, 1877	May 6, 1878	
15	J. S. MACKINTOSH ...	Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Nov. 5, 1877	Mar. 4, 1879	
16	J. A. MARCEL ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Mar. 1, 1877	Feb. 28, 1878	
17	W. LAMBE ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Feb. 5, 1877	Nov. 4, 1878	
18	D. T. ROBERTS ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 3, 1877	Nov. 2, 1878	
19	T. BENSON ...	Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade ...	July 13, 1877	July 12, 1878	
20	R. D. ALEXANDER ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Mar. 21, 1877	Nov. 20, 1878	
21	F. H. FISHER ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	Nov. 1, 1877	Oct. 31, 1878	
22	J. W. HARRIS ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 8, 1876	April 7, 1878	
23	H. G. PEARSE ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 15, 1877	May 14, 1878	
24	R. SCOTT ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	April 18, 1877	April 17, 1879	
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
1	A. M. MARKHAM ..	Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade ...	Nov. 1, 1877	April 30, 1878	
NOTE.—Total absent ... 25					
Total of Civil Servants employed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... 195					
Percentage of absentees 12.8					
PUNJAB.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	J. S. CAMPBELL ...	Judge, Chief Court, Punjab ...	May 1, 1877	April 30, 1878	
2	D. G. BARKLEY ...	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class ...	April 9, 1877	April 8, 1878	
3	T. W. H. TOLBOET ...	Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade ...	Mar. 29, 1876	Mar. 28, 1878	
4	C. R. HAWKINS ...	Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade ...	Mar. 21, 1877	Nov. 20, 1878	
5	H. W. STEEL ...	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class ...	May 19, 1877	Aug. 18, 1878	
6	P. DEL. H. JOHNSTONE.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Nov. 1, 1875	Oct. 31, 1877	
7	A. F. D. CUNNINGHAM.	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	June 8, 1877	Feb. 21, 1878	
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
<i>Nil.</i>					
SUBSIDIARY LEAVE.					
1	D. B. SINCLAIR ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class ...	Dec. 14, 1877	...	Subsequent to furloUGH.
NOTE.—Total absent ... 8					
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab ... 88					
Percentage of absentees ... 9.09					
CENTRAL PROVINCES.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	F. C. ANDERSON ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary) ...	Feb. 12, 1877	Feb. 11, 1878	} Granted six months' extension by the Secretary of State. Since dead.
2	A. U. FANSHAWE ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary) ...	Jan. 3, 1877	Jan. 2, 1878	
3	J. A. JEFFREYS ...	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary) ...	Aug. 27, 1877	Aug. 26, 1878	
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
<i>Nil.</i>					
NOTE.—Total absent ... 3					
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces ... 26					
Percentage of absentees ... 11.5					
BRITISH BURMA.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	S. F. A. SMITH ...	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade ...	April 18, 1876	April 17, 1878	
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
1	A. O. BROWN ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	July 15, 1877	Jan. 14, 1878	
NOTE.—Total absent ... 2					
Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma ... 21					
Percentage of absentees ... 9.5					
MYSORE AND COORG.					
<i>Nil.</i>					
HYDERABAD.					
<i>Nil.</i>					

No.	NAMES.	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE.	REMARKS.
ASSAM. FURLOUGH.					
1	A. L. CLAY ...	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	July 13, 1877	Oct. 12, 1878	
2	O. G. R. McWILLIAM	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade ...	April 24, 1876	April 23, 1878	
3	H. LUTTMAN-JOHN-SON.	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade (Super-numerary).	April 1, 1877	Mar. 31, 1878	
4	A. FORBES ...	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade ...	May 22, 1876	Jan. 21, 1878	Since returned.
SPECIAL LEAVE. Nil.					
NOTE.—Total absent			... 4		
Total of Civil Servants employed in Assam			14		
Percentage of absentees			... 28.5		
NOTE.—Grand Total of absentees			... 78		
Grand Total of Civil Servants employed			... 619*		
on the Bengal Establishment			Percentage of absentees	... 12.6	

* Exclusive of 12 out of 27 newly appointed Civilians, who had not arrived on the 31st December 1877. Including these the grand total would be 631 and the percentage 12.30.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The 21st February 1878.

No. 78.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the leave of absence for eighteen months granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. Charles Sanderson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. Robert Leicester Upton to officiate as Registrar.

PATENTS.

The 22nd February 1878.

No. 162.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:

- No. 40 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond of Leamington, in the County of Warwick, at present residing at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, has filed a memorandum of amendment and disclaimer with reference to his invention for an improved mode of sifting tea by machinery.
- No. 60 of 1877.—Mr. T. Baker, of Nazerah, in Upper Assam, Tea Planter, for an improved apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf.
- No. 64 of 1877.—Mr. T. Crowley, of the Firm of Messrs. Crowley and Company, Engineers, N.W. Foundry, Allahabad, North Western Provinces, for a wrought iron wheel for conservancy, agricultural or any draught purpose.
- No. 70 of 1877.—Mr. John Clark, of No. 44, Finsbury Circus, in the City of London, Engineer, for improvements in Railway breaks and in the means for operating the same.
- No. 76 of 1877.—Mr. F. H. Ziffer, of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Engineer, for improvements in looms for weaving.

No. 84 of 1877.—Mr. E. Burstow, of Horsham, in the County of Sussex, and 91, Queen Street, Cheapside, in the City of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvements in the method of fixing the rails of railways and in the keys used therefor.

No. 88 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Russell of Wimbledon, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in the manufacture of railway sleepers and blocks for paving and other purposes.

No. 98 of 1877.—Mr. S. C. Davidson, of Belfast, Ireland, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances.

No. 99 of 1877.—Mr. J. C. Kinmond, of Leamington, in the County of Warwick, in England, but at present of the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta, Civil Engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf.

No. 2 of 1878.—Mr. M. F. J. de Eerens, formerly of Klatten, in the Island of Java, Netherlands India, but at present of No. 20, Howe's Lane, Calcutta, Indigo Planter, for improvements in the manufacture of indigo.

No. 3 of 1878.—Messrs. W. P. Butchart and J. F. Butchart, both of Dundee in the County of Forfar, North Britain, for improvements in the rotary gill apparatus for treating jute and like fibrous substances.

No. 4 of 1878.—Mr. L. Rose, of London, England Lime Juice Merchant, for an improved stopper for bottles for containing gases or gases combined with liquids such as aerated beverages.

No. 6 of 1878.—Mr. J. H. Martin, of Thornleigh, Upper Clapton, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in the means or apparatus employed in husking and otherwise decorticating and polishing rice and other kinds of grain and seeds.

No. 7 of 1878.—Mr. G. Spencer, of 77, Cannon Street, in the City of London, and Kingdom of England, for improvements in vulcanized India Rubber Springs for use in buffer draw and bearing springs of Railway and Tramway Engines, Carriages and Wagons, which improved springs may be used for some other purposes.

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1878.

No. 109.—The following Notification by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated the 31st January 1878, is hereby published for general information :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act) the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act V (B. C.) of 1875 (the Bengal Survey Act) to the Districts of Sylhet and Goalpara.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 22nd February 1878.

No. 7 of 1878.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.—YANG-TSE-KIANG.

Kiutoan Light-Vessel.

The Inspector General of Customs, Shanghai, has given notice that, on or about the 1st March 1878, a light-vessel painted *red* with the word "Kiutoan" in white letters on her sides, and a mast surmounted by an 8-feet black ball, will be moored in mid-channel to the north-east of Kiutoan light-house.

The light to be exhibited will be a fixed *catoptric* white light, elevated 35 feet above the sea level, and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 11 miles.

The usual riding light, a small white light, will be exhibited from the forestay, 6 feet above the rail, to indicate the direction the vessel is riding.

During foggy weather a 10-cwt. fog-bell will be struck *three double blows* in each minute, the interval between the blows of each pair being 5 seconds, and between two successive pairs of blows, 15 seconds.

If the light-vessel be driven from her proper position and of no use as a guide to shipping, the fixed white light will not be exhibited, but in lieu thereof a fixed *red* light will be shown at each end of the vessel; the black ball also will be removed as soon as possible, and, till removed, will be surmounted by a *red* flag.

On the light-vessel being placed in position, the light at present exhibited from Kiutoan light-house will be discontinued.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late L. N.)**Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT; }

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd February 1878.

By order,

G. H. M. BATTEN,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts :—Yang-Tse-Kiang entrance, No. 1602; Hieshan islands to Yang-Tse-Kiang, No. 1199; Yang-Tse-Kiang to Nanking, No. 1480; Islands between Formosa and Japan, No. 2412; Hong-Kong to Liautung Gulf, No. 1262; also, Admiralty list of lights in South Africa, China, &c., 1877; and China Sea Directory, Vol. III, page 348.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

SURVEYS.

No. 102.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue Agriculture, and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1878.*

READ again—

Paragraph 8 (clause i) of the Resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 782—792, dated the 25th October 1875, constituting the Department of Indian Marine Surveys, in which it is directed that—"The Marine Survey Department shall be responsible for maintaining a sufficient stock of the various charts published by the authority of the Admiralty, and for supplying them to the different local Governments, public officers, or other persons in such manner as may hereafter be arranged."

Resolution of the Government of India, Nos. 26—31, dated the 11th January 1876, approving a proposal made by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, that the duty of supplying Admiralty charts and sailing directions to local Governments and Administrations for the use of the local and mercantile marine, and other persons requiring them, should rest solely with the Marine Survey Department, and sanctioning a scheme for carrying this proposal into effect.

Read also—

The undermentioned correspondence with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the subject of the supply of Admiralty charts to, and their issue by, the Marine Survey Department:—

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 1, dated the 14th January 1876.	
„ from „	„ 12, „ 6th April „
„ to „	„ 43, „ 28th August „
„ from „	„ 16, „ 29th March 1877.
„ to „	„ 41, „ 27th September „
„ from „	„ 14, „ 20th December „

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the orders cited in the preamble of this Resolution, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that Admiralty charts shall not in future ordinarily be sold to the public by the Marine Survey Department, and that the Superintendent of Marine Surveys, when applied to by persons wishing to purchase or seeking information in regard to charts, shall confine himself to furnishing information of the numbers of the charts required according to the Admiralty catalogue, referring intending purchasers to Messrs. Black and Murray, who are the established Agents in Calcutta for the sale of Admiralty charts, for the charts they require. Such charts may, however, be sold to the public by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys in the event of the stock maintained at the Agency being at any time exhausted, in which case he should at once bring the fact to the notice of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

A sufficient stock of all “Notices to Mariners” affecting Admiralty charts relating to Indian waters and published by the Government of India will be kept for sale to the public at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine Surveys. The number of these notices now printed should be increased accordingly, and those out of print and affecting Admiralty charts not yet corrected up to date by the Hydrographic Office should be reprinted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine Surveys for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.**

Fort William, the 19th February 1878.

No. 13J.—In modification of Home Department Notification No. 1635, dated 30th October 1877, extending the provisions of Act XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, with effect from the 1st January 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the operation of the said Act in the Cantonment shall be postponed until the 1st April 1878.

POLITICAL.

The 20th February 1878.

No. 455P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. M. Allan as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.**

Fort William, the 19th February 1878.

No. 1069.—Notification No. 886, dated 11th February 1878, published at page 87 of Part 1 of the *Gazette of India* of the 16th February 1878, appointing Mr. F. de H. Larpent to

officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay, and Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras, is cancelled.

The 22nd February 1878.

No. 1132.—Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah.

No. 1134.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.**SECTION 71 (PAGE 41).**

Substitute the following for the 3rd example under this Section:—

The commission paid to a Thoogyee in British Burmah goes in part to pay expenses incident to his office. In calculating emoluments or average emoluments, for pension purposes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on a Thoogyee's commission, when the average commission of the last five years of a Thoogyee's service exceeds Rs. 600 a year, is deducted, as representing the expenses of his office; and pension or gratuity is computed upon the remainder. No deduction is made if the average commission of a Thoogyee for the last five years of service does not exceed Rs. 600 a year; in such case the pension or gratuity is computed upon the total amount of such average commission.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th February 1878.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 153.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 43 of the 16th January 1878:—

No.	RANK AND NAME.	Corps.	Ordinary pension.	Annuity.	Capitalized value of annuity.	Date of retirement.	Where to be paid.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Hopkins Byers.	Bengal Staff Corps.	456 5 0	531 7 0	...	17th February 1878.	England.

The 21st February 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 154.—PCNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Quartermaster General in India, to officiate as Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., proceeding on furlough.

The 22nd February 1878.

No. 155.—STAFF CORPS.—

The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major *The Hon'ble* James Hay Fraser, 20th February 1878.

No. 156.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Thomas Bernard Michell,—19th February 1878.

Captain Hippeley Cunliffe Marsh,—20th February 1878.

No. 157.—The under-mentioned Officers having completed 12 years' service, including 4 years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Edward Henry Bingham, Bengal Staff Corps,—13th February 1878

Lieutenant James Butler, Bengal Staff Corps,—20th February 1878.

No. 158.—BREVET.—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th

January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Jervis Harpur, Bombay Staff Corps.	} 17th February 1878.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund L'Estrange, Bombay Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Matthew Davies, Bombay Staff Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Sheridan Blackwood Walton, Madras Staff Corps.	} 20th February 1878A

No. 159.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bendyshe Walton, C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 1st October 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 13th August 1877, clause f, paragraph 22, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 160.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—

Surgeon-Major T. B. Reid, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Lucknow Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General T. E. White, M.D., C.B., transferred to the Lahore Circle.

No. 161.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.—

Lieutenant W. R. LeG. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 13th February 1878, *vice* Captain M. A. Rowlandson, promoted.

No. 162.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—

Captain C. Cowie, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, *vice* Major C. Hunter, placed on the seconded list of the Department, on appointment as Superintendent of Military Supplies at the India Office, with effect from the 30th January 1878.

Captain S. Cargill, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain C. Cowie.

Captain A. F. Fletcher, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory at Cossipore, to be a Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Captain S. Cargill.

No. 163.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Surgeon T. Robinson, M.B., Officiating Medical Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., transferred to another appointment.

No. 164.—NATIVE ARMY—

4th Goorkha Regiment.

Havildar Ramoo Thappa, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nain Sing Lama, invalided,—1st November 1877.

No. 165.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Quartermaster Sergeant H. T. Mudge, R.E., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 10th January 1877.

No. 166.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 116 of 1877, the following alterations of rank are made:—

Rank.	Name.	To rank from	In whose room.
Senior Apothecary	William Sinclair	Nov. 7, 1877	Senior Apothecary H. W. Beale, retired.
Apothecary]	James Munrowd	Nov. 7, 1877	Apothecary W. Sinclair, promoted.
Apothecary	William Lowman	Nov. 30, 1877	Apothecary S. DeCruz, retired.

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No. 167.—First Class Assistant Apothecary William Reid Gray is dismissed from the service.

No. 168.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Ramput Dass, attached to the

Sec G. G. O. No. 908 of 1870. Police Hospital at Umballa, is dismissed the service.

No. 169.—The services of native medical pupil Mir Akbar Ali, No. 1165, admitted by G. G. O. No. 841 of 1876, are dispensed with, with effect from the 25th December 1877.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 170.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major John Charles Campbell Daunt, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Lohardugga, Bengal,—private affairs, for one year six months and twenty-three days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Brevet Major) Donald Christian Strachan Lindsay Carnegie, late 4th European Light Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year and thirteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Vincent William Tregear, General List, Infantry, Wing Commander, 41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 13th February 1878, the date of his departure from Bombay, per *Euphrates*.

Captain Celadon Charles Brownlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—private affairs, for one year five months and thirteen days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant St. John Faneourt Michell, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 171.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Benjamin Parrott, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 6th March 1878.

No. 172.—The following extract from list No. 4, dated the 25th January 1878, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

Colonel C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C.—Cavalry.

Captain H. Y. Murray—Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Armstrong—Staff Corps.

Sub-Conductor A. Freeman—Public Works Department.

Captain J. L. N. Willis—Staff Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Young—Staff Corps.

Surgeon J. H. Newman.

Major L. Macdonald—Staff Corps.

Granted extensions of leave.

Major O. I. Chalmers, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Sengrim, Staff Corps, 4 months, private affairs.

Captain E. G. Newnham, Infantry, 5 months, medical certificate.

Captain H. Y. Murray, Cavalry, 12 days, private affairs.

Major R. Morris, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate.

Colonel H. Hyde, R.E., 16 days, private affairs.

Major L. Blathwayt, Staff Corps, 6 months, medical certificate.

Colonel C. T. Stewart, R.E., 6 months, medical certificate.

No. 173.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. G. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General,—Bombay, 13th February 1878.

Major C. N. Judge, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works, Public Works Department,—Fort William, 16th February 1878.

Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley Railway, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 13th February 1878.

Conductor B. Morley, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 14th February 1878.
Sub-Conductor J. Ventham, Assistant Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory,—Bombay, 14th February 1878.

No. 174.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) W. H. Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1096 of 1877,—*Macedonia*, 14th January 1878, from Bombay.

Captain J. Hay, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1096 of 1877,—*Macedonia*, 14th January 1878, from Bombay.

Captain W. J. Heaviside, Royal Engineers, G. G. O. No. 1040 of 1877,—*Thibet*, 14th January 1878, from Bombay.

Captain J. H. C. G. Lassalle, General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 976 of 1877,—*Olympia*, 16th December 1877, from Bombay.

Lieutenant A. P. Thornton, Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 56 of 1878,—*Thibet*, 14th January 1878, from Bombay.

No. 175.—REGULATIONS—

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules

regarding advances of pay to Officers under the furlough rules of 1868 and 1875 :—

Officers proceeding on furlough to Europe may if they desire it, receive an advance equivalent to three months' furlough pay.

Officers returning from furlough will similarly be granted advances of pay at the following rates, on obtaining permission to return :—

For a Subaltern ...	... £ 65
For a Captain ...	... £ 100
For a Field Officer ...	... £ 150

Recovery of the advances made in England to be effected in India by five equal monthly instalments at the rate of exchange fixed for the year.

GOOD CONDUCT REWARDS.

No. 176.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 629, dated 25th June 1868, paragraph 2, it is hereby notified that any unclaimed arrears of good conduct pay to soldiers of the British Army in India will be recognized and paid only for the period of one year from the date of claim, and arrears for all periods in excess of one year will be forfeited.

2. This regulation is intended to bring the practice in India into conformity with the procedure of the War Office in like cases.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

No. 177.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the under-mentioned Officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel JOHN LOUDON, Madras Staff Corps.

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign ...	...	21st August	1840.
Lieutenant ...	...	20th Sept.	1842.
Brevet Captain ...	...	21st August	1855.
Captain ...	...	27th June	1857.
Major ...	...	18th Feb.	1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	...	21st August	1866.
Brevet Colonel ...	...	21st August	1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster and Interpreter, 20th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	18th March	1845.
Sub-Assistant Commissary General ...	12th May	1847.
Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General ...	29th May	1849.
Deputy Assistant Commissary General ...	31st March	1850.
Acting Assistant Commissary General ...	15th Nov.	1854.
Assistant Commissary General ...	23rd Feb.	1855.
Acting Deputy Commissary General ...	1st Feb.	1866.
Deputy Commissary General ...	13th July	1866.
Acting Commissary General ...	7th May	1867.
Commissary General ...	18th Feb.	1873.

From the 30th June 1877, in room of Surgeon-General E. G. Balfour, retired.

WAR SERVICES.

Served in the Southern Mahratta country, 1844-45, and was present at Samanghur, Buddeghur, Patazlaghury, Rangner, Seeverpore, Munohur, Munsintosh and operations at the Ravie Ghaut.

Colonel (Brigadier-General) HUGH HEEFKE O'CONNELL, Madras Staff Corps.

DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

Ensign	...	...	30th August	1840.
Lieutenant	...	...	15th August	1842.
Captain	...	...	20th October	1853.
Brevet Major	...	...	18th Feb.	1861.
Major	...	...	23rd March	1861.
Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	30th August	1866.
Brevet Colonel	...	...	30th August	1871.

APPOINTMENTS.

Acting Adjutant, 15th Native Infantry	...	4th August	1851.
Adjutant, 15th Native Infantry	...	15th August	1851.
Assistant Quartermaster General, Pegu Division	...	27th October	1857.
Assistant Quartermaster General, Nagpore	...	6th Dec.	1864.
Wing Officer and Officiating 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 39th Native Infantry	...	1st Nov.	1865.
2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 39th Native Infantry	...	8th March	1866.
2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer, 15th Native Infantry	...	16th April	1866.
Officiating Commandant, 15th Native Infantry	...	10th January	1868.
Employed in the revision of the General Regulations of the Army	...	27th June	1868.
Officiating Deputy Adjutant General	...	1st Feb.	1870.
Officiating Quartermaster General	...	30th April	1872.
Deputy Quartermaster General	...	7th January	1873.
Quartermaster General	...	6th Nov.	1876.

From the 18th September 1877, in room of Colonel E. F. Burton, Madras Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 178.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 364, dated the 31st December 1877, are published for general information:—

1. I have received and considered in Council your Military letter No. 282, dated 25th October 1877, forwarding applications from the officers commanding batteries and regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent for permission to bear on their colors and appointments the words "Central India" in consideration of their services in the campaign of 1857-58.

2. My Political despatch of 17th October 1866, No. 78, informed you that Her Majesty's Government willingly sanctioned the grant of a similar distinction to the 3rd and 5th Regiments of Infantry of the Contingent, on the presumption that it would be gratifying to His Highness the Nizam, as well as to the officers and men of the regiments. On the

No. 1 Battery.	the same presumption the corps and batteries of the Contingent
" 2 "	named in the margin may be
" 4 "	permitted to bear the words
1st Cavalry.	"Central India" on their colors and appointments.
3rd "	
4th "	

ORDNANCE.

No. 179.—STORES.—

Axletree seats complete with backs, stirrups, &c., having been authorized for Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery in India equipped with 3 Pounder Muzzle Loading Rifled Guns, the note attached to clause § 3026, List of changes in war matériel published in G. G. O. No. 634 of 1877 is cancelled.

No. 180.—In G. G. O. No. 1128 of 1877, opposite "Bayonets—Common, with locking rings (converted)," for "Rs. 1-8-0 each," read *Rs. 1-10-0 each*, and opposite "Elevating—Parts of Slides," for "Rs. 0-10-6 each," read *Rs. 0-2-6 each*.

No. 181.—The following modified paragraph is to be substituted for paragraph 3 of G. G. O. No. 53 of 1874, and with effect from this date:—

3. Recoveries from troops for stores issued, on payment, on account of repair, loss or damage to arms, &c., will be made according to the Woolwich vocabulary rates, latest edition; but for local stores the actual cost will be recovered, provided it does not exceed Woolwich rates.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 182.—Captain John Robert Rice Coombs, Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service on the half pay pension of his rank, from the 25th February 1878.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 183.—The services of Captain J. R. Watson, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 184.—The services of Lieutenant G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 15th February 1878.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1878.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 26th January to 22nd February 1878.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. Charles Frederick Malet(a)	Captain ...	1-8th Foot ...	22nd Nov. 1877	No Will found			
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE. Alexander Pakington Tomkyns(b).	Surgeon-Major.	Bengal Medical Establishment.	7th Nov. 1877	Intestate			
					Rs. A. P. 1,066 15 10		
					5,170 13 6		

(a).—Next-of-kin—Father A. A. Malet, Esq.—Instow, North Devon—England.

(b).—Widow—Mrs. Amelia Tomkyns—The Chestnuts—Richmond—Barrey.
Children—Jessie, Clara.H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd February 1878.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 7.—Mr. J. Faithfull *alias* J. Money, 2nd Class Engineer, to act as 2nd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Ship *Amberwitch* during Mr. Dorabjee Rustomjee's absence on privilege leave.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 19th February 1878.

No. 79.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 432, dated 3rd October 1877, after the words "Babu Soshee Bhosun Bose, Punjab" read "Accountant, 3rd Grade, temporary rank."

No. 80.—Major A. J. Filgate, R.E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, is, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from the 24th to the 28th January inclusive. Major Filgate joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 29th January 1878.

The 20th February 1878.

No. 81.—Captain G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Guarun-

teed Railways, Lucknow, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways to act as Assistant Director during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Harvey, or until further orders.

The 21st February 1878.

No. 83.—ERRATUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 50, dated 31st January 1878, for "Mr. J. E. Hilton to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary*," read "Mr. J. E. Hilton to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *permanent*."

The 22nd February 1878.

No. 84.—Mr. W. R. Butterfield is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 85.—T. Bapirazoo, Accountant, 4th Grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

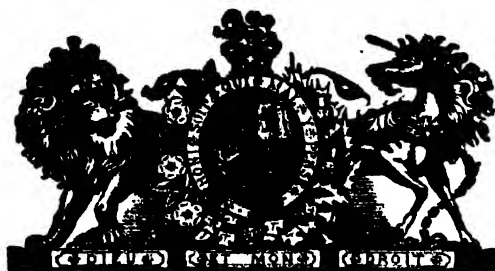
No. 86.—Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Indus Valley State Railway to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st February 1878.

No. 82.—Mr. F. Biallo-Blotzky, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, ceased to belong to the Telegraph Department on the 13th January 1877.

W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Genl., R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

(Register
No. 33.)

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1878.

No. 28.—Mr. J. H. Lane, Officiating Director of Traffic, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1878.

R. MURRAY, *Colonel;*
Offg. Dir. Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1878.

No. 105.—Mr. Abid Malcolm, 4th Class Civil Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 14th August 1877.

No. 106.—Dr. C. J. Wills, Assistant Medical Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, subsidiary leave not exceeding three days under Section 24(b) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st November 1876, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th February 1878.

No. 195.—Captain M. G. Gerard, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted 60 days'

privilege leave from such date in March next as he may avail himself thereof.

By Order,
F. H. MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 9th February 1878.

No. 72.—Baboo Govind Chunder Ghosal, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned to duty from the twenty-five days' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 66 of the 5th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

By Order,
A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl.,
for Central India.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

The 21st February 1878 ... Rs. 1,54,52,553-2-7

W. WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
22nd Feb. 1878. }

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Tagore Professor of Law will lecture on Marriage and Stridhan at 9 A. M. on Saturday, the 2nd of March 1878, and on succeeding Saturdays, at the Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, }
The 14th February 1878. }

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examinations for Honours in Arts :—

ENGLISH.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Nág, Haradhan	... Presidency College.
Lalchand	... Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra	... Krishnaghur College.
De, Advaitaprasad	... Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	... Presidency College. 6

THIRD DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Nág, Syamakanta	... Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	... Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Chattopadhyay, Sripati	... Sanskrit College.
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HISTORY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Kennedy, Pringle	... Teacher.
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MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	... Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brojagopal	... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Byomkes	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Datta, Ramlal	... Presidency College.
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PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ray, Navadwipachandra	... Free Church Institution.
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PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	... Presidency College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

Guruprasad	... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	... Hugli College.
Gyaprasad	... Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar	... Hugli College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Pragdas	... Muir Central College.
---------	---------------------------

The under-mentioned students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A.

In alphabetical order.

Baral, Nilmani	... Presidency College.
Basu, Girischandra	... Teacher.
Chattopadhyay, Matilál	... Presidency College.
Datta, Mohinimohan	... Teacher.
Ghosh, Chandidás	... Presidency College.
Misra, Umasankar	... Benares College.
Mitra, Amvikacharan	... Hugli College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	... Do.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 15th February 1878. }

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT— Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 14th February 1878.

No. 13.—Emandeen, Accountant, attached to the Mooltan Division, Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave from forenoon of 11th instant.

D. WARD, Major, R.E.,
Offg. Supdg. Engr., Lahore Command,
Military Works.

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 16th February 1878.

No. 10.—With reference to Inspector General of Military Works' Notification No. 17 of 6th February 1878, Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary), reported his arrival at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 5th February 1878, and was posted to the Chakrata Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 6th February 1878.

No. 11.—The following transfers are made:—
Sergeant J. McClure, Acting Barrack Master, 2nd Class, from the Ranikhet to the Morar Division, Military Works.

Sergeant J. Inglis, Barrack Sergeant, from the Morar to the Ranikhet Division, Military Works.

Æ. PERKINS, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Meerut Command,
Military Works.

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 16th February 1878.

No. 6.—Barrack Sergeant F. Trainor, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

J. J. HUME, Colonel,
Supdg. Engr., Oudh Command,
Mily. Works.

Presidency Command.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1878.

No. 4.—First Grade Overseer Baboo Sumbhoo Chunder Paul, of the Darjeeling Division, Military Works, availed himself of 21 days' privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 3 of 6th instant from 11th January 1878 and returned to duty on the forenoon of 30th idem.

WILLIAM B. HOLMES, Major, R.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Presdy. Command,
Military Works.

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 12th February 1878.

No. 2.—Quarter Master Sergeant Mudge, R.E., posted to the Umballa Division, Military Works,

in this Office Notification No. 1 of 28th January 1878, reported himself at this office on the afternoon of the 7th ultimo.

JOHN P. C. ANDERSON, C.E.,
Supdg. Engr., Sirhind Command,
Military Works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Darjeeling, the 21st February 1878.

No. 21.—Messrs. H. B. Molesworth and R. A. English, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, are transferred to the Dacca and Mymensing Railway Survey, which they joined on the forenoon of the 11th and 2nd January 1878, respectively.

No. 22.—With reference to Notification No. 2 of the 8th January 1878, Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Northern Bengal State Railway, and was placed in charge of the Dacca and Mymensing Railway Survey on the forenoon of the 3rd December 1877.

No. 23.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 16 of the 15th January 1878, Mr. George Gray assumed charge of his duties as Paymaster of the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 25th idem.

No. 24.—Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 5th January 1878 from the leave granted in Notifications Nos. 25-6 and 82 of the 4th August and 27th November 1877, respectively.

Mr. Dumayne is transferred from the Southern to the Mahanuddi Division, with effect from the 10th January 1878.

No. 25.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 30 of the 18th January 1878, Mr. G. M. Drury is posted to Northern Bengal State Railway, and assumed charge of his duties as Traffic Superintendent of that line on the forenoon of the 28th January 1878.

No. 26.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 13 of the 11th January 1878, Mr. T. J. Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the forenoon of the 14th idem, for transfer to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

F. S. STANTON, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Director.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Neemuch, the 12th February 1878.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 6, dated 29th January 1878, of Director of State

Railways, Central System, Messrs. W. Batchellor and Gunput Rao, Overseers, 1st Grade, were relieved of their duties in the Ghat Division, on the forenoon of 1st January 1878 to join the Open Line.

The 16th February 1878.

No. 10.—With reference to Notification No. 1, dated 4th January 1878, of Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr. A. Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mhow on the 13th February 1878, and is posted to the Jowra Division.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th February 1878.

No. 29.—Mr. J. R. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Upper to the Lower Scinde District.

The 14th February 1878.

No. 30.—Mr. B. Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted leave without allowances for six months, with effect from the 1st February 1878, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Rawalpindi, the 16th February 1878.

No. 14.—Under instructions from the Director of State Railways, Western System, Mr. H. T. Geoghegan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Jhelum Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of the 9th February 1878.

J. BONUS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th February 1878.

No. 5.—With reference to the Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No. 4, dated the 19th January 1878, Kefaetoola, Permanent Way Inspector, 4th Grade, left the Delhi Division of the Rajputana State Railway to join the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways on the morning of the 5th instant.

WM. J. GALWEY,
Acting Manager.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 16th February 1878.

No. 3.—Sergeant P. Collins, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, attached to the 1st Division of this line, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2 of the 9th instant, on the afternoon of the 11th idem.

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE.	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1878.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 11	13,231	1,77,980	25,410	1,68,521	70,62,291	85,58,721
" 12	9,883	1,06,105	36,403	1,37,708	70,44,082	83,97,780
" 13	17,205	1,81,811	10,714	2,01,842	70,08,002	82,80,313
" 14		1,83,863	9,775	1,01,733	70,02,456	81,11,812
" 15	28,300	1,26,324	7,233	66,925	70,05,255	79,38,052
" 16	14,333		67,972	66,167	69,60,736	79,38,052

CALCUTTA MINT.
The 18th Feb. 1878.

J. F. TENNANT,
Offy Mint Master.

Report of a Deserter from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, C Battery, 3rd (late 8th) Brigade, dated at Camp Choong, this 15th day of February 1878.

Number, Rank, and Name,— No. 6119, Bombardier James Butler.	Date of Enlistment,—23rd November 1870.
Age,—26 years 3 months.	At what Place Enlisted,— Portsmouth.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Parish and County in which Born,—St. Marys, Wal- lingford, Berks.
Color of— Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Marks,—Blue scar on nose.
Date of Desertion,—11th February 1878.	Trade,—Laborer.
Place of Desertion,—Camp Choochuck, en route from Mooltan to Jullundur.	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,— REMARKS,—None.

T. C. MARTELLI, *Capt, R.A.,*
Comdg. C-3 (late C-8) R.A.

NOTICE.

ODDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 " @	" 2 12 0	"
23 " @	" 2 14 0	"
24 " @	" 3 0 0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged. Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 " @	" 2 4 0	"
under 7 " @	" 2 0 0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For planking, sleepers, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge.

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th February 1878.

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAŁ,
Calcutta, 21st Feb. 1878.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 78.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st February 1878.*

[illegible]

J. J. McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*

Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

The 16th February 1878.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA,

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the Quarter ending 31st December 1877.

Local Agents.

Calcutta,—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
Allahabad,—Curator of Government Books.
Nagpoor,— Ditto ditto.

Lahore,—
Madras,—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Bombay,—Messrs. Thacker & Co.

N. B.—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. This Department only issues maps, *free of charge*, on the Public Service. It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent, as above, be first applied to, for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department. The *cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves*, as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for, which may not be available, and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments.

Description.	Size.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED PER SHEET OR COPY.	
		Uncolored.	Colored.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
GENERAL MAPS.			
<i>Scale 64 Miles = 1 Inch.</i>			
Countries between Hindustan and the Caspian Sea (<i>Second Edition</i>) ...	Double Elephant...	1 8	1 8
<i>Scale 16 Miles = 1 Inch.</i>			
Baluchistan or the territories of H. H. the Khan of Khelat ...	2 Sheets D. Royal	3 0	3 4
Sindh Province	Double Elephant...	1 8	1 12
Oudh Province	Atlas ...	0 12	1 0
<i>Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch.</i>			
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet No. 23 N. W., Baroda, Bhaunagar, &c., (<i>Preliminary Edition, without hills</i>)	½ Sheet Atlas ...	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 23 S. W., Baroda, Junagurh, &c. ...	Ditto ...	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 34, N. W., Ajmere, Mhairwara, Jodhpur, &c. (<i>Preliminary Edition, without hills</i>)	Ditto ...	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 52 S. W., Gwalior, Jhalawar, &c. (<i>Preliminary Edition, without hills</i>)	Ditto ...	0 12	0 12
Indian Atlas, Quarter Sheet, No. 105 S. W., Bilaspur, Sambalpur, &c....	Ditto ...	0 12	0 12
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS.			
<i>Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch.</i>			
Beerbhoom District, Sheet No. 4	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 12
Bahawalpur State, Sheets Nos. 34, 45, 46 and 48	Double Elephant...	1 8	1 12
Deccan T. S. Sheet No. 1 (District Nasick)	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
Dinapore District, Sheet No. 3	Double Royal ...	1 8	1 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs District, Sheet No. 12	Ditto ...	1 8	1 12
CANTONMENT, CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS.			
<i>Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile.</i>			
Calcutta Town	2 Sheets D. E. ...	1 8	2 0
Mahasu Range (Simla Extension Special Survey)	Ditto ...	2 0	2 8

J. O. N. JAMES,
Assistant Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Calcutta, the 15th January 1878. }

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
17	... E 10—86045	... 10	... Mala Singh, Mistree, Murdan.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.		NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4	... E 7—52595	... 5	... The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.
10	... E 5—84295	... 20	... Daya Ram Jaggiwan, Bombay.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 16th February 1878. }

W. T. PIERCY,
Asst. to Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
127	... B 58—10962	... 100	... Ishan Chundra Basu, Gya.
128	... B 40—92823	... 5	... } Jouli Sammannah Chetty, Bookseller, Bellary.
	... B 53—22000	... 10	
130	... B 46—09615	... 5	... } D. Ramachendra Puntulu, Abkari Superintendent, Kullacoorchi.
	... —09616	... 5	
	... —09617	... 5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Value. Rs.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
260	... B 39—59758	... 5	... T. Scenevassa Moodr., Vepery, Madras.
261	... B 52—42238	... 10	... T. Kristna Row, Inspecting School Master, Naggery Range.
262	... B 53—09498	... 10	... } Kemba Conar.
	... —47179	... 10	
	... B 54—46509	... 20	
263	... B 42—92502	... 20	... Ramachendra Row, Amildar of Theerthully, Shemoogah District, Nuggur Division.
264	... B 54—11534	... 20	... K. Vigniragavaloo Naidu, Deputy Tahsildar of Bellary Town.
265	... B 22—44386	... 20	... G. Narrain Chetty, Superintendent, Collectorate Press, Bellary.
266	... B 40—75325	... 5	... } C. Sevasunkara Moodr., Kamalapore.
	... B 53—63057	... 10	
267	... B 53—54128	... 10	... } Bussappah, at Pethoonack Pettah, Reddy Ramiah Street, No. 7, Madras.
	... —61915	... 10	
268	... B 40—15872	... 5	... Mrs. Amelia Johnson, No. 14, Seabeach Street, St. Thome, Madras.
269	... B 46—00705	... 5	... T. Veerasawmy Moodr., Royachoti.
270	... B 40—91090	... 5	... } S. Venkatacharloo, Head Clerk, No. 3 Revenue Survey, Palmanair.
	... —91188	... 5	
	... —91189	... 5	

FORT ST. GEORGE,—Acctt. Genl.'s Office, }
The 11th February 1878.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Asstt. to the Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Allahabad Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
49	... D 14—03197	... 20	... Rev. J. R. Hill, Banda.
50	... D 18—15709	... 100	... } Jamsetjee, Mooradabad.
	... D 11—50935	... 10	
	... —72326	... 10	
	... D 12—00934	... 5	
51	... D 4—80794	... 50	... } Moulvi Abul Hussun, Mooradabad.
	... D 12—01268	... 5	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Value. Rs.	
Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
107	... D 11—63981	... 10	... Gúzar, Phillour, Punjab.
108	... —71913	... 10	... Rughbor Dial, Etawah.
109	... D 14—09310	... 20	... Shaikh Peer Bux, Bankipúr.
110	... D 18—14954	... 100	... Krepali Ram, Phillour, Punjab.
111	... D 8—29874	... 500	... } Moouna Lall Dal Chund, Allahabad.
	... D 18—16847	... 100	
35	... D 10—93079 } wrongly joined	... 5	... Mockoda Pershad, Bareilly Station.
	... —93078	...	
36	... D 11—63895 } ditto	... 10	... Mr. Wintle, Fatehgarh.
	... —63896	...	
37	... D 10—27396 } ditto	... 5	... Mr. C. Parthasarady Chetty, Madras.
	... —27395	...	

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 14th February 1878.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Coconada Circle.

		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
No. of Notes.		Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 11—21631		... 20	... } P. W. Moore, Esq., M.C.S., Masulipatam.
... —21632		... 20	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 8—13417	... 5	... S. Khrisnasawmy Pillay, Madras.

NOTE MUTILATED.

No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
I 4—10933	... 50	... Nabi Saib, Sataloor Nursarowpet Taluk, Kistna District, Masulipatam.

COCONADA,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 12th February 1878.

H. RICHARDSON,
Depy. Collr., in charge of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
436	... L 92—78697	... 50	} Mr. Geo. de Rhé Phillippe.
	... " —86543	... 50	
439	... O 33—10534	... 100	} Baboo Deja Doss Dutt.
	... O 20—72471	... 20	
440	... L 94—96893	... 100	} Baboo Jodoo Nath.
	... " —95767	... 100	
441	... O 33—18034	... 100	Denoo Haldar.
442	... O 28—72638	... 1,000	} Hajee Ismael Gool Mohammed.
	... " —72639	... 1,000	
443	... L 92—35695	... 50	} Mr. C. Hendrikson.
	... " —91169	... 50	
	... " —71492	... 50	
	... " —56073	... 50	
	... " —78446	... 50	
	... " —87208	... 50	
	... " —84027	... 50	
	... " —89002	... 50	
	... " —62420	... 50	
	... O 21—25516	... 20	
444	... O 33—08405	... 100	Rev. J. R. Hill.
445	... O 27—44170	... 500	Baboo Kali Prosanna Chatterjee.
446	... O 28—56460	... 1,000	} Doorgahee Ram Kalwar.
	... O 27—48896	... 500	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

		Rs.	
165	... L 94—93951	... 100	} Baboo Kader Nath Sett.
	... O 33—00860	... 100	
	... " —01140	... 100	
	... " —21290	... 100	
	... L 94—48483	... 100	
	... " —99443	... 100	
	... L 68—75640	... 100	
	... L 83—32319	... 100	
165	... L 92—92389	... 50	} Baboo Kader Nath Sett.
	... " —34668	... 50	
	... " —75482	... 50	
	... " —81700	... 50	
166	... L 74—93032	... 10	} Messrs. Mary Ann Back.
	... O 5—93954	... 10	
	... O 2—97632	... 20	
	... L 90—01373	... 20	
290	... O 1—88031	... 10	} Coopoosooloo Naidar.
	... " —88032	... 10	
292	... A 7—70404	... 10	} Mr. J. W. Pritchard.
	... " —70403	... 10	
	... A 78—58190	... 10	
293	... A 96—62214	... 10	} Babu Luchmee Chunder Mullick.
	... A 95—75156	... 10	
294	... L 72—21330	... 10	} Baboo Sreemonte Chunder Coondoo.
	... " —21335	... 10	
	... D 10—73674	... 5	
295	... L 26—65910	... 5	} Babu Jogendro Nath Bannerjee.
	... L 27—07634	... 5	
	... L 25—73534	... 5	} Babu Roma Nath Manna.
297	... L 9—11594	... 5	
	... L 11—22135	... 5	} Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.
467	... O 4—54064	... 20	
	... O 20—38575	... 20	
	... " —91858	... 20	
	... O 21—11066	... 20	
	... " —10444	... 20	} Sreemutty Sonamonee Sing.
468	... O 5—96471	... 10	
	... " —96474	... 10	} The Proprietor, Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore.
469	... L 48—66706	... 20	
470	... L 84—57662	... 100	} Messrs. Rockhill & Co.
	... L 94—63307	... 100	
471	... L 92—74966	... 50	} P. Madho Ram.
472	... L 67—74843	... 50	
	... O 2—22818	... 20	} Mr. Fredk. O. Runburn.
473	... O 28—67530	... 1,000	
474	... L 89—15389	... 20	Bhogoban Dass Kamkissen.
475	... L 28—39612	... 5	Baboo Krishna Churn Shaw.
476	... O 27—54832	... 500	Baboo Rajendra Nath Dutta.
	... O 33—20660	... 100	Hazaree Ram.

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1878.		Rs.	
W12	M 25—01351	100	Mr. Balkrishna Gokulclass Guzeratti, Satara.
	" —01468	100	
	" —18210	100	
	" —32918	100	
	" —32919	100	
	" —32920	100	
	" —38394	100	
	" —68819	100	
	" —91050	100	
	" —91051	100	
	" —91052	100	
	" —91078	100	
	" —91079	100	
	M 35—10709	50	
	" —17279	50	
	M 22—38350	20	
	M 21—80487	10	
	" —80488	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

1876.		Rs.	
H20	C 98—29401	10	Mr. W. W. Seyers, Inspector of Police, Hyderabad, Deccan.
	M 17—90469	10	
	M 18—98313	10	
1878.			
H16	M 6—22350	5	Mr. Sharfkar Lakshmidass Donte, Nasik.
H17	M 30—25001	10	Rev. C. Walford, M.A., Chaplain, Belgaum.
H18	M 6—18138	5	Mr. R. H. Smidt, No. 6, Grant's Lane, Calcutta.
H19	M 29—49181	10	Mr. Devcarun Kaya, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
	M 27—79044	10	
M15	M 4—37318 }	5	Mr. Dhunjibhai Jamsatjee, Station Master, Balaar.
	" —*7318 }		

BOMBAY.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 19th February 1878. }

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kurrachee Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
	Rs.	
G 11—04529	500	Chelaram Reloomul, Shroff, Shikarpore.
G 10—80223	100	Messrs. Dayaram and Oodharam, Pleaders, Kurrachee.
G 11—05081	500	

KURRACHEE.—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 13th February 1878. }

W. A. INGLE,
Asst. Depy. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1877-78.		Rs.	
M11	F 9—61809 }	50	{ Postonjee Hormusjee Cheroz, Pass-note writer in the Town Custom-house, Bombay.
	" —61808 }		

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office; }
The 14th February 1878. }

C. G. VANSITTART,
Asst. to Depy. Acctt. Genl., C. P., in charge of Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th January 1878.

The Passenger and Mail Cart Service between Caragola and Siligoree, hitherto kept up by the Postal Department, will, in consequence of the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway, be discontinued from the 1st February 1878.

J. MACFARLAN,
Offg. Post Master General of Bengal.

The 22nd February 1878.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 24th February 1878, at 6 p. m. Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be forwarded.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyou, for transmission per Steamer *Calcutta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 24th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 25th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the Intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 27th February 1878, at 6 p. m.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 1st March 1878.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th February 1878.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 6 p. m. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6-30 p. m., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 p. m.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 2nd March 1878, at 6 p. m.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd February 1878.

Abdool Razaak.	Low, C.
Addington, R. W.	Liddall, J.
Alexander, Miss.	Lucas, J. J.
Andrew, Arthur.	Lynch, P.
Anson, Captain W.	Marrierson, C.
Bailey, H.	Martin, E. C.
Behary Lall Ghose, Messrs.	Mason, Billy.
Blades, W. T.	McSalman, A. D.
Braham & Co., Messrs.	Meringtone, Mrs.
Brown, Mrs.	Middleton, C. J.
Brown, Harry.	Milla, R. H.
Bottman, Mrs.	Mohamed Aga Syed.
Box, Mrs.	Moody, Lizzie.
Campbell, Lieutenant.	Mullick, Messrs.
Campbell, J. C.	Obrian, A.
Campo, Mrs.	Onraett, Miss.
Castle & Co.	Palmer, General Henry.
Cavanah, Pler. John.	Parkinson, Miss Agnes.
Clatterbuck, Capt. T. St. T.	Petit, Monsieur Chas.
Concannon, T. E. W.	Periera, J.
Connara, J.	Philipps, Mrs. S. R. H.
Cumming, Messrs.	Pinto, J. S.
Cye, James.	Pogosh, W. G.
Deheemans, Miss.	Pracy, William.
DePenning, Mrs. P.	Ritter & Co.
Dickkuss, Mrs.	Rondeaw, J.
Duacell, J.	Rosenburgy, W.
Doyle, John.	Roy, H.
Doyle, G. D.	Sage, C.
Edgar, C. W.	Samuel, S.
Edwards, J.	Samuel, H. A.
Fendall, Miss.	Savi, Mrs.
Ghose, Sadunath.	Seander, Mrs.
Gibson, Esq.	Sing, Sirdar Dyal.
Gillan, Revd. G. G.	Singh, H. L.
Gilran, C. H.	Sinhor, T.
Godby, C. J.	Shiels, Mr.
Gomes, Mrs. C.	Smith, R.
Gomes, Miss Victoria.	Smith, Major Ewan.
Gow, A.	Spalding, J.
Gruchy, John.	Stedman, Mrs. C.
Hales, John, Messrs. & Co.	Syechenvi lecomte Bela.
Hilton, John.	Taylor, Mrs. W.
Jackson, T. A.	Vandenberg, J. M.
Jackson, M. P.	Wallace, Mrs. Sophy.
Jackson, Miss A.	Watts, Williams.
Jaranimo, D.	Watson, J. T.
Jones, Miss A.	Wheatley, J. E. G.
Jordan, J. C.	Wilson, Mrs.
Kelly, R. P. J.	Wilson, C. M.
Knapp, C.	Wilson, Mrs. E. M.
Laval, N.	Woodford, Miss Agnes.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Anderson, John.	Croghan, W. J.
Bauce, J. M.	Cox, Chas. S.
Bennertz, B. H.	D'Silva, G. P.
Bennett, T. O.	D'Sulin, Madame.
Boe, Ashjohn.	Dahlke, H. F.
Bruce, Esq.	Denholm, J. C.
Butteel, Edward.	Dickens, D.
Budree Das.	Doherty, Mrs. H. A.
Bull, Alex.	Doherty, J.
Busuttil, C.	Donovan, D.
Carter, R.	Douglas, S. J.
Cashie, B. B.	E. F. W.
Chescoe, Charles.	Edwards, L.
Collins, Francis B.	Ewbours, A.
Collings, C. E.	Faulkes, E.

Fazulbhoy, Visram.	Marden, Fred.
Fellowes, Mrs.	Matson, E.
Finch, Fredt.	Meyer, Herman.
Ford, D.	Mirza Abdool Hosein.
Fraser, Thos.	Muggeridge, E. H.
Gagliardi, Sigr. M.	Nicholson, Thos.
Gleeson, J. G.	Oesterreich, T.
Gobind Ram Reckseedass.	Oriovits, Tasef.
Guthrie, A.	Ozilia, P.
Hackett, Mr.	Patterson, Hugh.
Hurdell, J. R.	Pearce, Capt.
Huguenot, M.	Picknell, M.
Humfrey, Capt. R. J. P.	Pinkney, A.
Jackson, Capt. G. A.	Pratt, James.
Johnston, Mrs.	Powell, H. J.
Jones, Mrs. A.	Reid, Mrs. A. M.
Jordon, Mrs.	Rhoades, Rbt.
Keller, Sigr. Ignazio.	Roman, Jacob.
Laue, C.	Rose, Miss Grace.
Larcom, Arthur.	Rowcliff, R. H.
Law, George.	Rustomjee Morwanjee.
Lawson, Richard.	Sarkar, Tara Dass.
Leapold, T.	Stewart, Frank.
Leonard, Thomas.	Sevenoaks, Chas.
Lewis, Mrs. E. M.	Sweeting, A. C.
Littlewood, J. H.	Taylor, Revd. J. H.
Lochner, R.	Thomson, A.
Lock, Pat.	Towell, A.
Lucas, Mrs.	Trigmore.
Lynn, J. Simmons.	Valentine, C.
M. J. B.	Webb, Captain H. E.
Manverse, Capt. W. B.	Wilson, F. W.

Newspapers.

Armstrong, J. P.	Hunter, George.
Byers, M. B.	Jeffrey, William.
Castello, P.	Knox, T. G.
Corbett, C. J. H.	Mills, H. D.
Elms, J. J.	Sevenoaks, Charles.
Finch, F.	Tinsby, John.
Ford, Daniel.	Whitsey, Miss Emma.
Hacket, J.	

Registered Letters.

Bull, Alex.	James, T. W.
Corbett, C. H.	Rosenburgy, W.
Garrison, P.	Sirdar Dyal Sing.

Parcel.

H. Bayley, Superintendent of Police.

E. C. GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta.

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{ Register
No. 33.

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The 1st day of May 1878 at 1 o'clock P.M., at Lahore, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 19th day of January 1878.

F. BULLOCK,

Judicial Assistant, Lahore.

In re Dr. EDWARD BROWN, deceased.

Pursuant to the 320th Section of the Indian Succession Act, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the Estate of Dr. Edward Brown, late Superintendent of the Government Tobacco Farm at Myouk Toung, in the Arakan Hill Tracts, British Burma, who died on the 10th day of December 1877, and whose Will was proved in the District Court of Akyab on the 7th day of February 1878 by John Budge, of Main Road, Akyab, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send in the particulars of their debts, claims, and demands to the undersigned, Edward Paul, Advocate, Akyab, on or before the 15th day of March 1878, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will proceed

to distribute the assets of the said testator among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts, claims, and demands only of which he shall then have had notice; and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose debts, claims, or demands he shall not then have had notice; and all persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are requested forthwith to pay the amount of their debts respectively to the said Executor.

Dated the 9th day of February 1878.

EDWARD PAUL,

Advocate to the said Executor,

Akyab.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

- II (a).—One share of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 605.
(b).—One share of New Colaba Company Limited, No. 2381.
(c).—Three shares of the New Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 653, 654 and 655.
(d).—One share in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, No. 720, standing in the name of Manmohan Pragji.
- Standing in my name,
(Pranjiwandas Motilal).

The above documents were lost near the Kalbadevi Road, on the 28th January 1878, at 6½ P.M. Whoever will bring the above to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded.

PRANJIWANDAS MOTILAL DAMANWALA.

BOMBAY,

64, KALBADEVI ROAD,
The 4th February 1878.

Lost**I.—Two Government Promissory Notes,**

(a).—No. 057055 of 16th January 1872, of Rs. 3,000.

(b).—No. 25359 of 16th January 1872, of Rs. 5,000.

of the 4½ per cent. Loan.

The interest on the former loan note of Rs. 3,000 was last drawn up to the 16th July 1877 by Bhawanji Kushalchand, and on the latter of Rs. 5,000, the interest has been drawn up to the 16th July 1877 by Maharaja Dhiraj Maharana Maunsangji.

The above two Government Promissory Notes stand in the name of Davidas Pranjiwandas, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Offices at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, and application is

about to be made for the issue of *duplicate* notes in favor of the proprietor above named.

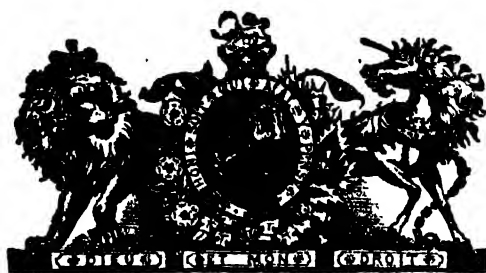
DAVIDAS PRANJIWANDAS.

BOMBAY,
64, KALBADEVI ROAD, }
The 4th February 1878. }

Lost

A Government Promissory Note, No. 040876 of 1842-43, dated 1st February 1843, Rs. 5,000, at 4 per cent., standing in my name and never endorsed to any body. Payment of the above note and interest thereupon ~~is~~ already stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate one in my favor.

COLOOTOLAH,
8 & 9, GOPAULCHUNDER'S LANE, } BIPRODOSS DASS.
Calcutta, 19th February 1878. }



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1878.

An Act for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue; and it is therefore expedient that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878."

It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the

Local extent.

Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively; but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture.

This Act shall come into force in each of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in

Commencement.

Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in this behalf.

2. When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No. VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed.

3. In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district.

"Collector" defined.

4. Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing in any district situate in the said territories, shall take out a license under this Act in such district, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs.

5. Such license shall be granted by the Collector of such district, and shall be signed by him, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

Particulars to be specified in the license.

6. Every such license shall specify—

- the date of the grant thereof;
 - the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee;
 - the class and grade to which he belongs;
 - the fee paid for the license;
 - the term for which the license shall remain in force, and
 - the place or places within such district where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing during such term;
- and shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein.

7. Every such license shall have effect in such district only and shall continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof.

Commencement and expiration of license.

8. Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing in such district after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing in such district.

Renewal of license.

9. As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district. Such list shall state—

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees.

(a) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named;

(b) the class and grade under which he is charged; and

(c) the fee to be paid for his license.

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment.

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly.

Collector to determine class under which license is to be charged.

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal mohallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person falling under any of the heads specified in the said schedule, whether he is mentioned in such list or not, continues his trade or dealing in the said district, payment of the fee specified in the list as payable by him, or, when he is not mentioned in such list, of the fee mentioned in the said schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs, must be made by him in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication, and in each succeeding year before the first day of February.

Publication of list and notification.

11. The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier, of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings.

Collector may require list of persons in any house.

12. Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in

Petition of objector.

order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.

13. The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit.

Hearing of petition.

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to shew that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent. upon his annual nett earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection.

14. The Collector may, for the purposes of any proceeding under section thirteen, exercise any of the powers conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits:

Collector to exercise powers of a Civil Court.

Provided that the Collector shall not, in the course of any such proceeding, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him.

15. Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division may, in his discretion, on the application of any person deeming himself aggrieved by an order passed by the Collector under section thirteen, call for the record of the case, and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and such order shall be final.

Revision of order passed under section 13.

16. The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only.

Power to remit fee.

17. A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector; and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm.

Persons carrying on several trades.

18. If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the fee specified or referred to therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding thrice the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable; and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.

Penalty for carrying on business without a license.

19. All sums due under section eighteen and all fees payable under this Act or the said Act No. VIII of 1877 shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Recovery of sums due under this Act.

But no fees or other sums due under this Act or the said Act No. VIII of 1877 shall be recoverable by any process whatsoever after the expiry of three months from the last day of the year in respect of which they are payable.

20. Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition.

License to be produced on demand.

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector.

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector.

21. Courts of Wards and Receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control.

Receivers and managers chargeable.

22. When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged.

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act.

23. The nett amount of all fees and penalties paid or recovered under this Act, after deducting the expenses of collection, or such portion of such nett amount as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, shall be applied, in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by the Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

The residue (if any) of such nett amount shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

24. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the control and orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers.

25. Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so.

Obligation to furnish information to Collector.

26. The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

Power to exempt and make rules.

(a) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act, and cancel such exemption ;

(b) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective nett annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, fix in this behalf, and cancel such exemption ;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

See section 4.

CLASS I.

	Fee payable by licensee.
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866	
Bankers	
Professional money-lenders	
Owners of cotton-screws	
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	First grade 500
Hotel-keepers	Second grade 200
Wholesale-dealers	Third grade 150
Dealers in precious stones	Fourth grade 100
Sugar Manufacturers or Refiners	
Indigo Manufacturers	
Tea Manufacturers	

CLASS II.

	Rs.
Cloth-sellers	
Metal-vessel-sellers	
Fuel-sellers (talwālas)	
Chaudhris	
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle	
Contractors (thikadārs)	
Printers and publishers	
Manufacturers of lac	
Commission-agents	
Brokers	
Bill-brokers	
Pawn-brokers	
Money-changers	
Dealers in gold and silver lace	
Druggists	
Harness-makers	First grade 75
Dealers in metals, not being merely artizans	Second grade 50
Grain-lenders	Third grade 25
Retail-dealers in grain	Fourth grade 10
Auctioneers	
Coach-builders	
Tobacco-sellers	
Dealers in horses, cattle or elephants	
Timber-merchants	
Woollen manufacturers	
Silk ditto	
Persons carrying on trades and dealings specified in class I whose annual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in that class.	

CLASS III.

	Fee payable by licensees.	
Artizans, traders and dealers not above specified ...		
Persons falling under any head mentioned in class I or class II, and whose an- nual earnings are not so large as to warrant their assessment in either of those classes.	Rs. First grade 5 Second grade 2 Third grade 1	

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention

Preamble. of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase in the annual revenues, and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes; and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, and Act No. VII of 1877, and to re-enact them with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1878."

It extends only to the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;

and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette*

of India, directs.

2. On and from such date, the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, of 1871 and VII of 1877. 1871, and Act No. VII of 1877 (to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871), shall be repealed. But all rates imposed, rules prescribed, allotments made, committees appointed, powers conferred and notifications published under the former Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, prescribed, made, appointed, conferred and published hereunder.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Commissioner" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a Division;

"Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district;

"Land" means land used for agricultural purposes, or waste-land which is culturable;

"Tenant" means any person using or occupying land, and liable to pay or deliver rent therefor;

"Landlord" means the person responsible for the payment of the Government land-revenue, if any, assessed on an estate, and includes a muáfídár, nazránádár or other person holding land, whereof the revenue has, either wholly or in part, been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

"Estate" means all or any part of a village separately assessed to the land-revenue, or separately exempt from the payment thereof;

"Year" means the year commencing on the first day of April.

II.—Rates on Land in Districts of which the Settlement is liable to Revision.

4. Every estate situate in any district in which the term of the settlement of the land-revenue made under Regulation IX of 1833 has expired, shall be liable to the payment of such rate, not exceeding five per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

Such rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate:

Provided that, in estates in which, before the passing of this Act, provisional engagements have been taken from the landlord for the payment of the land-revenue and cesses in one consolidated sum, and in which it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor inexpedient to cancel such engagements, one-eleventh part of such sum shall be deducted on account of such cesses, and shall be treated in all respects as if it were a portion of a rate levied under the former part of this section.

Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent. on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes.

Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate.

"Annual value" means as follows :—

(1). In cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, it means double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate;

(2). In cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, it means double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate.

III.—Rates on Land in Estates of which the Land-revenue is not liable to periodical Revision.

5. Every estate situated in a district of which the land-revenue is not liable to periodical revision, shall be liable to the payment of such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time

to time impose, not exceeding two annas for each acre under cultivation, or which has been cultivated within the three years next before the assessment of the rate.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount, not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid, as he thinks fit.

6. The rate or further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate, and in addition to the cess levied now on account of roads.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time, as occasion requires, make rules for ascertaining the area of the land assessable under section five.

8. The landlord may recover, from every tenant of land on which such rate or further rate has been assessed, and for the payment of which the landlord is liable, an amount equal to one-half of the rate or further rate assessed on the land held by such tenant.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for determining the cases in which a landlord shall be entitled to recover, from tenants holding at fixed or beneficial rates of rent, the whole or any portion of the rate or further rate assessed on the land held by such tenants.

IV.—Manner in which the Rates are to be expended.

10. The amount standing at the credit of the fund constituted under section nine of the said North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, at the time this Act comes into force, and the proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act, shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

11.(a). From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

(b). The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility:

Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section four and the first clause of section five.

(c). Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (a), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(2.) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post;

(3.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(4.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section four and the first clause of section five in such district in such year.

12. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Local Government may determine what proportion of the expense of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby, and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid to such districts respectively.

13. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be reallotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the North-Western Provinces, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

14. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act, and of the receipts and expenditure of such allotment, shall be kept in each district. Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local Committee hereinafter mentioned. An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

15. The Local Government shall appoint, in each district, a Committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of determining how the allotment mentioned in sec-

tion eleven shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of such allotment :

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of such Committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such Committee.

V.—Miscellaneous.

16. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others, of any sum on account of any rate imposed under this Act, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Collector as if such suits had been included among the suits mentioned in section twenty-three of Act No. X of 1859 and in section one of Act No. XIV of 1863 ;

and appeals from decisions in such suits shall be cognizable in accordance with the provisions of Act No. X of 1859 and Act No. XIV of 1863.

17. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any sum leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of the Collector, provided that such appeal be presented within thirty days from the date of the order.

The Commissioner's decision on such appeal shall be final ; but all such decisions may be reviewed by the Board of Revenue.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor may invest any officer subordinate to a Collector with all or any of the powers of a Collector for the purposes of this Act.

The orders passed by any officer so invested shall be subject to revision by the Collector of the district.

19. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification from time to time,

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid ;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement ;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act and cancel such exemptions ;

(d) direct fresh measurements and vary the assessment accordingly.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to

make a permanent increase to the annual revenues ; and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes ;

and whereas it is also expedient to empower the said Chief Commissioner to provide for the payment of certain charges incurred or to be incurred on account of canals and railways ;

and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the Oudh Local Rates Act, and to re-enact it with the amendments hereinafter appearing ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. This Act may be called “ The Oudh Local Rates Act, 1878 : ”

Short title.

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh ;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the

Commencement.

Gazette of India directs.

2. On and from such date, Act No. XVII of 1871 (*to provide for the levy of rates on land in Oudh*) shall be repealed. But all rates imposed, committees appointed and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, appointed and published under this Act.

And all assignments made under section ten of the said Act shall be deemed to be allotments made under this Act.

3. In this Act—

“ Land ” means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned :

“ Landholder ” means the person in receipt of the rent of any land, and responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on the estate. It also includes a muáfidár or other person holding land, the land-revenue of which has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned :

“ Estate ” means all or any part of a village separately assessed to the land-revenue, or separately exempted from payment thereof ; and

“ Annual value.” “ Annual value ” means—

(1) Where the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision—double the amount of the land-revenue assessed on an estate ;

(2) Where such settlement is not liable to periodical revision, or where the land-revenue or a portion thereof has been released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned—double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to periodical revision, would, but for such non-liability, release, composition, redemption or assignment, have been assessed as land-revenue on the estate:

"Year" means the year commencing on the "Year." first day of April.

4. The Chief Commissioner may impose on every estate a rate not exceeding two and a quarter per cent. on its annual value. Such rate shall be payable annually by the landholder, independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate and any local cesses now leviable therefrom.

5. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act, shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due in respect of the land on account of which the rate is payable.

6. Every landholder may recover from his co-sharers or pattidars, if any, a share of any such rate bearing the same proportion to the whole rate that the annual value of the share of such co-sharer or pattidar, recorded at the time of the settlement, bears to the annual value of the whole estate.

7. Whenever any such rate is charged on a landholder on account of land in the use or occupation of an under-proprietor or permanent lessee, or of a tenant with right of occupancy, whose rent has been fixed or recorded by a competent Court, such landholder may realise from such under-proprietor, lessee or tenant a share of the rate bearing the same proportion to the whole rate that the share of such under-proprietor, lessee or tenant in the annual value of the land on which the rate is charged, bears to half the annual value of such land.

8. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, under-proprietors, permanent lessees or tenants as aforesaid, of any sum on account of any such rate, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Courts of Revenue in Oudh;

and the provisions of the Oudh Rent Act (No. XIX of 1868), chapters VII, VIII and IX, as to similar classes of suits, shall apply to the suits mentioned in the former part of this section.

9. An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner from the order of any person authorized, under the power hereinafter conferred, to make assessments, in any matter connected with the assessment of any sum leviable under this Act: provided that such appeal be presented within thirty days from the date of the order.

The decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall be final; but all such decisions may be reviewed by the Chief Commissioner.

10. The amount standing at the credit of the fund constituted under section nine of the said Act No. XVII of 1871 at the time this Act comes into force and the proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund.

General fund.

11. (a). From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year, appropriate, in such manner as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs, such amount, not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

(b). The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he may declare to be works of general provincial utility:

Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-eighteenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year.

(c). Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks; the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience:

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than one-half of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.

12. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, be re-allotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the Province of Oudh in such manner as the Chief Commissioner from time to time directs.

13. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act, and of the receipts and expenditure of the allotment made under section eleven, shall be kept in each district.

Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local Committee hereinafter mentioned.

An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

14. The Chief Commissioner shall appoint, in each district, a Committee,

Appointment of Committees.

consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of assisting in determining how the amount allotted under section eleven shall be applied, and in the supervision and control of the expenditure of such amount:

Provided that not less than one-half of the members of such Committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein.

The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe the manner in which the members of such Committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such Committee.

15. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, from time to time,

Power to make supplementary rules.

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times any rate imposed under this Act shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(c) exempt any portion of the territories under his administration from the operation of this Act and cancel such exemption.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in the Panjáb.

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure

Preamble.

incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues, and it is accordingly expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, for the levy on land of rates in addition to those now applied to local purposes; and whereas it is therefore expedient to repeal the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, and to re-enact it with the amendments hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1878."

Short title.

It extends only to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette of India directs.

Commencement.

2. From such date the Panjáb Local Rates Act, 1871, shall be repealed.

Repeal of Act XX of 1871.

But all rates imposed, sums credited to the Local Government, committees appointed and notifications published under the said Act, shall be deemed to have been respectively imposed, credited, appointed and published under this Act;

And all assignments made under the said Act shall be deemed to be allotments made under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

'Land' means land assessed to the land-revenue, and includes land whereof the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

'Landholder' means any person responsible for the payment of the land-revenue, if any, assessed on land. It also includes a person holding land, the land-revenue of which has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned;

'Annual value.' **'Annual value'** means—

(1) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether such assessment be leviable or not;

(2) and, where the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been, wholly or in part, compounded for or redeemed—

double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption, would have been leviable;

'Year.' **'Year'** means the year commencing on the first day of April.

4. All land shall be liable to the payment of such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs, not exceeding eight pias for every rupee of its annual value.

Such rate shall be paid by the land-holder independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on land for the land-revenue of which he is responsible, and any local cesses now leviable therefrom:

Provided that wherever the proprietors of any land pay the land-revenue in kind to any assignee of revenue or any village headman, such assignee of revenue or village headman shall be responsible for the payment of the said rate, instead of the proprietors, and no demand shall be made by any such assignee or village headman on any such proprietor in respect of the payment of any such rate.

5. Whenever a rate is charged on a landholder in respect of lands held by a tenant with a right of occupancy holding at a favourable rent, such landholder may realize from such tenant a share of the said rate, bearing the same proportion to the whole rate

Power to recover a share of rate from tenant.

6. Whenever a rate is charged on a landholder in respect of lands held by a tenant with a right of occupancy holding at a favourable rent, such landholder may realize from such tenant a share of the said rate, bearing the same proportion to the whole rate

as the excess of the annual value over the rent paid by such tenant bears to half the annual value.

6. The proceeds of all rates imposed under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government.

Rates to be credited to Local Government.

7. From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding one-fourth of the total proceeds of the rates assessed in such year, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories; or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India.

Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes:—

Allotment for local improvements.

(1.) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication;

(2.) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships;

(3.) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience;

Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year.

8. In the case of works which benefit more districts than one, the Lieutenant-Governor may determine what proportion of the expenses of the work shall be borne by each of the districts benefited thereby, and such proportion shall be payable out of the allotments made as aforesaid to such districts respectively.

Works benefiting several districts.

9. Any portion of such allotment remaining unexpended at the end of the year in which the allotment was made may, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, be re-allotted for expenditure in the same district, or may be applied for the benefit of the Panjáb, to such one or more of the purposes mentioned in the second clause of section seven as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time directs.

Unexpended portion of allotment.

10. Accounts of the receipts in respect of all rates levied under this Act and of the allotments made under section seven shall be kept in each district.

Accounts to be kept.

Such accounts shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of the local committee hereinafter mentioned.

An abstract of such accounts shall be prepared annually in English and in the vernacular language of the district, and shall be open, at all reasonable times, to public inspection at suitable

places within the district without the payment of any fee.

An abstract of such accounts shall also be published annually in the local Gazette.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint, in each district, a committee, consisting of not less than six persons, for the purpose of determining how the amount allotted under section seven shall be applied, and of supervising and controlling such amount:

Local Committees.

Provided that not less than one-third of the members of such committee shall be persons not in the service of Government, and owning or occupying land in the district, or residing therein:

The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time prescribe the manner in which the members of such committee shall be appointed or removed, and shall define the functions and authority of such committee.

12. Suits for the recovery from co-sharers, tenants or others, of any sum on account of any rate imposed under this Act, and all suits on account of illegal exaction of such rate, or for the settlement of accounts, shall be cognizable by the Courts which, for the time being, have cognizance of suits for rent due on land.

Suits under Act cognizable by Courts having cognizance of suits for rent.

13. In matters connected with the assessment and collection of any sum leviable under this Act, an appeal shall lie from the order of any person authorized under this Act to make assessments, to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor appoints:

Appeals.

Provided that such appeal shall be presented within thirty days from the date of such order.

The order of such person on such appeal shall be final.

14. All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable.

Recovery of rates.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor may by notification from time to time—

Supplementary powers of Local Government.

(a) prescribe by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid;

(b) appoint the person or class of persons to whom the appeals referred to in section thirteen shall lie;

(c) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement;

(d) exempt wholly or in part any portions of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any land from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act, and cancel such exemption;

(e) direct fresh measurements and vary the assessment accordingly.

Every notification under this section shall be published in the local Gazette.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th February 1878, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. VI OF 1878.

An Act to amend the law relating to Treasure-Trove.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to treasure-trove; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878."

Short title.

Extent.

Commencement.

It extends to the whole of British India; And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. In this Act—

"treasure" means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto :

"Treasure."

"Collector" means (1) any revenue officer in independent charge of a district, and (2) any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act.

"Collector."

When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

Owner.

Procedure on finding Treasure.

4. Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall, as soon as practicable, give to the Collector notice in writing—

Notice by finder of treasure.

(a) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure ;

(b) of the place in which it was found ;

(c) of the date of the finding ;

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government Treasury, or give the Collector such security as the Collector thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

5. On receiving a notice under section four, the Collector shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following steps (namely) :—

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

(a) he shall publish a notification in such manner as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (*mentioning it*), certain treasure (*mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value*) was found in a certain place (*mentioning it*); and requiring all persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, to appear personally or by agent before the Collector on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four

months, or later than six months, after the date of the publication of such notification ;

(b) when the place in which the treasure appears to the Collector to have been found was at the date of the finding in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Collector shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

6. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section five, shall forfeit such right.

7. On the day notified under section five, the Collector shall cause the treasure to be produced before him, and shall enquire as to and determine—

(a) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was found ; and

(b) as far as is possible the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

8. If, upon an enquiry made under section seven, the Collector sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding, by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Collector shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant, to establish his right.

9. If upon such enquiry the Collector sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden ; or if, where a period is fixed under section eight, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Collector ; or if such suit is instituted within such period, and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected ; the Collector may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

Subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

10. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under section nine, such treasure shall, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, either be delivered to the finder thereof, or be divided between him and the owner of the place in which it has been found in manner hereinafter provided.

11. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure as aforesaid, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared as required by the notification published under section five

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

and claimed a share of the treasure as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Collector shall deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

12. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure,

When only one such person claims and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed, and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Collector shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the following rule (namely) :—

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, three-fourths of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the residue to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith :

Provided that the Collector may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(a) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure, on such party paying to the Collector for the other party such sum of money as the Collector may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party, or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be ; or

(b) sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sale-proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed :

Provided also, that when the Collector has by his declaration under section nine rejected any claim made under this Act by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section nine by the person whose claim has been so rejected, or, when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

When the Collector has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

13. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any

In case of dispute as to ownership of place, treasure, and two or more proceedings to be stayed. persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Collector shall retain such treasure and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

14. Any person who has so appeared and claimed may, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil

Settlement of such dispute. Court to obtain a decree declaring his right ; and in every such suit the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Collector shall be made defendants.

15. If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Collector shall, subject to the provisions of section twelve, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Collector shall deliver the treasure to the finder.

16. The Collector may, at any time after making a declaration under section nine, and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare by writing under his hand his intention to acquire on behalf of the Government the treasure, or any specified portion thereof, by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons ; and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government, and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

17. No decision passed or act done by the Collector under this Act shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

18. A Collector making any enquiry under this Act may exercise any power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

19. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate proceedings hereunder.

Such rules shall, on being published in the local Gazette, have the force of law.

Penalties.

20. If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice, or does not either make the deposit or give the security, required by section four, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty,

and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

21. If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets, with-abetting offence under section 20. in the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section twenty, the share of such treasure, or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled, shall vest in Her Majesty,

and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

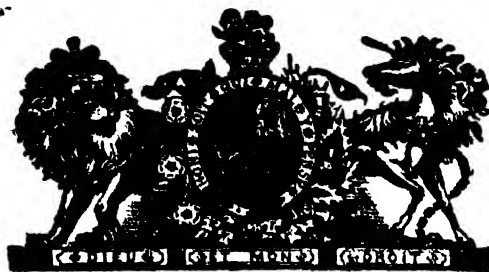
SCHEDULE.

Number and date of enactments.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation V of 1817.	A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on the discovery of such treasure.	The whole.
Madras Regulation XI of 1832.	A Regulation for declaring the rights of Government and of individuals with respect to hidden treasure, and for prescribing the rules to be observed on discovery of such treasure.	The whole.
Act XII of 1838 Act IV of 1872...	Hidden Treasure (Madras) An Act for declaring which of certain rules, laws and regulations have the force of law in the Panjáb, and for other purposes.	The whole. So far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.

SCHEDULE—continued.

Number and date of enactments.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act XV of 1874...	Laws Local Extent.	The second schedule, so far as regards Madras Regulation XI of 1832 and Act XII of 1838. The fourth schedule, so far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.
Act XVII of 1875	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in British Burma, and for other purposes.	So far as regards Bengal Regulation V of 1817.
Act XX of 1875	An Act to declare and amend the law in force in the Central Provinces.	Ditto.
Act XVIII of 1876.	Oudh Laws Act.	Ditto.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

• PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th February 1878:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. In revising this important measure we have been guided by the three principles which the Government of India desires to regulate its policy of codification, namely, first, that as little change as possible should be made in the substance of the existing law, whether established by the Legislature or declared by judicial decisions: secondly, that no additions should be made to that law, which are not either necessary or clearly expedient, and, thirdly, that interference with contracts fairly made and usages long established is, *prima facie*, undesirable. We have also borne in mind the great deference due to the late Indian Law Commission, by which the bulk of the Bill was framed. With these preliminary remarks we proceed to describe and justify the alterations, omissions and additions which we have made.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 26, dated 7th July, 1870, and enclosure.
No. 39, dated 29th July, 1875.
Extract from a letter from the Registrar, High Court, Bombay, dated 14th July, 1877, and enclosure.
Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 31st July, 1877.
" by H. G. Keene, Esq., District Judge, Agra, dated 31st July, 1877.
" by John Alone, Esq., Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra.
From C. Sanderson, Esq., Solicitor to the Port Commissioners, dated 1st August, 1877.
Note by A. Phillips, Esq., dated 19th September, 1877.
From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5958, dated 25th September, 1877, and enclosures.
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2267 dated 1st October, 1877, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Mysore, No. 6778-5, dated 18th October, 1877, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 2742, dated 20th November, 1877, and enclosures.
" Lakshmi Narayana Pandit, Pleader, High Court, North-Western Provinces, dated 2nd December, 1877, and enclosure.
" Officiating Secretary, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4644-219, dated 3rd December, 1877, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, No. 2820, dated 28th November, 1877, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 759A, dated 8th December, 1877, and enclosures.
" Ditto ditto, No. 761A, dated 11th December, 1877, and enclosure.
Memorandum by Pandit Srikrishna, Pleader, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.
From Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 4768, dated 12th December, 1877, and enclosures.
Second Note by the Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, dated 27th December, 1877.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 49-64, dated 12th January, 1878, and enclosures.
" Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, No. 41, dated 8th January, 1878, and enclosure.
" Secretary to Government, Panjab, No. 232, dated 21st January, 1878, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 557, dated 25th January, 1878, and enclosures.

CHAPTER I.—Preliminary.

3. We have here followed the Contract Act, section 1, by inserting a clause to save all enactments not expressly repealed, such, for instance, as the Acts limiting powers of guardians and managers to make sales and leases, and the provisions of the Panjab Tenancy Act, section 32, which have been held to restrict to occupancy-tenants the right to sublet. We have also saved all incidents of contracts not inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill. Besides the Malabar mortgagee's option, which the Bill as introduced expressly preserved, there must be many other incidents of Native contracts with which it is desirable not to interfere. We have

also saved the right to anything affixed to the soil by tenants under leases granted before the proposed Act comes into force.

CHAPTER II.—*Assurances of Immoveable Property.*

4. We have struck out the section relating to easements, as it will more fitly come into the Bill relating to those rights, which is now in preparation.

5. Section 6 of the Bill as introduced would have often rendered persons liable to an obligation, or at least to be sued on an obligation, the existence of which was unknown to them. We think that this is obviously inexpedient, and have therefore made the section an embodiment of the well-known rule, that a contract between the respective owners of two neighbouring parcels of land, that one of them shall do or refrain from doing something on his parcel for the benefit of the other parcel, may be enforced in equity against all persons claiming the former parcel under him with notice of the contract. C

6. We think that section 7 of the Bill, as introduced, should be omitted, as it would allow incidents of a novel kind to be devised and attached to property at the fancy or caprice of any owner. It would, moreover, allow the grantee's enjoyment of the property to be destroyed or materially lessened by the exercise of the right reserved.

7. We have also struck out section 9 of the Bill as introduced. The rules of construction therein referred to, besides being inapplicable in some respects to instruments executed *inter vivos*, are contained in the testamentary portion of the Succession Act, which does not apply to Muhammadans anywhere, and applies to Hindús only in the Presidency-towns and the Lower Provinces.

8. We have provided (section 7) rules as to the right of innocent grantees for valuable consideration without notice, of persons like the managers of the property of a minor or an undivided family, childless Hindú widows in possession of their deceased husband's property, and benámídhars and other ostensible owners, who have only a restricted power of alienation. Our rules on this head are in accordance with decisions of the Privy Council and the Calcutta High Court.

9. We have redrawn section 13 of the Bill as introduced, so as to save the rights of the creditors of the person paying the consideration for a benámí transaction, and as the section will apply to benámí leases as well as to benámí sales, we have transferred it to chapter II.

CHAPTER III.—*Sales.*

10. We have declared (section 10) the respective liabilities of an intending seller and an intending buyer to make disclosures of defects and advantages.

11. We have introduced into section 11 clauses as to the seller's duty to produce title-deeds for examination, to answer questions respecting the property and to discharge incumbrances; as to the buyer's right to abandon the contract when the seller materially alters the property; and as to the custody and production of title-deeds after completion. We have also declared when the property vests in the purchaser, and explained when the purchase is completed.

12. Clause (a) of section 11 of the Bill as introduced, would have rendered a vendor liable for damage sustained by the purchaser owing to the loss of his bargain, and it would have made a vendor, like a mortgagor, warrant his title as against all the world. We think that in this respect his liability should be restricted, as it is in England, to acts done by himself or those through whom he claims. Section 11, clause (j), has been framed accordingly.

13. Clauses (c) and (f) of the same section, as introduced, are corollaries from the doctrine of equitable ownership and appear to us to be inconsistent with section 12, which declares that a mere contract for sale shall not transfer the property. Why, for instance, should the buyer be made liable to bear loss arising from destruction of property which is not his own? We have therefore omitted these clauses. Under any circumstances they would have been of little use in a country where, as a rule, the making of the contract is immediately followed by the completion of the purchase.

14. We have provided (section 12) for cases where, before completion, the buyer becomes insolvent. This provision is modelled on the present English law, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, ss. 23, 24. We have also provided for the following matters:—

- (a) the liability to the seller of the buyer of a leasehold (section 13):
- (b) the liability to the seller of the buyer of an equity of redemption (section 14):
- (c) money received under a fire-policy by the seller for damage done after the date of the contract (section 15):
- (d) joint-purchases (section 17):
- (e) the rights arising where two estates are subject to a common charge and one of the estates is sold (section 18):
- (f) the exemption of *boni fide* buyers of trust-property from seeing to the application of the purchase-money (section 19):
- (g) the rights of the seller where there is default on the part of the buyer and the rights of the buyer where there is default on the part of the seller (section 20).

CHAPTER IV.—*Exchanges.*

15. In this chapter, which corresponds with chapter V of the Bill as introduced, we have made no substantial change except the insertion of a section (22), providing (in accordance with the Code Civil, Art. 1704) that if one of the parties prove that the other was not owner

of the thing given or agreed to be given to the former in exchange, the former cannot be compelled to deliver that which he has promised in counter-exchange; but when he has received the thing given to him in exchange, he may be compelled to return it.

16. We have also provided, in accordance with the same Code, Art. 1705, that the party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of invalidity of title caused by anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may at his option sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him.

CHAPTER V.—*Mortgages and Charges.*

17. We have made it clear that the mortgages here dealt with are only mortgages of immoveable property and sub-mortgages. Mortgages of policies, ships, machinery, furniture, cattle and other moveable property require to be separately treated.

18. We have inserted a section (26) requiring that every mortgage shall be created by an assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses. As mortgages by verbal agreement are now rarely if ever made, this will not substantially alter the present practice, and will obviously tend to prevent fraud and litigation.

19. The Bill as introduced permits the mortgagor to deposit the amount due only in the District Court. This might lead to much inconvenience, and we have modified section 28, clause (b), so as to allow the mortgagor to deposit in any Court in which he could have instituted a suit for redemption.

20. We have, in accordance with the present law, precluded (section 28) a person interested in part only of the mortgaged property from redeeming his own part only, and a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money from foreclosing his own part only.

21. We have given (section 29) the mortgagee the rights which he has under the covenants for title contained in an English mortgage-deed. When the mortgagee has a right to sue for the mortgage-money, these covenants are of no practical use during the continuance of the mortgage; but they become valuable after a foreclosure or sale.

22. We have declared (section 30) that, where the property is a lease for years and the mortgagee, while in possession, obtains a renewal, the mortgagor upon redemption shall have the benefit of the new lease.

23. We have imposed (section 32) on a mortgagor making a subsequent mortgage the duty of disclosing to the subsequent mortgagee the previous mortgages, and of giving notice to the prior mortgagees of the subsequent mortgage.

24. Although from the theoretical point of view there is much to be said in favour of discarding the distinctions between the various kinds of mortgages used in India, we think that the amount of simplicity gained would not justify the amount of disturbance created, and that, in practice, confusion and hardship would be caused if simple mortgagees and mortgagees by conditional sale were allowed (as they would be by the Bill as introduced) to take possession, or if simple and usufructuary mortgagees were allowed to foreclose. Moreover, any such extension of the power to foreclose would enable large classes of speculators and money-lenders to defeat the intentions with which the Legislature framed the new Code of Civil Procedure, sections 320—322, by obtaining simple mortgages and then instituting foreclosure-suits. We have therefore introduced (section 34) a clause the effect of which will be to maintain the law as it stands in this respect.

25. We have also (section 34) prohibited mortgagees from interfering with the right of the public to the continued use of undertakings, such as canals and railways, in the maintenance of which the public are interested. The remedy of such mortgagees will be to obtain a receiver of the profits of the undertaking.

26. We have provided (section 36) for the case where the parties to a mortgage have omitted to stipulate expressly for interest.

27. We are of opinion that, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, no mortgagee should be entitled as such to take possession, and we have inserted (section 37) a clause to this effect. We have, however, allowed the mortgagee to sue for a receiver after the expiration of one year from the time when the principal has become payable, or after interest has been in arrear for six months; and we have empowered the Court, in any suit for foreclosure or sale, to appoint a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit.

28. We think that the mortgagee should be allowed to sue for the mortgage-money in four cases only, namely, (1) where the mortgagor binds himself expressly to pay the loan, (2) where the mortgagor remains in possession and allows the property to be sold for arrears of revenue, (3) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force, and (4) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the mortgagor is unable to give or secure possession. We have inserted a section (38) to this effect.

29. We have considered the question as to whether we should validate powers of sale in mortgages of property situate in the Mufassal, and we have come to the same conclusion as the late Sadr Diwānī Adālat came to in 1842, namely, that it would not be safe to entrust Indian

money-lenders with powers so liable to abuse. We have therefore framed the section (39) corresponding with section 24 of the Bill as introduced, so as to invalidate such powers except where the lender is the Government, or the property is situate in the Presidency Towns or Rangoon.

30. We have limited (section 40) the right of a mortgagee in possession to insure to cases in which the property is insurable at ordinary rates. In the case of an inflammable property, the mortgagee might, under the Bill as introduced, impose an unfair burden on the mortgagor.

31. We have provided (section 41) for accessions to the mortgaged property.

32. We have framed the section (43) corresponding with section 17 of the Bill as introduced, so as to exempt mortgagees who, under a contract in writing, take the profits of the mortgaged property in lieu of interest, from keeping accounts of their receipts.

33. Where a mortgagor in possession fails to pay arrears of revenue and the estate is consequently sold, our Courts have ruled that the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus of the sale-proceeds after payment thereof of such arrears. We have in section 45 adopted this ruling.

34. The Bill as introduced had nothing to shew that Lord Denman's doctrine in *Pickard v. Sears* applies to mortgages. We have therefore inserted the following :—

“46. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.”

35. The Bill should, we think, embody the equitable principles that a creditor who can satisfy his debt out of several funds shall so exercise his right as not to take from another creditor the fund which forms his only security, and that a fund which is equally liable with another to pay a debt shall not escape because the creditor has been paid out of that other fund alone. We have therefore inserted sections (50, 51) as to what English lawyers call marshalling securities and contribution.

36. Though the matter is one rather of procedure than of substantive law, we have inserted a rule (section 52) as to the proper parties to suits for redemption, foreclosure or sale, which will save the right of subsequent incumbrancers to redeem, and, if a decree for sale is made, conclude them.

37. We have provided (sections 54 and 60) that in suits for foreclosure and redemption, upon good cause shewn, the time fixed by the Court for payment may be enlarged. We believe that this power (which is constantly exercised by Courts of equity) will be in accordance with the feelings of the people of many parts of India where, until recently, the power to redeem was held to last for ever, and even the long term of sixty years fixed by the Limitation Act is sometimes regarded as an unfair innovation.

38. We have designedly withheld power to open foreclosures.

39. We have enumerated the persons entitled to redeem as follows :—

“58. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property :—

- (a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property :
- (b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property :
- (c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof :
- (d) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor :
- (e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor :
- (f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution :
- (g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property.

Explanation.—An easement is not an interest within the meaning of clause (a).”

40. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, we have expressly authorised (section 62) any mesne mortgagee to institute a suit to redeem the prior mortgagees and to foreclose those that are posterior to himself. We have given in the third schedule a form of the decree passed in such a suit.

41. We think that as a person having a charge has a mere right of realization, he should not be allowed to foreclose, and should be only entitled, under the proposed Act, to institute a suit for the sale of the property charged. We have framed section 68 accordingly. We have introduced a section (69) providing for the merger of charges. But the section in its present form is not to be understood as representing our final opinion on the subject.

CHAPTER VI.—*Leases.*

42. We have prefixed to this chapter a section (70) declaring the respective duties of proposing lessors and lessees to make disclosures of defects and advantages.

43. As the law stands, both in England and, as a general rule, in India, there is no implied warranty on the letting of land or an unfurnished house that it is fit for cultivation or occupation; there is no implied obligation on the landlord to repair the premises, and, in

the absence of a contract to the contrary, the tenant is bound to keep and leave them in good repair; and the landlord does not warrant his title, but merely covenants that the tenant paying his rent and performing his covenants may peaceably enjoy the property during the term without interruption by the landlord or any one claiming through him. We think that the Bill should, in these respects, accord with the law as above stated, and we have therefore struck out, in section 44, of the Bill as introduced the latter half of clause (b) and the whole of clause (f), and substituted for clauses (c) and (d) a clause providing for quiet enjoyment by the lessee. But there is no doubt that, in certain parts of India and with regard to certain classes of houses, usages have become established with regard to repairs, with which it is undesirable to interfere. We have, therefore, made our provisions as to liability to repair subject to local usage.

44. Where part of the property leased is destroyed by superior force, we think that the lease should become void as to that part, that any rent or fine payable under the lease should proportionately abate, and that a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee should be returned. If the lessor reinstate the part destroyed, he and the lessee can come to a new agreement. We have altered clause (i) in accordance with these views.

45. We think that no lessee should, without the lessor's consent, erect any permanent structure on the property, except for agricultural purposes, and we have made provision to that effect in section 71, clause (m). Under the Bill as introduced the tenant might have erected unsightly buildings on his holding and thereby seriously injured the landlord's contiguous property.

46. We have struck out the words authorising a lessee to remove fixtures after the termination of his lease. They might have prevented the lessor from letting the property to another at the end of the term.

47. We have declared (section 71, clause r) that the power of transfer conferred on a lessee shall not be deemed to authorise an occupancy-ryot to assign his interest. This is the law in Bengal, in the absence of a special custom: the saving clause in section 2 will leave unaffected the right of occupancy-tenants in the Panjáb.

48. We have provided (section 73) for the insolvency of the lessee, and enabled the receiver of his property, with the leave of the Court, to disclaim the property leased. This provision, like the similar clause in chapter III, is founded on 32 & 33 Vic., c. 71, sections 23, 24.

49. We have declared (section 74), in accordance with the present law, that a tenancy begins on entry, and that a lessee before entry cannot sue for trespass.

50. We have stated (section 76) the various ways in which a lease may be determined: we have explained (section 77) the law as to the waiver of forfeiture or a notice to quit; and we have provided by the same section for relief against forfeiture for non-payment of rent. Power to grant such relief has long been exercised by Courts of equity on payment of arrears and the landlord's costs, and a like power was, by 23 & 24 Vic., c. 126, conferred on the Common-law Courts. Act X of 1859, section 78, and Bengal Act VIII of 1869, section 52, provide for stay of execution of a decree for ejectment on payment into Court within fifteen days from its date, and we propose to leave this procedure untouched.

CHAPTER VII.—*Settlements.*

51. Strong representations have been made to us that, in the case of European and East Indian married women, restraints on anticipation should continue to be allowed. We have therefore added a proviso to section 82 (corresponding with section 52 of the Bill as introduced) which will have the desired effect.

52. We think that section 83 in its present state requires further consideration. But in deference to the Indian Law Commissioners we have let the section stand as they framed it.

53. We think sections 85 and 86 (corresponding with sections 55 and 56 of the Bill as introduced) should not apply to Natives; and we have made a provision to this effect.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Discretion of the Courts to deal with settled Land.*

54. We think that the delicate jurisdiction which this chapter proposes to confer should be exercisable only by the High Courts. We have altered the wording of section 88 accordingly.

55. We have recast section 90 (=section 68 of the Bill as introduced) so as to restrict the privilege of appearing, &c., to persons interested in the land and to persons permitted by the Court to appear.

CHAPTER IX.—*Gifts for Religious and Charitable Purposes.*

56. We have exempted Natives from the operation of this chapter, which would have interfered with their religious usages: we have confined it expressly to immoveable property; and we have provided that notice of the assurances contemplated shall be given to the Local Government.

CHAPTER X.—*Owners of Limited Interests.*

57. It is said that Hindú law allows the person increasing by his own exertions the value of an estate a larger share in the increase than he possesses in the corpus. We have therefore

saved (section 99) in such cases any benefit to which the person making the increase is entitled under his personal law.

58. We have in the section (100) relating to the discovery of the deaths of tenants for life, taken care that the Court shall not be authorised to compel the appearance in public of pardah-women.

CHAPTER XI.—*Powers.*

59. We have here added rules declaratory of the present law, as to the following matters:—

- (a) the revocation of appointments (section 107):
- (b) the delegation of powers (section 108):
- (c) the application of the doctrine of election to appointments (section 120):
- (d) gifts by implication to the objects of powers (section 125):
- (e) the priority of interests created under powers (section 127):
- (f) the extinguishment of powers (section 128).

CHAPTER XII.—*Property held by several Persons.*

60. We have, at the request of our honourable colleague Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore, declared (section 130) that nothing in the clause authorising the Court in a suit for partition, to direct a sale and distribute the proceeds, shall apply to the property of an undivided family. But we have reason to believe that, in the Hindú community of Calcutta much difference of opinion exists as to the expediency of making such declaration, and we invite the especial attention of the Local Governments to this matter.

61. We have provided (section 134) that the buyer or mortgagee of a share of undivided immoveable property takes subject to the right of the co-owners to enforce a partition, and that, when such partition is effected, his right extends only to the share allotted to his transferor.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Assignments of Things in Action.*

62. When the debtor receives notice of the assignment, we have provided (section 137) that he shall give effect thereto unless he resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country, and the title of the person in whose favour the assignment is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

The First Schedule.

63. We have added to the enactments proposed for repeal, 4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16, as to clandestine mortgages, a matter provided for by section 32 of the amended Bill, Act XXXI of 1854, section 17, which is embodied in section 19 of the amended Bill, and Act I of 1877, section 13, which is inconsistent with section 12 of the same Bill. We have also, by repealing the words 'in writing' in the Specific Relief Act, sections 35 and 36, rendered those sections applicable to oral contracts.

The Second Schedule.

64. We have added forms of an exchange and an English mortgage, and for the form of lease contained in the Bill as introduced, we have substituted forms of a lease of a dwelling-house and a farm.

65. We have now enumerated the changes which we have made in the substance of the Bill. We have also made some in its wording and arrangement.

66. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished with this report in the *Gazette of India* and sent to the several Local Governments for consideration and for republication in the local Gazettes. In order to give ample time for the further discussion of so important a measure, we think that no steps should be taken to pass it into law until the Council re-assembles next November.

67. We desire, in conclusion, to express our obligations to the gentlemen who have favoured us with criticisms on the Bill. We are especially indebted to the Honourable Raymond West, a Judge of the High Court of Bombay; Mr. Grant, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces; Pandit Lakshmi Nārāyana of Lucknow; Mr. J. W. Smyth, a Judge of the Panjāb Chief Court, Muttusāmi Ayyar, c. i. E., Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, and Srīnivāsa Rao, a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras; and Mr. Stokes desires to acknowledge some valuable remarks privately communicated to him by Sir R. Garth.

WHITLEY STOKES.

E. C. BAYLEY.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT.

F. R. COCKERELL.

JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE.

G. H. P. EVANS.

G. C. PAUL.

No. II. THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILL, 1878.

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No. II.

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property, to owners of limited interests, and to powers, property held by several persons and apportionment; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Transfer of Property Act, 1878."

Short title.

Extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of January 1879.

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect—

(a) the provisions of any enactment not hereby expressly repealed:
 Saving of certain Acts, incidents, rights, liabilities, &c. (b) any incidents of any contract which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act:

(c) any right or liability acquired or incurred before this Act comes into force, or any remedy in respect of any such right or liability:

(d) the right to anything affixed to the soil by the tenant under any lease granted before this Act comes into force:

(e) any right of pre-emption acquired after this Act comes into force:

(f) any sale in execution of a decree or order or for arrears of rent or revenue:

And nothing contained in sections 85 and 86 and Chapter IX shall apply to Hindús, Muhammdans or Buddhists.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—
 Interpretation-clause.

"assurance" means any non-testamentary instrument which purports or operates to create, transfer, or otherwise dispose of, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, to or in immoveable property:

the person so creating, transferring or otherwise disposing, is called a grantor.

"grantee." or: the person in whose favour such creation, transfer or disposition is made,

"grant." is called a grantee; and the operation effected by an assurance is called a grant:

"registered" means registered in British India under the law for the time being in force regulating the registration of documents:

"affixed to the soil" means—
 (a) imbedded in the soil, as in the case of walls:

(b) permanently resting upon it, as in the case of buildings; or

(c) attached to what is so imbedded or so rests, as by means of nails, bolts, screws, cement, solder or other permanent fastening.

All words occurring in this Act and defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall have the meaning attributed to them respectively by that Act.

CHAPTER II.

OF ASSURANCES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

4. Every person competent to contract may make an assurance of immoveable property: but subject to the law for the time being in force as to the circumstances and extent in and to which he may dispose of such property.

5. An assurance may be made in the form in the second schedule hereto annexed, or in any other form which expresses an intention thereby, and without any further act on the part of the grantor, to create, transfer or otherwise dispose of any right, title or interest to or in immoveable property.

6. Unless a contrary intention appears by the assurance, it shall be deemed to pass to the grantee all the interest which the grantor is capable of passing in the object of the grant, and to comprise—

(a) standing trees and all other products of the soil;

(b) things affixed to the soil, and, in the case of machinery so affixed, the moveable parts thereof;

(c) in the case of a house, the locks, keys, bars, doors and windows.

7. The owner of immoveable property cannot give to another a title thereto higher or more free from incumbrance than his own,
 Title which grantor of immoveable property can give.

and when he has only a restricted power of alienating the property, he cannot give to another a title thereto valid as against third parties, except upon an alienation within the restriction:

Provided that where a grantor makes a grant as Protection to innocent grantees for value. (a) the manager of the property of a minor or an undivided family, (b) a childless Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, or (c) a benámídar or other ostensible owner, the grantee's title shall not be impeached if the grant has been made for a consideration and the grantee has acted in good faith and used due care and diligence to ascertain that the grantor had power to make the grant.

8. A contract in writing between the respective owners of two neighbouring parcels of land, that one of them shall do or refrain from doing something on his parcel for the benefit of the other parcel, is binding on all persons claiming the former parcel under him with actual knowledge of the contract, and may be enforced by the owner of the latter parcel or his legal representative.

A contract in writing between the owner of certain land and any other person, that the former shall do or refrain from doing something on the land for the benefit of the public, is binding on all persons claiming the land under the former with actual knowledge of the contract, and may be enforced by the latter, or his legal representative, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

9. Where a grant of immoveable property for a consideration is made to one person, and the consideration for which grant is made to another, no trust shall result in favour of the person by whom such payment is made; but the property shall vest in the grantee, subject only to the provisions next following.

Every such grant shall be presumed to be fraudulent as against the creditors, at that time, of the person paying the consideration; and where a fraudulent intent is not disproved, a trust shall result in favour of such creditors to the extent necessary to satisfy their just demands.

CHAPTER III.

OF SALES OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

10. A person proposing to sell immoveable property need not disclose defects therein which the buyer might with ordinary care discover: but the proposing seller must not conceal, or attempt to conceal, such defects, and he must disclose to the buyer all other defects therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

Where the proposing buyer stands, or has stood, as regards the property, in a fiduciary relation to the seller, he must disclose to the seller any fact which increases the value of the property itself, and of which the former has, during the existence of such relation, become aware. Save as aforesaid, a person proposing to buy immoveable property need not disclose any fact unknown to the seller which increases the value of the property itself: but the proposing buyer must disclose any such fact which increases the value of the seller's interest therein, and of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

Illustrations.

(a.) A proposes to sell a field to his neighbour B. A need not disclose the existence of an open foot-path over the field.

(b.) A proposes to sell a mine to B, who has the opportunity of examining it. A need not disclose the fact that he has himself worked the mine, but has abandoned the working as unprofitable.

(c.) A proposes to buy B's field. There is not, and never has been, any fiduciary relation between A and B. A need not disclose the fact that there are minerals under the field, though he knows that B is ignorant of it.

(d.) A proposes to buy from B his interest in certain property to which B is entitled on C's death. C, to the knowledge of A, but not of B, is actually dead or is about to die. A is bound to disclose this fact to B.

11. Unless a contrary intention appears from the contract or assurance, the Rights and liabilities of buyer and the seller of immoveable property respectively have the rights, and are subject to the liabilities, mentioned in the ten rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property sold:

(a.) The seller must produce to the buyer, for examination, all documents of title relating to the property which are in his possession or power, and must inform the buyer of all facts not apparent thereon which affect the seller's power to fulfil his contract, and must answer to the best of his information all relevant questions put to him by the buyer in respect to the property or the title thereto.

(b.) When the buyer has been let into possession of the property before payment of the whole of the purchase-money, the seller has a charge upon the property for the amount of the purchase-money, or any part thereof, remaining unpaid, and for interest on such amount or part; but as soon as the assurance, if any, is registered, such charge shall cease except as against the buyer.

(c.) Unless the buyer has improperly declined to complete the purchase, he has, against the seller, a charge on the property, to the extent of the seller's interest therein, for the amount of any purchase-money properly paid by the buyer in anticipation of the completion of the purchase, and for interest on the amount of such payment; and, when the buyer properly declines to complete the purchase, also for the deposit (if any) and for his costs (if any) of a suit by himself or the seller to compel specific performance of the contract or to obtain a decree for its rescission.

(d.) If the seller alter the property in any particular which does not admit of compensation or reinstatement, the buyer may decline to complete the purchase.

(e.) When the buyer has been let into beneficial possession of the property before completion of the purchase, and the purchase is not completed owing to defects in the seller's title, the buyer is not liable to pay for his use of the property.

(f.) The seller must discharge all incumbrances on the property existing at the date of the contract. The buyer may retain out of the unpaid purchase-money the amount of such incumbrances and shall pay the amount so retained to the parties entitled thereto.

(g.) On payment or tender of the amount due in respect of the purchase-money, the seller is bound to execute a proper assurance of the property when the buyer tenders it to him for execution at a proper time and place.

(h.) On completion of the purchase, the property vests in the buyer, and the buyer is entitled

to all documents of title relating to the property which are in the seller's possession or power :

Provided that (1) where the seller retains any part of the property comprised in such documents, he is entitled to retain them all, and (2) where the whole of such property is sold to different buyers, the buyer of the lot of greatest value is entitled to such documents. But in case (1) the seller, and in case (2) the buyer, of the lot of greatest value, is bound, upon every reasonable request by the buyer, or by any of the other buyers, as the case may be, or by any person claiming under him, and at the cost of the person making the request, to produce the said documents and furnish such true copies thereof as he may require ; and, in the meantime, the seller or the buyer, as the case may be, of the portion of greatest value, must keep the said documents safe, uncanceled and undefaced, unless prevented from so doing by fire or other inevitable accident.

(i). In the absence of fraud, concealment and misrepresentation, the seller is not answerable for any defect in the property sold.

(j). Unless the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer, *first*, that notwithstanding anything done by the seller or any person through whom he claims, the seller has power to grant the property to the buyer, free from incumbrances ; *secondly*, that the seller and all persons claiming any interest in the same through or for him, or any person through whom he claims, will on demand execute and deliver to the buyer at his expense any further assurance of the same that may reasonably be required ; and, where the property is leasehold, *thirdly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting and that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the completion of the purchase.

When the sale is made by a person in a fiduciary character, the seller shall be deemed to contract with the buyer that the seller has done no act whereby the property is incumbered or whereby he is hindered from granting it.

EXPLANATION.—A purchase is completed within the meaning of this chapter when possession of the property is delivered to the buyer. When the transfer is made by assurance, such delivery takes place when the assurance is executed by the seller and (if its registration be required by law) registered. When the transfer is not made by assurance, such delivery takes place, in the case of an incorporeal right, when the parties consent to the delivery, and, in the case of other immoveable property, when the buyer becomes capable of exercising physical control over it and determines to exercise such control on his own behalf, or on behalf of the person whom he represents.

12. A contract for, or relating to, the sale of immoveable property, shall not have the effect of creating any interest in, or charge on, such property ; but the only right of any person under the contract shall be to apply for specific performance, or for compensation, or for both, according to the rules laid down in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Specific Relief Act, 1877, and section twenty.

13. If, before completion of the purchase, the buyer is declared insolvent, the receiver of his property

appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 351, may, if the contract is unprofitable, by writing under his hand disclaim the same, and thereupon the contract shall be deemed to be determined from the date of the declaration : provided that the receiver shall not disclaim such contract in cases where an application in writing has been made to him by any person having any interest in the property, requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the receiver has, for a period of not less than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such application or such further term as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the contract or not.

Any person injured by the operation of this section shall be deemed a creditor of the insolvent to the extent of such injury and may prove the same as a debt under the insolvency.

14. As between the seller and buyer of leasehold property, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound to pay the rent reserved by the lease and accruing due after completion of the purchase, to perform the contracts by the lessee, and to indemnify the seller and his legal representative against all claims for non-payment of such rent or breach or non-observance of such contracts.

15. As between the seller and buyer of a right to redeem mortgaged property, the buyer is, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, bound (a) to pay to the mortgagee or his legal representative the principal sum which, on completion of the purchase, is owing on the security of the mortgage, and all interest for the time being due for the same, when payment thereof, respectively, is lawfully demanded, and (b) to indemnify the seller and his legal representative against the payment thereof, and against all claims for non-payment thereof, respectively.

16. If at the date of the contract the property is insured against loss or damage by fire, the buyer, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the seller may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be applied in reinstating the property.

17. When two or more persons purchase any immoveable property, with separate funds belonging to them respectively, they shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, be interested in such property in proportion to the shares of the purchase-money which they respectively advanced.

18. When two properties are subject to a common charge, and one of the properties is sold, the buyer is, as against the seller and his legal representative, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, entitled to have the charge satisfied out of the other property, so far as such property will extend.

19. When any property is sold, the proceeds of which are subject to any trust, the *bona fide* buyer of the property is not bound to see to the application of the purchase-money to the purposes of the trust.

20. When the buyer fails to perform any duty imposed on him, as such, by this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the seller may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, section 56, sue the buyer for compensation for such non-performance.

When the seller fails to perform any duty imposed upon him, as such, by this Act or any other law for the time being in force, the buyer may either sue under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to have the contract rescinded, or may affirm it and sue for compensation for its non-performance. In the latter case, the buyer may recover his expenses reasonably incurred, after the contract was entered into, in relation to the attempted purchase; and in each case he may recover his deposit (if any) with interest thereon.

CHAPTER IV.

OF EXCHANGES.

21. When two persons contract to mutually give one thing for another, neither thing or both things being money only, the contract is called a contract of exchange.

22. If one of the parties prove that the other was not owner of the thing given or agreed to be given to the former in exchange, the former cannot be compelled to deliver that which he has promised in counter-exchange; but when he has received the thing given to him in exchange, he may be compelled to return it.

The party deprived of the thing he has received in exchange by reason of anything done by the other party or any person through whom the latter claims, may, at his option, sue for compensation or sue for the thing given by him.

23. Save as otherwise provided in this chapter, each party has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a seller as to that which he gives, and has the rights and is subject to the liabilities of a buyer as to that which he takes.

24. On an exchange of money, each party thereby warrants the genuineness of the money given by him.

CHAPTER V.

OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

25. When, for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, one person transfers to another a right over specific immoveable property, the transfer is called a mortgage, the transferor is called a mortgagor, the transferee a mortgagee, the money of which payment is secured is called the mortgage-money, and the assurance by which the transfer is effected is called a mortgage-deed.

For the purposes of this chapter, any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee, lessee or otherwise than as a mortgagee to the interest of the transferor in the property subject to the mortgage, or

any part of such interest, is a mortgagor; and any person entitled as heir, legatee, assignee or otherwise to the interest of the transferee under the mortgage, or any part thereof, is a mortgagee.

Where the mortgagor transfers the property to the mortgagee conditionally upon the non-payment of the mortgage-money at a certain date, the transaction is called an English mortgage.

Where the mortgagor delivers possession of the property to the mortgagee, and authorises him to retain such possession and to pay himself from the rents and profits of the property the interest, or the principal and interest, of the mortgage-money, the transaction is called an usufructuary mortgage.

Where the mortgagor binds himself personally to repay the mortgage-money, and pledges the property as collateral security for the repayment, but does not deliver possession of the property, or contract that in default of payment of the principal and interest at a certain date the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a simple mortgage.

Where the mortgagor not so binding himself and not delivering possession of the property, contracts that, on default of payment of the principal and interest at a certain date, the property shall pass to the mortgagee, the transaction is called a mortgage by conditional sale.

26. A mortgage can be effected only by assurance signed by the mortgagor and attested by at least two witnesses.

27. The deposit of title-deeds with intent to create a mortgage on the property comprised therein, but without actual transfer of such property, shall be deemed to be only evidence of a contract to execute a mortgage of the property.

Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor.

28. A mortgagor has the following rights as against the mortgagee:—

(a) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable, or has been paid, and before an order absolute has been made foreclosing his right to redeem the mortgaged property or the property is duly sold in pursuance of a decree or under a power conferred by the mortgage-deed, he may, on payment or tender of the mortgage-money remaining due, require the mortgagee to re-grant the property to him, or to execute an acknowledgment in writing that any right in derogation of his ownership or other interest granted to the mortgagee has been extinguished.

(b) at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable and before such suit is barred, he may, tender to the mortgagee at a proper time and place, or deposit in any Court in which he might have instituted a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property, to the account of the mortgagee, the whole amount for the time being due on the mortgage.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a person interested in part only of the

mortgaged property to institute a suit for the redemption of his own part only, except where there is but one mortgagee and the mortgagor's interest in part of the property becomes vested in such mortgagee.

29. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagor shall be deemed to contract with the mortgagee, *first*, that the mortgagor has power to grant the property to the mortgagee, free from incumbrances; *secondly*, that the mortgagor and every person claiming any interest in the same will on demand (at the cost until foreclosure or sale of the mortgagor and afterwards of the person requiring the same) execute every such assurance of the same that may reasonably be required; and, where the property is leasehold, *thirdly*, that the lease is valid and subsisting, that the rent reserved thereby, the conditions contained therein, and the contracts binding on the lessee have been paid, performed and observed down to the execution of the mortgage-deed; and that the mortgagor will, so long as the security exists, pay the rent reserved by the lease, perform the conditions contained therein and observe the contracts binding on the lessee and indemnify the mortgagee against all claims sustained by reason of the non-payment of the said rent or the non-performance or non-observance of the said conditions and contracts.

30. Where the mortgaged property is a lease for a term of years, and the mortgagee, while in possession of the property, obtains a renewal of the lease, the mortgagor, upon redemption, shall, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, have the benefit of the new lease.

31. A mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property must not commit waste thereon, if the security is insufficient or will be rendered insufficient by such waste.

Explanation.—A security is insufficient within the meaning of this section unless the value of the mortgaged property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half, the mortgage-money.

32. A mortgagor proposing to make a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall before effecting the mortgage, give the second or other subsequent mortgagee notice in writing under his hand of the prior mortgage or mortgages, and a mortgagor making a second or other subsequent mortgage of the mortgaged property shall, as soon as may be, give the prior mortgagee or mortgagees like notice of such mortgage.

A mortgagor failing to give any notice required by this section, in addition to any other liability resulting from such failure, shall, when the accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

33. If the owner of two or more properties creates separate mortgages on them by separate assurances, each mortgage may be dealt with irrespectively of the other, though the mortgages are created in favour of the same mortgagee.

Illustration.

A, the owner of farms Z and Y, mortgages Z to B for Rs. 1,000. A afterwards mortgages Y to B for Rs. 1,000, making no stipulation as to any additional charge on Z. A may institute a suit for the redemption of the mortgage on Z alone.

Rights and Liabilities of the Mortgagee.

34. In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the mortgagee may, at any time after the mortgage-money has become payable to him, and before a decree has been made for the redemption of the mortgaged property, or the mortgage-money has been paid, institute against the mortgagor (1) a suit for a foreclosure of his right to redeem the property with or without possession thereof, or (2) a suit for a sale of the property, or (3) a suit for such foreclosure or sale.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed—

(a) to authorize a simple mortgagee to institute a suit for a foreclosure, or an usufructuary mortgagee to institute a suit for a foreclosure or sale, or a conditional mortgagee to institute a suit for a sale;

(b) to authorize the mortgagee of a railway, canal or other work in the maintenance of which the general public are interested to institute a suit for a foreclosure or sale; or

(c) to authorize a person interested in part only of the mortgage-money to institute a suit relating only to a corresponding part of the mortgaged property: but he may institute any of the suits mentioned in that clause, which, under this Act, he is authorized to institute, relating to the whole of the mortgaged property, making the other mortgagees, if they cannot or will not join as plaintiffs, defendants.

35. Where the mortgagor deposits money in court under section twenty-eight, the Court shall forthwith cause written notice of the deposit to be served on the mortgagee, and the mortgagee may, on depositing the mortgage-deed in the same court and on filing a written statement (verified in manner prescribed by law for the verification of plaints) of the amount due to him under the mortgage, apply for and receive in payment of such amount the money so deposited.

36. When the mortgagor and mortgagee have contracted as to the payment of interest on the principal money for the time being due to the mortgagee under the mortgage, interest shall be payable in accordance with such contract: Provided that, where the mortgagor has tendered or deposited in court under section twenty-eight the whole amount due to the mortgagee, such interest shall cease from the date of the tender or from the earliest time when the mortgagee could take such amount out of court, as the case may be.

Where no such contract has been entered into, the mortgagee is entitled to interest on such principal money at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

37. In the absence of an express contract to the contrary, no mortgagee shall be entitled as such to take possession of the mortgaged property; but at any time after the expira-

tion of one year from the time when the principal money has become payable according to the terms of the mortgage-deed, or after any interest thereon has been in arrear for six months, he may institute a suit for the appointment of a receiver of the rents and profits of the whole or any part of the same.

In any suit for a foreclosure or sale, the Court may, if it think fit, appoint such a receiver pending the proceedings in the suit.

38. No mortgage shall be deemed to imply a debt for the recovery of which a suit will lie against the debtor; but the mortgagee may sue the mortgagor for the mortgage-money—

(a) where the mortgagor expressly binds himself to repay the same:

(b) where the mortgagor remains in possession of the property and fails to pay arrears of revenue due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold:

(c) where the property is destroyed by diluvion, fire or other superior force:

(d) in the case of an usufructuary mortgage, where the mortgagor fails to deliver to the mortgagee possession of the property or to secure the possession thereof to him without disturbance by the mortgagor or any other person.

39. A power conferred by the mortgage-deed on the mortgagee to sell or concur in selling the mortgaged property, or any part thereof, is invalid, except where the mortgagee is the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the mortgaged property is situate within the town of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon.

Act No. XXVIII of 1866, section 6, is repealed so far as it is inconsistent with this section.

40. If, at the date of the mortgage, the mortgaged property is insured against loss or damage by fire, the mortgagee, in case of such loss or damage, may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, require any money which the mortgagor may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be laid out in reinstating the property.

41. If, after the date of the mortgage, any accession is made to the mortgaged property, the mortgagee, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, shall, for the purposes of the security, be entitled to such accession.

Illustrations.

(a) A mortgages to B a certain field bordering on a river. The field is increased by alluvion. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the increase.

(b) A mortgages a certain plot of building land to B and afterwards erects a house on the plot. For the purposes of his security, B is entitled to the house as well as the plot.

42. When, during the continuance of the mortgage, the mortgagee takes possession of the mortgaged property, he has the following rights and liabilities:—

(a) he shall manage the property as a person of ordinary prudence would manage it if it were his own;

(b) he shall use his best endeavours to collect all rents and other profits arising out of the property;

(c) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, out of the income of the property pay the Government revenue and all other charges of a public nature accruing due in respect thereof during such possession;

(d) he may spend such money as is necessary (1) for the due management of the property and the collection of the rents and other profits arising out of the same, (2) for its preservation from destruction, deterioration, forfeiture or sale, (3) for supporting the mortgagor's title to the property, (4) for making his own title thereto good against the mortgagor, and (5), when the mortgaged property is a renewable leasehold, for the renewal of the lease; and may, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, add such money to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest;

(e) he may eject the tenants (if any) in occupation of the property under leases made without the mortgagee's consent after the completion of the mortgage;

(f) where the property is by its nature insurable at ordinary rates, he may insure and keep insured against loss or damage by fire the whole or any part of such property, and add the premiums paid for any such insurance to the principal money secured, at the same rate of interest; and, in case of such loss or damage, shall apply any money which he may actually receive under the policy, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in reinstating the property;

(g) he shall, in the absence of an express contract to the contrary, keep accurate accounts of all sums received and spent by him as mortgagee and, at any time during the continuance of the mortgage, give the mortgagor, at his request and cost, true copies of such accounts and of the vouchers by which they are supported;

(h) his receipts from the mortgaged property, after deducting the expenses mentioned in clauses (c), (d) and (f), shall be debited against him in reduction of the amount (if any) from time to time due to him on account of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, and, so far as such receipts exceed any interest due, in reduction of such principal sum.

43. Nothing in section forty-two, clauses (g) and (h), applies to cases where there is an express contract in writing between the mortgagee and the mortgagor that such receipts, after deducting the said expenses, shall, so long as the mortgagee is in possession of the mortgaged property, be taken in lieu of interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage.

44. A mortgagee in possession of the mortgaged property must not commit waste thereon.

45. When a mortgagor in possession of the mortgaged property fails to pay arrears of revenue due in respect thereof, and the property is consequently sold, the mortgagee has a charge on the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, after payment thereof of the said arrears.

Priority.

46. Where, through the fraud or gross neglect of a prior mortgagee, another person has been

induced to advance money on the security of the mortgaged property, the prior mortgagee shall be postponed to the subsequent mortgagee.

47. If a mortgage made to secure the balance of a running account expresses the maximum to be secured thereby, a subsequent mortgage on the same property shall, if made with actual knowledge of the prior mortgage, or if the instrument effecting the prior mortgage is registered, be postponed to the prior mortgage in respect of all advances or debits not exceeding the maximum, though made or allowed with notice of the subsequent mortgage.

Illustration.

A mortgages Sultānpur to his bankers, B & Co., to secure the balance of his account with them to the extent of Rs. 10,000. A then mortgages Sultānpur to C, to secure Rs. 10,000; and C gives notice thereof to B & Co. At the date of the second mortgage, the balance due to B & Co. does not exceed Rs. 5,000. B & Co. subsequently advance to A sums making the balance of the account against him exceed the sum of Rs. 10,000. B & Co. are entitled, to the extent of Rs. 10,000, to priority over C.

48. No mortgagee paying off a prior mortgage, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his original security. And, except in the case provided for by section forty-seven, no mortgagee making a subsequent advance to the mortgagor, whether with or without notice of an intermediate mortgage, shall thereby acquire any priority in respect of his security for such subsequent advance.

49. Any second or other subsequent mortgagee may, at any time before a sale of the mortgaged property has taken place under this chapter, tender to the next prior mortgagee the amount due to him on account of his mortgage. Such mortgagee is bound to accept such tender and to give a receipt for the sum due, and on such receipt being registered, the person making the tender shall acquire, in respect of the property, all the rights and powers of the mortgagee to whom he has made such tender.

50. If the owner of two properties mortgages them both to one person and then mortgages one of the properties to another person without actual knowledge of the former mortgage, the second mortgagee is entitled to have the debt of the first mortgagee satisfied out of the property not mortgaged to the second mortgagee, so far as such property will extend; but not so as to prejudice the rights of the first mortgagee or of any other person having an incumbrance on either property.

51. Where several properties, whether of one or several owners, are mortgaged to secure one debt, the several properties shall contribute rateably to the debt secured by the mortgage, after deducting from the value of each property the amount of any other incumbrance to which it is subject.

Where of two properties belonging to the same owner, one is mortgaged to secure one debt, and then both are mortgaged to secure another debt, and the former debt is paid out of the former property, each property shall contribute rateably to the

latter debt, after deducting the amount of the former debt from the value of the property out of which it has been paid.

Nothing in this section applies to a property liable under section fifty to the claim of the second mortgagee.

Suits for Redemption, Foreclosure or Sale.

52. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 437, all persons having an interest either in the right of redemption or in the security ought to be joined as parties to any suit under section twenty-eight or thirty-four, and the first or any subsequent mortgagee who institutes a suit for foreclosure or sale ought to make every mortgagee and other incumbrancer whose security is subsequent to his own, a party to the suit.

Foreclosure and Sale.

53. In a suit for foreclosure, or foreclosure or sale, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree, ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the plaintiff for principal and interest on the mortgage and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree, and ordering that, upon the defendant paying to the plaintiff or into court the amount so due, on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the court, the plaintiff shall deliver up to the defendant, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall transfer the mortgaged property to the defendant free from all incumbrances created by the plaintiff or any person claiming under him, or, where the plaintiff claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims; and shall, if necessary, put the defendant into possession of the mortgaged property; but that, if such payment is not made on or before such day, the defendant shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

54. If payment is so made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section sixty-four, the defendant shall (if necessary) be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the plaintiff may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute that the defendant to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the plaintiff; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

Provided that the Court may, upon good cause shewn, from time to time postpone the day appointed for such payment.

In the Code of Civil Procedure, Schedule IV, No. 129, for the words "Final Decree", the words "Order absolute" shall be substituted.

55. In a suit for a sale under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall, and in any other suit

by the mortgagee under this chapter, if the plaintiff succeed the Court may at his instance, pass a decree ordering as provided in the first and second paragraphs of section fifty-three, and also ordering that in default of the defendant making payment as therein mentioned the mortgaged property or a sufficient part thereof be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into court and applied in payment of what is so found due to the plaintiff and that the balance, if any, be paid to the defendant or other persons entitled to receive the same.

When the mortgagee sues only for a foreclosure, if the Court considers that he will not be damaged by such sale and if the defendant furnishes such security, if any, as the Court thinks sufficient for the payment of the balance due for the time being by him on the mortgage, the Court may, at the instance of the defendant, pass a like decree.

Any decree under this section may also direct the defendant to pay any balance remaining due to the plaintiff upon the mortgage after the proceeds of sale have been dealt with as above provided.

56. If in any case under section fifty-five the defendant makes payment as mentioned in section fifty-four, he shall (if necessary) be put in possession of the mortgaged property; but if such payment is not so made, the plaintiff or the defendant, as the case may be, may apply to the Court for an order absolute for sale of the mortgaged property, and the Court shall then pass an order that such property, or a sufficient part thereof, be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be dealt with as is mentioned in section fifty-five; and thereupon the defendant's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished.

57. When the nett proceeds of any such sale are insufficient to pay the amount due for the time being on the mortgage, the balance, if payable according to the contract between the parties by the defendant otherwise than out of the property sold, may be recovered either (if the Court thinks fit) in the same suit in the same manner as under a decree for money, or by any other legal process open to the mortgagee.

Redemption.

58. Besides the mortgagor, any of the following persons may institute a suit for redemption of the mortgaged property:—

- (a) any person (other than the mortgagee) having any interest in or charge upon the property;
- (b) any person having any interest in or charge upon the right to redeem the property;
- (c) any surety for the payment of the mortgage-debt or any part thereof;
- (d) the guardian of the property of a minor mortgagor;
- (e) the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot mortgagor;
- (f) the judgment-creditor of the mortgagor, when he has obtained execution.
- (g) a creditor of the mortgagor who has in a suit for the administration of his estate obtained a decree for sale of the mortgaged property.

Explanation.—An easement is not an interest within the meaning of clause (a).

59. In a suit for redemption, if the plaintiff succeed, the Court shall pass a decree

ordering that an account be taken of what will be due to the defendant for principal and interest on the mortgage, and for his costs of the suit, on the day next hereinafter referred to, or declaring the amount so due at the date of such decree;

and ordering that upon the plaintiff paying to the defendant or into court the amount so due on a day within six months from the date of declaring in court the amount so due, to be fixed by the Court, the defendant shall deliver up to the plaintiff, or to such person as he appoints, all documents in his possession or power relating to the mortgaged property, and shall (if such property has been transferred to the defendant) re-transfer it to the plaintiff free from the mortgage and from all incumbrances created by the defendant or any person claiming under him, or, when the defendant claims by derived title, by those under whom he claims, and shall, if necessary, put the plaintiff into possession of the mortgaged property; but

that if such payment is not made on or before such day, the plaintiff shall be absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

60. If payment is made of such amount and of such subsequent costs as are mentioned in section sixty-four the plaintiff shall, if necessary, be put into possession of the mortgaged property.

If such payment is not so made, the defendant may apply to the Court for an order absolute for the foreclosure of the said mortgage, and the Court shall then pass an order absolute ordering the plaintiff to be foreclosed of all right to redeem the mortgaged property, and may, if necessary, deliver possession of the property to the defendant; and thereupon the plaintiff's right to redeem and the security shall both be extinguished:

Provided that the Court may upon good cause shewn, from time to time, postpone the day appointed for such payment.

Redemption and Foreclosure.

61. When property is mortgaged for successive debts to successive mortgagees, any mesne mortgagee may institute a suit to redeem the interests of the prior mortgagees and to foreclose the rights of those that are posterior to himself and of the mortgagor.

The decree in such suit may be in the form set forth in the third schedule hereto annexed, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require.

62. If the mortgagee fail to perform any of the duties imposed upon him by section forty-two, he may, when accounts are taken in pursuance of a decree made under this chapter, be debited with the loss, if any, occasioned by such failure.

Costs.

63. The mortgagee is ordinarily entitled to receive or add to his debt

Costs of mortgagee. his costs properly incurred of any suit under this chapter. But such costs, or any part thereof, may be disallowed if the mortgagor has paid or tendered to the mortgagee, or has deposited in court, the whole amount due to him under the mortgage, and if the mortgagee has unreasonably refused to accept such tender or to take such money out of court in discharge of his claim, or if he has prevented a mortgagor willing and able to make such payment, tender or deposit from making it by refusing or neglecting to give him proper information as to the state of the accounts required to be kept under section forty-two.

64. In finally adjusting the amount to be paid to a mortgagee in case of a redemption or a sale by the

Costs of mortgagee subsequent to decree. Court under this chapter, the Court shall, unless the conduct of the mortgagee has been such as to disentitle him to costs, add to the principal debt such costs of suit as have been properly incurred by him since the decree for foreclosure, redemption or sale up to the time of actual payment.

Sale of Property subject to prior mortgage.

65. If any property the sale of which is directed

Sale of property subject to prior mortgage. under this chapter is subject to a prior mortgage, the Court may, with the consent of the prior mortgagee, order that the property be sold free from the same, giving to such prior mortgagee the same interest in the proceeds of the sale as he had in the property sold.

66. Such proceeds shall be brought into Court and applied as follows :—

Application of proceeds. first, in payment of all expenses incident to the sale or properly incurred in any attempted sale ;

secondly, if the property has been sold free from any prior mortgage, in payment of whatever is due on account of such mortgage ;

thirdly, in payment of all interest due on account of the mortgage in consequence whereof the sale was directed, and of the costs of the suit in which the decree directing the sale was made ;

fourthly, in payment of all principal moneys due on account of that mortgage ; and

fifthly, the residue (if any) shall be paid to the person proving himself to be interested in the property sold, or if there be more such persons than one, then to such persons according to their respective interests therein or upon their joint receipt.

67. If property subject to a mortgage, or the

Rights and powers of transferee of mortgage-debt or mortgaged property. right to receive mortgage-money, be transferred to a third person, the transferee has all the rights and powers of his transferor, under the mortgage, and is subject to the liabilities existing between his transferor and the mortgagor or mortgagee, as the case may be.

Where such a transfer is made for the purpose of securing money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt, the original mortgage-debt, if recovered by either the transferor or the transferee, is applicable, first, in payment of the costs of such recovery, secondly,

in or towards satisfaction of the amount for the time being secured by the transfer ; and the residue, if any, belongs to the transferor.

Charges.

68. If by any assurance other than a mortgage-deed, or by any will, or under the provisions of this or any

Charges. other Act, or by operation of law, certain immovable property of one person is made security for the payment of certain money to another, the latter person is said to have a charge on the property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagor shall apply to the owner of such property, and all the provisions hereinbefore applied to a mortgagee instituting a suit for the sale of the mortgaged property shall apply to the person having such charge.

69. Where a person is or becomes absolutely

Merger of charges. entitled to immovable property, of a charge or other incumbrance on which he is also the owner, the charge or incumbrance shall be extinguished, unless by an instrument in writing registered he expressly declares that it shall be kept on foot.

CHAPTER VI.**OF LEASES OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.**

70. A person proposing to let immovable property need not disclose

Disclosures required from proposing lessor and lessee. defects therein which the lessee might with ordinary care discover ; but the proposing lessor must not conceal, or attempt to conceal, such defects, and he must disclose to the lessee all other defects therein of which the former is, and the latter is not, aware.

When the proposing lessee stands, or has stood, as regards the property, in a fiduciary relation to the lessor, he must disclose to the lessor any fact which increases the value of the property itself, and of which the former has, during the existence of such relation, become aware. Save as aforesaid, a person proposing to take a lease of immovable property need not disclose any fact unknown to the lessor which increases such value.

71. In the absence of a contract in writing or local usage to the contrary, the lessor and the lessee, as against one another, respectively, possess the rights and are subject to the liabilities mentioned in the eighteen rules next following, or such of them as are applicable to the property leased :—

(a.) The lessor is bound to put the lessee in possession of the property leased :

(b.) The lessor shall be deemed to contract with the lessee that the latter paying the rent reserved by the lease and performing the contracts by the lessee may hold the property leased during the time limited by the lease without interruption by the lessor or his assigns, or any person lawfully claiming through him or them :

(c.) In the absence of fraud, concealment or misrepresentation, the lessor is not answerable for any defect in the property leased which the lessee could not with ordinary care have discovered :

(d.) During the continuance of the lease, the lessee is entitled to the enjoyment of all easements appendant to the property leased at the time when the lease was made until such easements are extinguished :

(e.) The lessee is bound to keep, and on the termination of the lease to restore, the property leased in as good condition as it was in at the time when he was put in possession, subject only to reasonable wear and tear:

(f.) If by fire, tempest or flood, or violence of an army or of a mob, or other superior force, any part of the property leased be wholly destroyed or rendered substantially unfit for the purposes for which it was let, the lease shall be void as to that part, and any rent or fine payable under the lease shall proportionately abate, and a proportionate part of any fine paid by the lessee shall be returned by the lessor:

If the injury be occasioned by the wrongful act or default of either party, such party shall not be entitled to avail himself of the benefit of this provision:

(g.) In case the lease is rescinded for the default of the lessee, he is bound to pay the rent up to the time of such rescission, and also to make compensation for any other loss resulting from his default; but in estimating such compensation, the Court shall take into account the fine (if any) paid under the lease:

(h.) If the lessor neglects to make, within a reasonable time after notice, repairs which he is bound to make, the lessee may make the same himself, and deduct the expense of such repairs from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(i.) If the lessor neglects to make any payment which he is bound to make, and which, if not made by him, is recoverable from the lessee or against the property leased, the lessee may make such payment himself, and deduct it from his rent, or otherwise recover it from the lessor:

(j.) Every lessee who becomes aware of any proceeding to recover the property leased to him or any part thereof is bound to give notice thereof to the lessor with reasonable diligence; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(k.) The lessee is bound to give notice to the lessor, within a reasonable time, of any encroachment made upon, or any interference with the lessor's rights concerning, the property leased, which may come to his knowledge; and, in default of so doing, he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for any loss or expenses occasioned by such omission:

(l.) The lessee may use the soil and its products for all purposes of enjoyment as a reasonable owner would use them; but he may not fell timber, pull down or damage houses, open mines, or commit any other waste:

(m.) No lessee of immoveable property shall, without the lessor's consent, erect any permanent structure thereon, except for agricultural purposes; and no such lessee who erects thereon any building, engine or machinery for agricultural purposes shall remove the same without first giving to the lessor or his agent one month's previous notice in writing of his intention so to do, and thereupon the lessor or his agent may elect to purchase the thing so proposed to be removed, and the lessee's right to remove the same shall thereby cease, and the same shall belong to the lessor, and the value thereof shall in case of dispute be ascertained and determined by two referees, one to be chosen by each party, or by an umpire to be named by such referees, and shall be paid or allowed in account by the lessor:

(n.) Subject to the provisions of clause (m), the lessee has a right to remove at any time during his possession of the property leased, all things which he has affixed to the soil: but he is liable to make compensation to the lessor for all damage caused to the property by such removal:

(o.) On the determination of the lease, the lessee is bound to put the lessor into possession of the property leased:

(p.) When a lease of uncertain duration determines by any means except the fault of the lessee, he or his legal representative is entitled to all the crops planted or sown by the lessee and growing upon the land for the season current when the lease determines, and to free ingress and egress to reap and carry them:

(q.) If the lessor transfers the property leased, or any part thereof, or any part of his interest therein, the transferee shall possess all the rights and, if the lessee so elects, be subject to all the liabilities, of the lessor as to the property or part transferred so long as he is the owner of it; but the lessor shall not by reason only of such transfer cease to be subject to any of the liabilities imposed upon him by the lease, unless the lessee elects to treat the transferee as the person liable to him: Provided that, if the lessee pay rent to the lessor without having reason to believe that such transfer has been made, he shall not be liable to pay such rent over again to the transferee:

Where only a part of the property leased is transferred by the lessor, he may determine what proportion of the rent reserved by the lease is payable in respect of the part so transferred:

(r.) The lessee may transfer, absolutely or by way of mortgage, the whole or any part of his interest in the property, and any transferee of such interest or part may again transfer it. The lessee shall not, by reason of such transfer, cease to be subject to any of the liabilities attaching to the lease, unless the lessor elects to treat the transferee as the person subject to such liabilities. Subject as aforesaid, each successive transferee, so long as he is entitled to the property leased, possesses all the rights, and is subject to all the liabilities, of the lessee.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise a tenant having a right of occupancy to assign his interest as such.

72. A tenancy begins when the lessee enters, under the lease, into possession of the property leased, and until he so enters, he cannot sue for compensation for a trespass thereon.

73. When the lessee is declared an insolvent, the receiver of his property appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 351, may, with the leave of the Court, by writing under his hand, disclaim the property leased, and thereupon the lease shall be deemed to be surrendered from the date of the declaration, and the Court may order the property to be delivered up to the lessor or make such other order as to the possession thereof as may be just:

Provided that the receiver shall not disclaim such property in cases where an application in writing has been made to him by any person interested therein, requiring him to decide whether he will disclaim or not, and the receiver has for a period of not less than twenty-eight days after the receipt of such application, or such further

time as may be allowed by the Court, declined or neglected to give notice whether he disclaims the property or not.

On the application of any person* interested in the property, the Court may direct possession thereof to be delivered to him, or make such other order as to possession thereof as may be just.

Any person injured by the operation of this section shall be deemed to be a creditor of the insolvent to the extent of such injury, and may accordingly prove the same as a debt under the insolvency.

74. In the absence of a contract in writing or

Duration of certain leases in absence of written contract or local usage. local usage to the contrary, a lease of property for purposes of cultivation shall be a lease from year to year

terminable by six months' notice expiring with the end of a year of the tenancy; and a lease of property for any other purpose shall be a lease from month to month, terminable by fifteen days' notice expiring with the end of a month of the tenancy.

Every notice under this section must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and tendered or delivered to the party who is intended to be bound by it, or affixed on a conspicuous part of the property.

75. Where the time limited by a lease is expressed as commencing from

Exclusion of day on which term commences. a particular day, in computing that time such day shall be excluded. Where no day of commencement is named, the time so limited begins from the making of the lease.

Where the time so limited is a year or a number of years, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, the lease shall last during the whole anniversary of the day from which such time commences.

Where the time so limited is expressed to be determinable before its expiration at the option of the parties or one of them, the lessee, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary, shall have such option.

76. A lease determines—

- (a) by efflux of the time limited thereby;
- (b) by rescission;
- (c) by surrender in express terms;
- (d) by surrender by operation of law, that is to say, in case the lessee accepts from the lessor a new lease of the property leased, to take effect during the continuance of the existing lease;

(e) by forfeiture, that is to say, (1) in case the lessee breaks an express condition which provides that, on breach thereof, the lessor may re-enter, or the lease shall become void; or (2) in case the lessee renounces his character as such either by setting up a title in a third person or by claiming title in himself;

(f) on the expiration of a notice to quit duly given to the lessee.

77. A forfeiture or notice under section seventy-six

Waiver of forfeiture or notice to quit. clause (e) or (f), is waived by receipt of rent which has become due since the breach

or the expiration of the notice, or by distress for such rent, or by any other act on the part of the

lessor showing an intention to treat the lease as subsisting.

Where a lease has determined by forfeiture for non-payment of rent and the lessor sues to eject the lessee, if, at the hearing of the suit, the lessee pays or tenders to the lessor the rent in arrear, together with interest thereon and his full costs of the suit, or gives such security as the Court thinks sufficient for making such payment within fifteen days, the Court may, in lieu of making a decree for ejectment, pass an order relieving the lessee against the forfeiture; and thereupon the lessee shall hold the property leased as if the forfeiture had not occurred.

Nothing in this section applies to suits under Act No. X of 1859, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869.

78. If a lessee or sub-lessee of property remains

Effect of holding over. in possession thereof after the determination of the lease, and the lessor or his legal representative accepts rent from the lessee or sub-lessee, or otherwise assents to his continuing in possession, the lease is, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, renewed from year to year or from month to month, according to the purpose for which the property is leased, as specified in section seventy-four.

Illustrations.

(a.) A lets a house to B for five years. B sub-lets the house to C at a monthly rent of Rs. 100. The five years expire, but C continues in possession of the house and pays the rent to A. C's lease is renewed from month to month.

(b.) A lets a farm to B for the life of C. C dies, but B continues in possession with A's assent. B's lease is renewed from year to year.

CHAPTER VII.

OF SETTLEMENTS.

79. "Settlement" means, in this chapter, any disposition in writing of moveable or immoveable property—

(a) which is not testamentary, and is not founded on any consideration, or

(b) which is made in consideration of marriage, or

(c) which is made for the purpose of dividing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide,

but does not include a gift made by a Hindu, Muhammadan or Buddhist.

80. A settlement, whether made for a consideration or not, is binding on the settlor and those claiming under him.

81. A settlement made for the purpose of depriving present or future creditors or other persons of their demands against the settlor, is void against all present and future creditors of the settlor and their successors in interest, and against any person upon whom his property devolves in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

Nothing in this section affects the rights of persons who have acquired, in good faith and for consideration, any interest under the settlement.

82. A condition or limitation in a settlement or will, restraining any person from parting with or disposing of his interest, is void:

Condition restraining alienation of interest.

provided that property may be settled or bequeathed for the benefit of a married woman who is not a Hindú, Muhammadan or Buddhist, so that she shall not have power to deprive herself of the income thereof in anticipation.

83. A condition or limitation contained in a settlement or will, making an interest thereby reserved or given to or in trust for any person to cease on his becoming insolvent, or endeavouring to transfer or dispose of the same, is void.

Condition making interest determinable on insolvency or alienation.

84. If, by a settlement, property be given to a person then living in general terms, without indicating the time when it is to be paid or delivered, such person has a vested interest therein from the day of the execution of the settlement, and if he dies without having received it, it shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative.

Vesting of gift in general terms.

85. Where, by the terms of a settlement, property is given to a person not in existence, but he is not entitled to possession of it immediately upon his birth, a right to receive it at the proper time shall, unless a contrary intention appears by the settlement, become vested in such person upon his birth, and shall (subject to any legal disposition thereof which he may have made) pass to his legal representative if he dies before that time, and without having received it. And in such cases it is from his birth said to be vested in interest.

Vesting in interest of gift to unborn person not entitled to possession immediately on birth.

86. The provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 100 to 104, both inclusive, 107 and 108, 111 to 127, both inclusive, and 167, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to gifts contained in settlements.

Application of sections of Act X of 1865 to gifts contained in settlements.

87. Whenever a person becomes entitled in possession, by virtue of a settlement, to money or any other property yielding income, he shall be entitled to receive the interest or income thereof from that time.

Right to income of property coming into possession under settlement.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE DISCRETION OF THE COURTS TO DEAL WITH SETTLED LAND.

88. If any person having, under a settlement or will, a limited interest in possession in any land, apply under this section to the High Court within the limits of whose appellate civil jurisdiction such land or any part thereof is situate, the Court may, if it deem it just and expedient to do so,—

Power exercisable by Court on application of person interested in possession in settled land.

(a) make such leases of the whole or any part of the land for such terms of years, for such rents, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(b) make such sales of the whole or any part of the land, for such sums, payable either at once or periodically, with such powers, and with such conditions, reservations and exceptions as the Court thinks fit;

(c) appropriate any part of the land for the formation of streets, roads, gardens or other open spaces, tanks, sewers, drains or water-courses, and authorize the erection of buildings and works thereon;

and generally deal with the land in any way the Court may think just and beneficial to the persons interested therein.

89. Every such application shall be in writing, and notice thereof shall be served through the Court on all trustees under the settlement or will, and on any other persons who in the opinion of the Court ought to be so served, and shall be published in such newspapers as the Court may direct.

Service of notice and advertisement of application.

90. The Court shall permit any person interested in the land, and may in its discretion permit any other person, to appear and be heard in opposition to, or in support of, any such application, on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

Appearance to oppose or support application.

91. The Court may order the costs of all or any parties to any such application to be paid out of any principal money receivable on account of any dealing with the land which is the subject of the application, or to be a charge on such land or on any other land belonging to the same owners.

Costs of application.

92. Every lease made under section eighty-eight shall take effect in possession; and on every such lease shall be reserved the best rent that can be reasonably obtained, to be made payable half-yearly or oftener without taking any fine or other benefit in the nature of a fine.

Leases under section 88.

93. All or any part of the proceeds of any lease, sale or disposition under section eighty-eight may, if the Court think fit, be paid into court.

Payment into court of money receivable under section 88.

94. The Court shall declare what parts of such proceeds so received shall be considered as income, and may direct the same to be paid to the person for the time being entitled in possession to the land dealt with; and the residue of such money shall be applied as the Court shall direct in one or more of the manners following:—

Power to direct payment of income to person entitled.

(a) the payment of the amount due in respect of any charge on the land dealt with;

(b) the purchase of other property or the investment in securities for the benefit of the persons interested in the land dealt with;

(c) the payment to any person becoming absolutely entitled to the land dealt with.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term “securities” means—

(d) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India;

(e) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(f) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other companies, the interest whereon has been guaranteed by the Government of India; and

(g) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any municipal body under the authority of any Act of an Indian legislature.

CHAPTER IX.

OF GIFTS FOR RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

95. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, shall have power to give any immoveable property to religious or charitable uses, unless by an assurance executed not less than twelve months before his death, and registered.

96. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, immoveable property may be assured in perpetuity for the benefit of the public in the advancement of religion, knowledge, commerce, health, safety or any other object beneficial to mankind. Provided that notice of such assurance shall be given, as soon as may be after its execution, to the Local Government and that no such assurance shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by some public authority to be designated by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette.

The grant or refusal of such sanction may be notified by an entry in the book in which the assurance is registered, and the registering officer shall make such entry on receiving from the public authority aforesaid a written order in this behalf.

If no such order is made within two years next after the time when the property becomes applicable for the benefit of the public, it shall be deemed that sanction has been granted.

If such sanction is refused, the property shall devolve as if no such assurance had been made.

CHAPTER X.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF OWNERS OF LIMITED INTERESTS.

97. A person having a limited interest in any immoveable property is not, as such, entitled to do or omit any act the doing or omitting of which is destructive or permanently injurious to such property.

EXPLANATION.—No act done in the reasonable use and enjoyment of property is destructive or injurious within the meaning of this section, though it may exhaust the substance of the property.

Illustrations

(a). A is a tenant for life of land on which a dwelling-house stands. He is not entitled, as such, to pull down the house. Nor must he suffer it to fall for want of necessary repairs.

(b). A is tenant for life of land in which coal lies. He is entitled, as such, to work and use the coal.

(c). A is tenant for life of land planted with trees. He is entitled as such to cut the trees at maturity, but is not entitled, as such, to cut them when immature, except for the purpose of thinning out or otherwise benefiting the plantation.

Save as aforesaid, such person or his legal representative has the same right as a lessee to remove, during the continuance of such interest or within a reasonable time afterwards, all things which he has affixed to the soil in which he had such limited interest, and all crops growing upon the land for the season current when such limited interest determines.

98. A person having a limited interest in possession in any immoveable property, is bound to discharge all taxes and other public periodical charges to which such property is liable and, to the extent of the rents and profits of the property which without his wilful default he might have received, all periodical payments accruing due on account of any mortgage or charge thereon taking effect during the continuance of his interest in priority to such interest.

99. Every advantage or increase of value accruing (accidentally or through the exertions of any one having a limited interest) to any immoveable property in which successive interests exist, belongs, in the absence of any personal law to the contrary, to all the persons having any interest in the property, in the same shares and manner as they are entitled to the property.

100. Any person claiming any immoveable property after the death of any minor, married woman or other person, and having reason to believe that such minor, married woman or other person is dead, and that his or her death is concealed by his or her guardian, husband or any other person, may once a year move the High Court to order the person concealing or suspected to conceal such person to produce him or her at such time and place, and before such persons (if any), as the Court may direct. And the High Court, if it think fit, shall make such order, and in case of disobedience thereto by the person in possession of the property, the person so claiming the same may, by order of the Court, enter thereon and receive the profits thereof as if the person so concealed or suspected to be concealed were dead.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the High Court to compel the production in court of women who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public.

101. Nothing in this chapter applies to mortgagees or lessees.

CHAPTER XI.

OF POWERS.

102. A person may be authorized to determine, with or without the consent of others, the disposition of property otherwise than by virtue of his ownership. A person so authorized is said to have power to appoint such property.

The person who gives the power is called the donor, the person to whom the power is given is called the donee, and the persons for whose benefit the power is to be exercised are called the objects of the power. A person to whom any property is appointed is called an appointee.

Illustrations.

(a). A grants land to B for B's life, with remainder to such of B's children as B shall appoint. B appoints to C and D, two of his children, in equal shares. A is the donor of the power, B the donee, B's children the objects, and C and D the appointees.

(b). A, the absolute owner of certain land, grants it to B to such uses as C, with the consent of D, shall by assurance appoint. C with D's consent appoints part of the land to E absolutely, and the rest to F for seven years. Here C is the donee and also the object of the power, and E and F are the appointees.

A power authorising the donee to appoint to whomsoever and for whatsoever interest he pleases, is called a general power.

A power restricted in respect either of its objects or the interests that may be conferred under it, is called a special power.

Where the donee has neither a present nor a future interest in the property, the power is called a collateral power.

Rules as to all Powers.

103. Where a power is vested in several donees, all who are living must unite in its execution; but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, it may be exercised by the survivors or the survivor, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

104. The donor may direct that the power shall be exercised by will only, or by non-testamentary instrument only.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by will only, it must be exercised by will duly executed according to the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or according to such other law as at the time of the execution of the power may be applicable to a will executed by the donee.

If he directs that the power shall be exercised by non-testamentary instrument only, it must be exercised by such an instrument and registered.

If he imposes no such restriction on the exercise of the power, it may be exercised either by such will or by such assurance as lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

105. When the power is not properly exercised, no Court shall in any case compel the person in possession of the property to which the power relates to deliver the property as if the power had been properly exercised, or shall otherwise aid the defective execution, except as provided in the Specific Relief Act, 1877 chapter three.

106. All appointments made in the manner directed by section one hundred and four shall be deemed to be executed and attested in proper form, notwithstanding that some other mode of execution or attestation has been prescribed by the donor.

107. An appointment made by will may be revoked by a subsequent will; but it is not revoked by mere general words of revocation of all former wills, without a new appointment.

An appointment made by a non-testamentary instrument is irrevocable except where power to revoke the appointment is expressly reserved by such instrument.

108. A power exercisable by will only cannot be delegated.

A special power involving the exercise of personal discretion by the donee cannot be delegated.

A power to do an act merely ministerial and involving no personal discretion may be delegated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has power under a settlement to dispose of an estate in such proportions as he thinks fit among the issue of his marriage with B. A by his will purports to delegate this power to B, to exercise as she thinks fit. The attempted delegation is void, and the dispositions, if any, in default of appointment take effect.

(b). A, the donee of a power to appoint to his children, determines to exercise it in favour of the objects equally. With this view he causes an instrument of appointment to be prepared. A may appoint an attorney to execute this instrument.

109. Where a power is to be exercised with the

Concurrence where power is to be exercised with consent of several persons.

all who are living must concur in the consent, but in case any one or more of them die during the continuance of the power, the consent of the survivors or the survivor is sufficient, unless a contrary intention appears by the instrument creating the power.

Consent to the exercise of a power must be given during the donee's lifetime by a non-testamentary instrument registered.

Consent to the exercise of a power need not be given by the instrument by which the power is exercised, but if it is given by a different instrument, such instrument must be executed at a time not later than the time at which the donee of the power executes the instrument by which he exercises the power.

110. If a person disposes of property in such

Recital of power not necessary. manner as is authorized by a power vested in him, such disposition shall take effect under the power, notwithstanding that the power is not mentioned or referred to in the instrument of disposition.

Illustration

Land is settled upon A for life with a special power to charge, by a non-testamentary instrument, portions in favour of his children. Subsequently, a general power to dispose of the land by any instrument is vested in A. He executes an assurance, by which he directs that a sum of money shall be raised out of the land and settled on his son B for life, with remainder to B's wife and children. Such an appointment cannot take effect under the special power, but may be treated as a valid exercise of the general power.

111. The donee of a power need not exercise it

Power exercisable by several instruments executed at different times. entirely and at once by a single instrument, but he may from time to time exercise any unexhausted part thereof at his discretion.

If the donee has purported to exercise his power in such a manner that his appointment is void, the power is, to that extent, unexhausted.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a general power. He may appoint the property at one time to B for his life and at another to C absolutely.

(b). Trustees under a settlement, having power to lend Rs. 10,000 to A, the tenant for life, lend the money accordingly. A repays it. The trustees may again lend Rs. 10,000 to A.

(c). A has power to raise Rs. 10,000 by sale or mortgage of Sultānpur. A exercises the power by mortgaging Sultānpur. He may afterwards exercise the power by selling Sultānpur in order to pay off the mortgage.

112. Where a power given by any instrument is

Disposition intended to take effect after interests appointed under void power. void in its creation, no disposition or gift made by the same instrument shall be deemed void merely because it is intended to take effect after the interests to be appointed under the power or in default of any such appointment.

Illustration.

A marriage-settlement provides that the settled property shall belong to the husband and wife successively for their lives; that after the death of the survivor of them, it shall go to such of the children of the marriage, and in such shares, as the husband and wife shall jointly appoint, the interest of each such child to become vested in him on his attaining the age of twenty-five years; and that in the event of there being no child of the marriage who shall attain that age, or in default of appointment, the property shall belong to the husband or his legal representative.

Here the power to appoint the property is, under section eighty-six, void in its creation; but the ultimate interest given to the husband takes effect.

*General Powers.***113. If the donor confers on the donee a general**

Effect of general power, the donee shall, so far as regards his power of disposition, his creditors and all persons who contract with him for lawful consideration to obtain any interest in the property comprised in the power, be deemed to be the absolute owner of such property for such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

This rule is to take effect notwithstanding that the donor has prescribed some particular method for executing the power.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the absolute owner of land, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B—

shall appoint, or
shall by deed appoint, or
shall by will appoint, or
shall by deed or will appoint,

and, in case B dies without making any such appointment, on C absolutely.

If B—

grants the land by assurance, or
bequeathes it, or
contracts to sell it, or
incurs debt,

the property is liable, in the hands of either B or C, as the case may be, to the claims of B's grantee, legatee, purchaser or creditors, as the case may be.

If B dies having made no disposition of the property, C is entitled to it, subject to any claims which B's creditors may establish against it.

(b). A confers on B a general power, exercisable by a non-testamentary instrument, to appoint certain land. B appoints the land to certain persons in such shares as C shall fix. This appointment is valid

114. If the donor confers on the donee a general

Effect of general power without disposition of property in case of non-appointment. power, and makes no disposition of the property in the event of non-appointment, the donee shall be considered as the absolute owner of the property or such interest therein as the donor could dispose of.

Illustration.

A, the absolute owner of property, settles it on B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint, and makes no gift over in default of appointment. B dies without making any disposition of the property. The property vests in the representatives of B, and does not revert to A or his representatives.

*Special Powers.***115. If the donee has only a special power, he**

Interest conferable by donee of special power. cannot confer any interest in the property comprised therein which could not have been conferred by the donor at the time of the creation of the power.

Illustrations.

(a). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to such purposes as B shall appoint. After the settlement is made C is born. B then appoints the fund to C for life with remainder to C's children absolutely. The appointment is valid, though C has no children at the time.

(b). A settles a fund upon B for life with remainder to his children as he shall appoint. At the date of the settlement B has no child, but afterwards has a son C. B then appoints to C for his life, with remainder to his children. Such interest could not have been conferred by A, and B's appointment is void.

116. Where the donee of a special power purports,

Effect of appointment to objects, some authorized and others unauthorized. in exercise of the power, to appoint to objects authorized by the power and also to objects not so authorized, the appointment in favour of the authorized objects shall take effect if their interests are independent of those of the unauthorized objects.

Illustration.

Property is settled on A for life, and after his death on such of his children as he shall appoint, and in default of appointment to all A's children equally. A appoints that the property shall go after his death to his widow for her life, and after her death to two of his sons, C and D, in equal shares. There are five children of A. The appointment in favour of A's widow is invalid, and the rents and profits of the property during her life will go to all the five children in equal shares, but after her death to C and D absolutely.

117. Where the donee of a special power purports,

Appointment in excess of power when voidable at election of appointee. in exercise of the power to confer a larger interest than is authorized thereby, such appointment shall, if the appointee so elect, be void only for the excess, and good for the residue, if they can be separated.

Illustrations.

(a). A has a life-interest in Rāmānagar, with power to grant leases thereof for 30 years. A makes a lease of Rāmānagar for 50 years. Such lease is good for 30 years only.

(b). A having a life-interest in Rāmānagar and Sultānpur, with power to grant leases of Rāmānagar for 21 years, grants a lease comprising both Rāmānagar and Sultānpur for 21 years. After A's death the lessee may, if he thinks fit, elect to retain the lease as a lease of Rāmānagar only, till the end of the 21 years.

(c). A having power to charge Rāmānagar with Rs. 7,000 charges it with Rs. 8,000. The appointment is good for the Rs. 7,000, but not for the residue.

118. Where, by an appointment under a special

Invalidity of appointment creating authorized and unauthorized interests not separable. power, interests authorized and also interests unauthorized are created, and the interests authorized cannot be distinguished from those unauthorized, the whole is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A fund is settled on A during his life, and after his death on his children as he shall appoint. A appoints the annual income for the benefit of his son B and B's wife and children, in such manner as trustees shall think fit. The appointment is wholly void.

(b). Under a similar settlement, A having legitimate children by B, his wife, and others by C and D, his concubines, appoints the property to be divided among his children by B, C and D, the shares of the sons to be double those of the daughters. Here the interests authorized and unauthorized cannot be distinguished, and the appointment is wholly void.

119. When a person exercising a special power annexes to the gift a condition or qualification which is not authorized by the power, the gift is good and the condition or qualification only is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having a power to appoint a fund among his children, gives a part of it to his son B on condition that B shall settle it on B's children. The condition is void, and the gift is absolute.

(b). A, having a power to appoint a fund to a limited class of objects of whom B is one, appoints it to B, adding a condition that B shall release a debt owing to him by A, and also pay Rs. 1,000 to C. The appointment is good, but the condition is void.

120. Where the donee of a special power purports, in exercise of the power, to appoint to persons not objects of the power, and by the same instrument gives to the persons entitled, in default of appointment, to the property comprised in the power benefits out of other property, the persons so entitled shall elect either to confirm such appointment or to dissent from it, and in the latter case they shall relinquish the benefits so given to them.

The rules contained in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, sections 173 to 177, both inclusive, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to elections under this section.

121. If a beneficial interest in immoveable property, and also a power to let it, are given to the same person, and he grants his interest in the property, he may enter into a contract not to exercise his power.

122. Save as provided by section one hundred and twenty-one, an agreement or undertaking not to exercise a power which is given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is void.

123. Where a power given for the benefit of persons other than the donee is exercised with a view to the benefit, direct or indirect, of the donee, in any mode not intended by the donor, the appointment is void.

Illustrations.

(a). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of her children, appoints the whole fund absolutely to one child, who has previously entered into an agreement with her to give one-half of the fund to A's husband absolutely. The appointment is void.

(b). A, having power to appoint a fund in favour of any of his children, appoints a portion of the fund to his son C, a minor, whom he knows to be suffering from a mortal disease; A being the person entitled to C's property in the event of his death. The appointment is void.

(c). A, having power to grant leases of certain settled land, exercises the power in favour of B in consideration of Rs. 1,000 paid to A by B as a fine or premium. The lease is void, and A holds the Rs. 1,000 in trust for the persons interested under the settlement.

124. If the instrument by which a power of appointment in favour of specified objects is created does not provide for the event of no appointment being made, the property belongs (subject to any appointment that may have been made) in equal shares to the said objects.

Illustration.

A settles property on B for life with remainder to B's children as he shall appoint, and makes no disposition in

default of appointment. B has two children, C and D, and appoints Rs. 1,000, part of the property, to C. Then C dies. Then B dies without making any further appointment. After paying Rs. 1,000 to C or his representative, the residue of the property is divisible in equal moieties between D and the representative of C.

125. Where there is a power of appointment in favour of a certain class of objects, and there is also a disposition of the property comprised in the power in the event of there being no objects, if the power is not exercised and there are objects, the property belongs to them in equal shares.

126. Under a power of appointment in favour of several objects, an appointment of the whole property to one or more of such objects exclusively of the others is valid:

Provided that, where the assurance creating the power declares the minimum amount or value of the share from which no object of the power is to be excluded, the appointment shall be invalid so far as it excludes any such object from any such share, and no farther.

127. Interests authorized to be created under a power take effect when created as if they had been created by the original instrument conferring the power, unless where a contrary intention is expressed therein.

128. A power given to the owner of a limited interest in the property comprised in the power is extinguished when he becomes the absolute owner of such property.

When the exercise of a power given to the owner of a limited interest in property would derogate from a previous grant of such interest by the donee, the power shall be deemed to have been extinguished by such grant.

Illustrations.

(a) Z, tenant for life of certain land with power to charge it with a jointure for his wife, becomes absolute owner of the land. The power is extinguished.

(b) A, tenant for life of certain land with power to grant leases thereof in possession, grants his life-interest in the land to B. The power is extinguished.

CHAPTER XII.

OF PROPERTY HELD BY SEVERAL PERSONS.

129. On the death of one of two or more persons entitled to property in their own right, his share shall become vested in his legal representative, unless the property is held under an instrument which expressly provides that on the death of one, his share shall accrue to the survivor or survivors.

Nothing in this section applies to property belonging to an undivided family.

Illustration.

A and B jointly advance money on mortgage, A contributing one-third. A dies intestate. A's third belongs to his legal representative.

130. When immoveable property is held in possession by co-owners, any one of them may institute a suit in the proper Court, and such Court may direct a partition of the property

to be made among the co-owners, and for the purposes of partition may, in order to equalise the value of the shares, direct any money to be paid by one to another or to be charged on one share in favour of another.

If it appear to the Court that a sale of the

Power to direct sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for the persons interested than a division of the property between them, the Court may, on the application of any such person, direct a sale of the property.

Nothing in the second clause of this section shall be deemed to authorise the Court to direct a sale of the property of an undivided family.

131. On any sale under the last preceding section, the Court may, if it

Power to allow person interested to bid for property sold for purpose of partition. think fit, allow any of the persons interested in the property to bid at the sale,

on such terms as to setting-off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof, or as to any other matters, as to the Court seems reasonable

132. All sums of money paid under the two last preceding sections may, if the Court think fit, be paid into court.

133. Nothing in this chapter shall affect any local law for the time being in force relating to the partition of estates paying revenue to Government.

Saving of laws relating to partition of revenue-paying estates.

134. When undivided immoveable property is

Right of transferee of share of undivided property. held in possession by co-owners and one of them transfers his share or any interest therein, by sale, mortgage

or otherwise, the transferee takes the share or interest subject to the right of the other co-owners to enforce a partition of the property; and when such partition is effected, the right of the transferee as such, in the absence of a contract to the contrary by the co-owners, extends only to the share allotted to himself or to his transferor.

135. When one co-owner of immoveable property

Waste by one-co-owner. commits, or threatens to commit, waste on the same without the consent of the other joint-owner, that other may institute a suit to recover compensation for the injury caused to him by the waste, or to obtain an injunction to stay the waste, as the case may require.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF ASSIGNMENTS OF THINGS IN ACTION.

136. No assignment of, or charge on, any debt,

Sale, &c., of things in action. or any beneficial interest in moveable property, shall have any operation against the debtor or against the person in whom the property is vested, until express notice of the assignment or charge is given to him, unless he is a party to such assignment or charge; and every dealing by such debtor or person, not being a party to, and not having received express notice of, an assignment or charge, with the debt or property shall be valid as against such assignment or charge.

Illustrations.

(a) A owes money to B, who assigns the debt to C. B then demands the debt from A, who, having no notice of

the assignment, pays B. The payment is valid, and C cannot sue A for the debt.

(b) A has jewels deposited with B, a jeweller. A mortgages them to C. A then executes an instrument assigning them to D, who takes it to B and gets the jewels from him before he, B, has received any notice of C's mortgage. B is justified in handing the jewels to D, and C has no remedy against D.

137. Every such notice must be in writing signed by the person making the assignment or charge, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf.

138. On receiving such notice, the debtor or person in whom the property is vested shall give effect to the assignment or charge,

unless where the debtor resides, or the property is situate, in a foreign country and the title of the person in whose favour the assignment or charge is made is not complete according to the law of such country.

139. The person to whom a debt or charge is assigned shall take it subject to all the liabilities to which the assignor was subject in respect thereof at the date of the assignment.

Illustration.

(a). A debenture is issued in fraud of a public company to A. A sells and transfers the debenture to B, who has no notice of the fraud. The debenture is invalid in the hands of B.

140. Nothing in this chapter applies to debts secured by negotiable instruments.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF APPORTIONMENT.

141. All rents, annuities, pensions, dividends and other periodical payments shall, upon the determination by death or otherwise, of the interest of the person entitled to receive such payment, be apportioned as if they had been made to accrue due from day to day, but to be payable on the days appointed for the payment thereof.

Nothing in this section shall affect any express provision in any instrument binding on such person.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(a). STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
18 Ed. I, c. 22	Waste ...	The whole.
31 Hen. VIII, c. 1	Partition ...	The whole.
32 Hen. VIII, c. 62	Do. ...	The whole.
13 Eliz., c. 5	Fraudulent Conveyances...	The whole.
27 Eliz., c. 4	Do. ...	The whole.
4 Wm. & Mary, c. 16	Clandestine Mortgages ...	The whole.
6 Anne, c. 72	Discovery of deaths of tenants for life.	The whole.

(b). ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal
XXIV of 1841	Illusory appointments, &c.	So far as regards illusory appointments
XXXI of 1854	Modes of conveying land...	Section 17
X of 1865 ...	Succession ...	Illustration (g) to sec. 107
IV of 1872 ...	Panjab Laws Act	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806.
XX of 1875 ...	Central Provinces Laws Act.	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806
XVIII of 1876	Oudh Laws Act	So far as it relates to Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806
I of 1877	Specific Relief	Section 13, and in sections 35 and 36 the words "in writing"

pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the lands intended to be hereinafter granted in exchange by the said *C D*, he the said *A B* hereby grants unto the said *C D* the lands situate in specified in the first schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map in the margin of these presents and therein coloured red [or as the case may be] in exchange for the lands intended to be hereinafter granted by the said *C D*. And the said *C D* in further pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the lands hereinbefore conveyed in exchange by the said *A B* hereby grants to the said *A B* the lands situate in specified in the said second schedule hereunder written and delineated in the map in the margin of these presents and therein coloured blue [or as the case may be] in exchange for the lands hereinbefore granted in exchange by the said *A B*. In witness whereof, we have signed these presents.

A B.
C D.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of
(The first schedule above referred to).
(The second schedule above referred to).

(c). REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal
Bengal Regulation I of 1798	Conditional sales	The whole Regulation.
Bengal Regulation XVII of 1806	Redemption	The whole Regulation.
Bombay Regulation V of 1827.	Mortgages in possession	Section 15.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS OF ASSURANCES.

(See section 5.)

A.—TRANSFER OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY ON SALE.

This grant made the day of 18, between *A B* of , and *C D* of . In consideration of rupees paid to the said *A B* by the said *C D*, the receipt whereof the said *A B* hereby acknowledges, he, the said *A B*, hereby grants unto *C D* [here describe the property as provided in the Indian Registration Act, section 21]. In witness whereof, the said *A B* has signed these presents.

A B.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of

B.—EXCHANGE.

This Exchange made the day of between *A B* of and *C D* of . Whereas the said *A B* is the owner of the lands comprised in the first schedule hereunder written, free from incumbrances, and the said *C D* is the owner of the lands comprised in the second schedule hereunder written, free from incumbrances. And whereas the said *A B* and *C D* have agreed to make an exchange in manner hereinafter appearing of the said lands comprised in the said schedules respectively. In

C.—ENGLISH MORTGAGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

This mortgage-deed made the day of 18 between *A B* of and *C D* of . In consideration of Rs. paid to the said *A B* by the said *C D*, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said *A B* contracts with the said *C D* that the said *A B* will pay to the said *C D* the sum of Rs. with interest for the same in the meantime at the rate of per cent per annum on the day of next; and for the consideration aforesaid, he, the said *A B*, hereby grants to the said *C D* [here describe the property as provided in the Indian Registration Act, section 21]: Provided that if the said *A B* pays to the said *C D* the said sum of Rs. with interest thereon in the meantime at the said rate on the said day of next, then the said *C D* will, upon the request and at the cost of the said *A B*, reconvey the said premises to the said *A B*, or as he shall direct, free from encumbrances by the said *C D*. In witness whereof the said *A B* has signed these presents.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of and *G H* of

D.—CHARGE.

(a). This assurance made the day of 18, between *A B* of , and *C D* of . The said *A B* hereby renders the lands specified in the schedule hereunder written security for the payment to the said *C D* of five thousand rupees and interest for the same at the rate of per cent. per , payable on the day of . In witness, &c.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of and *G H* of

(The schedule above referred to).

(b). This assurance made the day of 18 between *A B* of , and *C D* of

The said *A B* hereby renders the lands and houses specified in the schedule hereunder written security for the payment to the said *C D* of the sum which shall be due to him on the balance

of the account, of the said *A B*, not exceeding rupees, together with interest thereupon at the rate of per cent. per . In witness, &c.
Signed in the presence of *E F* of and *G H* of

(The schedule above referred to).

E.—LEASE OF A DWELLING-HOUSE.

This lease made the day of , between *A B* of , and *C D* of . The said *A B* hereby leases to the said *C D* [description of property as required by the Indian Registration Act, section 21], to hold the same from the day of for the term of at the rent of rupees, payable by the said *C D* to the said *A B* in equal payments on the day of and the day of in each year [or in equal monthly payments or in equal quarterly payments, or as the case may be].

And the said *C D* hereby contracts with the said *A B*,

First, that he the said *C D*, during the said term will pay the said rent on the days and in manner aforesaid; and pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of the said premises; and keep in repair all the glass windows belonging to the said house, and not make any alteration in the said premises without the previous consent in writing of the said *A B*, and at the determination of the said term so yield up the same to the said *A B*,

Secondly, that the said *A B* and his agents and workmen may at all reasonable times during the said term enter upon the said premises to inspect the same.

Thirdly, that during the said term no offensive business or occupation or nuisance shall be carried on or committed on the said premises, and the same shall be used as a private dwelling-house only:

Fourthly, that the said *C D* will not assign or underlet the said premises without the consent in writing of the said *A B*:

Provided that on any breach or non-observance of any of the contracts heretofore contained, the said *A B* may re-enter upon the said premises and hold the same as if this lease had not been made.

And the said *A B* hereby contracts with the said *C D* that he the said *A B* will keep the said house in good and tenantable repair during the said term.

In witness whereof the said *A B* and *C D* have signed these presents.

A B.
C D.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of

F.—LEASE OF A FARM.

This lease made the day of 18 between *A B* of and *C D* of . The said *A B* hereby leases to the said *C D* the lands in called with the buildings thereon, the particulars whereof are specified in the schedule hereunder written, except all timber and other trees, and the right to enter and cut and remove the same. To hold the same, except as aforesaid, from the day of for the term of years from the day of the date of these presents at the rent of rupees payable by the said *C D* to the said *A B* in equal payments on the day of and the day of

in each year [or as the case may be]. And the said *C D* hereby contracts with the said *A B*—

First, that the said *C D*, during the said term will pay the said rent on the days and in manner aforesaid; and pay all rates and taxes payable in respect of the said premises; and keep the buildings, fences, ditches, gates and fixtures upon or about the said lands in good condition and complete repair and without any alteration except such as the said *A B* shall approve; and will cultivate and manage the said lands in a proper manner, and will not convert into arable land any land now in pasture without the consent of the said *A B*, and will, at the determination of the said term, yield up the said premises in such condition and repair and in proper order as aforesaid unto the said *A B*.

Secondly, that the said *A B* and his agents and workmen may at all reasonable times during the said term enter upon the said premises to inspect the same and to cut and remove the timber and other trees.

Thirdly, that the said *C D* will not assign or underlet the said premises or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the said *A B*.

Provided that on any breach or non-observance of any of the contracts heretofore contained, the said *A B* may re-enter upon the said premises and hold the same as if this lease had not been made.

In witness whereof the said *A B* and *C D* have signed these presents.

Signed in the presence of *E F* of

(The schedule above referred to.)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

DECREE FOR SUCCESSIVE REDEMPTIONS.

(See section 61.)

[<i>A</i> , third mortgagee	... Plaintiff.]
<i>B</i> first mortgagee in possession)	Defendants.]
<i>C</i> second mortgagee	
<i>D</i> owner of right of redemption)	

Account of what is due to the defendant *B* for principal and interest in respect of the said mortgage of 1877, and to costs properly incurred in respect thereof, and tax him his costs of the suit.

Account of the rents and profits of the mortgaged property received by the said defendant *B*, or by any other person by his order or for his use, or which without his wilful neglect or default might have been received. Let what shall be owing on such last mentioned account be deducted from what shall be found due to the defendant *B* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid.

And upon the defendant *C* paying to the said *B* the balance which shall be remaining due to him for such principal, interest and costs after such deduction within six months after such balance has been declared in court,

Let the said *B* assign the mortgaged property free from incumbrances created by him, or any one claiming under him, or those under whom he claims, and deliver upon oath all documents of title in his possession or power relating thereto to the said *C*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *C* paying to the said *B* such balance by the time aforesaid, let him stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute for the said *B* his subsequent interest on his said mortgage and tax him his subsequent costs of the said suit. And upon the plaintiff *A* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid after such deduction as aforesaid within three months after such amount has been declared in court,

Let the defendant *B* assign the mortgaged property free from incumbrances, &c. [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *A*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *A* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *A* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute the said *B* subsequent interest on his said mortgage and tax him his subsequent costs of the said suit, and upon the said *D* paying to the said *B* the amount found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *B* assign the said mortgaged property free from incumbrances, &c. [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *D*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *B* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *D* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

But in case the said *C* should redeem the said *B* as aforesaid by the time aforesaid—

Let an account be taken of what is due to the said *C* for principal and interest in the mortgage of 1841, and for what the said *C* shall so pay to the said *D* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and for interest thereon, and also tax the said *C* his costs of the said suit,

And upon the said *A* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him for such principal, interest and costs within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *C*

assign the said property free, &c., [as above] and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above] to the said *A*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *A* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *A* stand absolutely foreclosed of all right to redeem such property.

And in case of such foreclosure, compute the said *C* his subsequent interest on his said mortgage and on what he shall have paid to the said *B* and tax him his subsequent costs of this suit. And upon the said *D* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid within three months after such amount has been declared in court, let the said *C* assign, &c. [as above].

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *C* what shall be found due to him as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, let the said *D* stand absolutely foreclosed, &c. [as above].

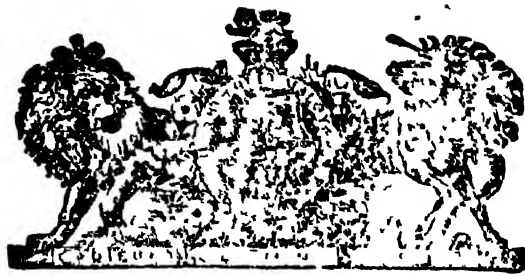
But in case the said *A* shall redeem the said *C* as aforesaid, let an account be taken of what was due to the said *A* for principal and interest on the mortgage of 1861 in the plaint mentioned, and for what the said *A* shall so pay the said *C* for principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, and for interest thereon, and also tax the said *A* his costs of the said suit.

And upon the said *D* paying to the said *A* what shall be found due to him for such principal, interest and costs as aforesaid, within three months after such amount has been declared in court—

Let the said *A* assign the said property free, &c. [as above], and deliver upon oath, &c. [as above], to the said *D*, or as he shall appoint.

But in default of the said *D* paying to the said *A* what shall be due to him for such principal, interest and costs by the time aforesaid, the said *D* is from thenceforth to be absolutely foreclosed, &c. [as above].

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 8. { CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. } Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem it expedient to be published, and such is more useful than be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will receive a SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of six rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine rupees if sent to other parts.

No Official Orders or Notifications for the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the GAZETTE OF INDIA, will be published in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE is the proper place.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. ACCOUNT General

UTILIZATION OF BELTING MADE OF COUNTRY LEATHER

Circular No. 14 Public Works, dated Fort William, 9th February 1878.

Read again—

Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 619—38 A-G, dated 20th July 1876

Ditto ditto ditto Circular No. 70, dated 26th October 1876

Read also the following—

Note by Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R. E., Officiating Inspector General of Irrigation Works on utilization of belting made of country leather, dated 20th November 1877

With reference to the vexed question of superseding English by country made stores, I may mention that, at the Rupar workshops, I found Mr. Hughes, the Executive Engineer in charge, using most excellent leather belting for driving his machinery, in which the only article of English manufacture was the copper rivetting. The hides were obtained all ready tanned from Cawnpore, and the belting made up by native moolchies at Rupar; the copper rivets are purchased wholesale at very nearly the price of the copper, so that it would not pay to make them up in this country.

The sizes made up are 8', 6', 5', 4', and 3', double and treble ply. After 8 months' careful watching, the 6', 5', and 4' bands have proved themselves fully equal to English belting; the 8' bands were not quite so good, but the difference in quality was very small; and as the country belting cost just one-half of the English belting, the former alone is now used in the Rupar shops.

The country leather does not work well in belts more than 8' wide, nor in single ply bands, in which it stretches too much. The cost of making the country leather belting, including copper rivets and washers, as well as shop

charges, is Rs. 1-12 per seer. It is charged at Rs. 2, the English belting being sold in Calcutta at, I believe, Rs. 4 per seer.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India having in view the desirability of substituting articles of local manufacture as much as possible for those of Europe manufacture, is pleased to direct that belting made of country leather, which has so successfully answered the purpose in the Ruper workshops, may be brought into use in all workshops. All demands for such belting will accordingly, henceforth, be disallowed from indents for stores from England.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, in the Public Works Department, General, Irrigation and Railway Branches.

The Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Punjab, in the Public Works Department, General and Irrigation Branches.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore and Coorg, and Assam.

The Resident, Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Director General of Telegraphs.

The Inspector General of Military Works.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Directors of State Railways.

The Director of State Railway Stores.

The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

The Director, Persian Telegraph.

The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for information.

J. J. McLEOD INNES,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1877.

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL.										LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).										RAINFALL.										Remarks.
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.										Lands irrigated (Approximate).										RAINFALL.										
WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1877.		Nature of traffic.		Up.		Down.		T. & U. P.		Zila.		Rice.		Cotton.		Other food grains.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Average for the same period.		31st October 1877.		Total from 1st April to 31st October 1877.				
Canal Divisions.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in Feet.	(GROSS CONSUMPTION CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.	Actual area through.	Allocated charge.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.	Actual area through.			
GANGES CANAL.																														
Northern ..	10-00	7-90	740	332	81,808	25,472	Grains.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut ..	8-30	6-31	969	880	63,068	45,814	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ..	6-80	...	700	417	39,459	25,466	Raddi or Dhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr ..	7-35	5-8	972	449	85,525	48,611	Bijpur (or mixed grain).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh ..	6-50	4-13	994	1,439	97,621	63,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah ..	4-80	1-0	771	44	85,020	49,738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore ..	6-20	3-0	935	282	79,873	51,200	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Ganges Canal.																														
Eastern Jamna Canal.																														
Agra Canal.																														
Ddn Canals.																														
Rohilkhand.																														
Bijnor.																														
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.																														
Grand Total.																														

NOTE.—At the end of the remarks under "Traffic" in the statement for September, 1877, printed at page 183 of the *North-Western Provinces and Ouda Gazette*, dated 8th December 1877, for September 1876-77, read September 1876, and September 1877.

ALLIANCE

The 13th December 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Statement showing the Quantities and Value of COTTON exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of JANUARY 1878, and the Total Exports from each Province for the four months October to January 1877-78, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF COTTON EXPORTED

PROVINCES AND PORTS WHERE COTTON IS EXPORTED

	UNITED KINGDOM	AUSTRIA	FRANCE	ITALY	RUSSIA	CEYLON	CHINA			STRAITS SETTLEMENTS			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL	
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q		
And other ports	8,111					3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3,741	1,067,741
1876-77	262					3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3,741	1,067,741
1875-76	1,117					27	48	111	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	12,257	3,643,772
1874-75	4,134	9,96,902	503	1,81,806	2,440	72,557	23	31	7-2	33	6	7	7	7	7	76,238	19,04,930
1876-77	566	1,08,023						91,226	23,30,611	554	21,574					1,31,414	27,11,260
1875-76	29,500	6,34,906	578	1,01,559	1,013	26,575	9,72	157,747								60,311	16,41,401
1874-75																	
Bombay	89,750	16,65,200	32,152	9,26,650	55,119	16,78,635	1,189	96,200					2,423	66,201	183,793	52,23,566	
Kutch	1,442	40,200													4,872	1,41,276	
Carwar																	
Other Ports																	
Total, January 1878	60,192	17,05,400	32,152	9,26,650	55,119	16,78,635	1,189	96,200					2,423	66,201	183,793	52,23,566	
Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878	1,77,242	32,49,484	79,726	24,27,718	6,471	17,61,462	1,011	47,257					2,556	67,967	384,067	1,09,03,064	
1876-77	205,054	52,95,017	120,104	31,16,299	1,530	4,74,964	5,162	13,911					2,310	71,413	402,309	1,05,09,706	
1875-76	231,663	65,04,694	1,02,265	26,00,431	19,374	6,16,299	5,210	14,27,665	5,942	14,59,186			457	9,104	617,386	1,23,75,046	
1874-75	395,596	1,09,10,219	1,08,444	29,72,256	55,265	15,51,095	41,529	11,51,364	5,595	1,54,400			1,703	30,515	609,891	1,86,17,599	

Coconada	1,068	23,920	..	..	9,241	2,12,120	..	..	..	..	10,300	2,46,020
Fulicoria	..	..	..	..	..	2,050	67,920	2	916	23,598	3,598	91,530
Other Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, January 1878	1,068	23,920	..	..	9,241	2,12,100	67,920	2	1,529	37,335	14,518	3,41,250
Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878	10,965	2,35,683	..	..	10,580	2,42,100	74,520	1,007	34,531	2,906	23,136	6,61,198
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEARS	41,760	10,12,167	934	21 10	9,728	2,09,440	538	13,240	3,738	4,223	63,931	14,15,708
1878-79	150,111	33,31,961	4,251	96,110	23,730	4,44,500	1,41,900	650	12,540	23,723	21,167	46,15,206
1874-75	138,624	31,24,741	9,063	1,80,166	24,200	5,40,500	1,015	1,001	1,114	2,338	191,194	43,10,453

Rangoon	3,259	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,117	63,908	1,955	36,000	8,331	1,59,908
Other Ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, January 1878	3,259	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,117	63,908	1,955	36,000	8,331	1,59,908
Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878	3,821	71,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,232	3,48,517	1,955	36,000	22,004	4,54,108
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEARS	27,111	4,72,614	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,477	590	9,402	2,471	5,01,320
1878-79	1,400	27,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,225	9,00,000	..	..	4,304	1,04,292
1874-75	10,006	1,97,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	861	11,104	..	..	11,607	2,11,044

Total, January 1878	64,781	17,08,332	32,102	9,30,850	1,45,000	1,00,730	9,070	10,310	3	82	7,765	2,51,042	9,117	63,908	4,875	1,02,200	214,404	4,24,708
Total 4 months, October, November, December 1877, and January 1878	132,275	35,83,111	5,726	24,24,710	72,000	5,00,000	1,00,000	9,000	1,634	38	24,224	7,765	16,232	3,48,517	4,304	1,04,000	440,400	1,22,520
TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEARS	330,489	77,70,330	1,50,450	32,30,000	26,000	7,00,000	52,000	13,700	9,730	50	3,000	1,10,000	1,070	18,764	3,354	61,377	671,104	1,43,40,164
1878-79	392,049	80,32,271	1,08,624	34,90,791	43,119	1,10,000	61,000	10,100	650	12,000	167,395	44,000	45,379	9,37,012	467	9,104	875,351	2,12,15,904
1874-75	574,705	1,47,67,156	113,532	29,70,000	67,749	17,00,000	74,000	15,587	13,061	4,000	27,000	7,500	861	14,404	4,752	21,700	692,178	2,27,74,167

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 18th February 1878.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPI																																			
	Wheat.						Barley.						Rice (best sort).						Rice (common).						Great Millet (Chonnu, Jowari, Holcus sorghum).						Bulrush Millet (Ca boo, Bajra), Pennisetum spretum.					
	Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1877.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1877.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1877.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
Ganjam	11	8	11	8	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianpattam	15	0	15	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	9	9	7	2	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	4	4	4	4	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	8	1	8	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	8	9	8	9	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belary	10	1	8	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	4	1	4	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	8	1	7	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	8	5	8	5	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	4	8	4	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	6	3	6	3	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madurai	4	7	3	9	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	4	6	4	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	5	3	5	3	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	7	1	6	0	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	4	4	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	8	6	9	0	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	10	1	10	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	6	13	6	13	9	12	15	7	15	7	16	0	5	2	5	2	6	15	7	4	7	9	10	7	9	3	9	11	13	12	9	6	9	7	12	
Ahmedabad	7	0	7	0	13	0			
Kaira	6	15	6	15	11	7	13	5	13	5	20	0	5	0	5	0	8	0	5	11	5	11	10	0	9	7	10	0	16	13	0	9	0	9	14	
Surat	8	0	8	3	10	9	6	11	6	11	13	6	5	5	5	6	11	6	2	6	2	7	9	9	11	1	0	11	14	9	0	9	4	11		
Broach	8	6	8	6	12	5			
Tanna	7	4	7	4	9	6	8	4	8	4	12	6	6	6	6	7	6	15	7	8	8	3	9	6	8	8	8	8	13	9	8	5	6	10		
Kolaba (Alibag)	8	15	9	0	8	0			
Rhandesh (Dhulm)	9	7	9	10	14	2			
Nasik	7	13	7	14	12	8			
Ahmednagar	9	8	8	14	12	5			
Poona	6	14	6	14	9	12			
Sholapur			
Kuladgi	5	13	6	5	7	1			
Satara	7	5	8	1	9	6			
Belgaum	8	0	8	0	8	14			
Dharwar	6	8	5	12	8	0			
Ratnagiri	7	2	7	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

a In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 to 16-4 seers, barley 20 to 33 seers, best rice 12 to 16-5 seers, common rice 13-4 to 16-12 seers, and gram 12-12 to 20 seers.
 b In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 13 to 18 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 20 seers and gram 13 to 16 seers.
 c In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 13-8 to 20 seers.

NDIA.

RICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

1 for the 2nd half of January 1878.

TERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]

d In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 12 to 13-4 cents, barley 24 to 24 cents, best rice 7 to 12 1/2 cents, common rice 13 to 16 cents, and gram 12 1/4 to 15 cents.

Prices Current of Food-grains through

QUANTITIES PER RI

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Mill (Cumbao, Ba) <i>Pennisetum gl.</i>		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
BENGAL—continued.	Central Districts—contd.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Dinapore	12 0	13 3	12 0	11 6	11 4	11 4	16 0	15 0	20 0	21 8	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmundry	12 0	16 8 to 18 0	15 0	32 0	26 12	24 0	12 0 to 13 8	9 12	15 0	14 4	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	15 13	15 13	26 12	...	...	...	11 12	11 5	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	9 12	9 12	17 8	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	13 0	13 0	18 12	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.	10 0	9 1	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 3	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca	12 4	12 4	13 4	32 0	32 0	12 8	12 4	11 7	11 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farrukpore	15 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buckergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	15 12	15 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	14 0	15 8	17 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkhal	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	10 10	11 6	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	9 5	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	37 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Gya	14 8	16 0	17 8	20 0	23 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 8	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	13 8	13 12	17 8	18 0	20 1	27 0	11 12	11 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Durgbhanga	15 4	16 8	16 8	23 0	25 4	33 0	11 0	10 0	16 8	13 8	13 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzafferpore	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saran	12 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	7 12	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 1	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Champanan	14 0	11 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	13 6	11 7	15 7	22 1	21 0	11 0	9 4	8 4	15 7	12 6	11 5	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore	12 10	13 11	16 5	20 3	20 3	15 2	11 6	12 0	21 7	13 1	13 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	21 0	15 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	14 0	11 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	18 0
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	8 8	13 2	17 1	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 7	13 2	14 7	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 13	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	9 3	7 1	13 2	15 12	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hazaribagh	13 8	14 0	16 1	22 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	11 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singhbhoon	18 0	18 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munbhoon	11 0	12 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet	8 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 8	18 8	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	11 6	11 13	12 13	16 0	13 5	16 0	15 4	15 4	17 12	16 13	16 13	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nawgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 9	11 0	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.	Delra Dun	12 0	12 8	21 8	13 8	15 0	22 0	7 8	8 0	15 0	8 0	8 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	0 24	0 11	0 11	0
	Saharapur	13 14	13 6	24 13	16 0	16 0	32 5	7 8	8 0	12 15	9 1	9 9	17 4	13 14	12 14	32 1	11 13	12 14	
	Muzaffarnagar	12 8	12 12	25 13	15 6	15 6	35 3	6 9	6 9	6 1	8 13	8 13	18 10	15 6	15 6	6 30	13 11	0 11	0
	Meerut	13 0	13 4	24 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	4 32	0 12	0 11	8
	Bahadurshahr	12 4	13 4	26 8	15 0	16 8	41 8	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	16 8	14 0	16 0	0 39	0 12	0 12	0
	Aligarh	12 0	13 0	27 8	14 8	15 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	13 0	15 0	0 36	0 10	8 12	8
	Kanun	10 8	10 8	14 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 20 to 23 seers.

† At Nal on the price rate. Wheat 18-12 seers, best rice 10-6 seers, common rice 16-4 seers, and gram 16-4 seers.

‡ In the interior the price of wheat is as follows:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 8 to 15 seers.

§ At Sonmugh the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 7 seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 13 seers.

|| In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 6 to 13-1 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 4 to 11 seers.

¶ In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat (at Jafferhunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jafferhunge) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 14 seers.

** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat (at Goalu do) 18 seers, barley (at Goalu do) 30 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 14 to 15 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

*** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 12 to 13-3 seers, common rice 13-3 to 15 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.

**** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 13 to 14 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 14 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 14 seers.

***** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 17 seers, barley 18 to 20 seers, common rice 12-8 to 14 seers, and gram 16 to 16-4 seers.

***** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 11 to 12-4 seers, barley 15 to 16 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 14 seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 14 seers.

***** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, maize or Indian corn 15 to 18 seers, and gram 14-8 to 18-8 seers.

***** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley (at Modhubanoo) 25 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, murwa 18 to 20 seers.

***** In the interior the prices range as follows:—Wheat 15 to 18 seers, barley (at Modhubanoo) 25 seers, best rice 8 to 14 seers, common rice 13 to 15 seers, murwa 18 to 20 seers.

for the 2nd half of January 1878—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

of Millets, Ragi, &c.
of Araru, Veragu, Sawas,
of Corn, Murn,
of Nagree, Pansum
of Lucum, &c.

Millet, Bag, &c. araru, veragu, sawes, rena, Coraioo, Murn- Nagiesi, Pansum lucum, &c.															Gram.					Firewood.					Salt.					DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.					
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.		
...	13 10	13 4	20 0	0	180 0	0	180 0	0	180 0	0	7 12	7 8	8 4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	13 8	15 0	0	200 0	0	240 0	0	320 0	0	8 5	8 10	9 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 8	13 8	18 0	0	107 0	0	107 0	0	107 0	0	8 1	8 1	7 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	18 0	0	67 8	8	67 8	8	67 8	8	8 4	7 14	8 4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 12	18 12	22 0	0	200 0	0	200 0	0	200 0	0	8 8	8 8	9 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 0	13 0	13 3	0	80 0	0	80 0	0	160 0	0	No return received	7 2	7 4	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 5	12 4	16 0	0	80 0	0	80 0	0	120 0	0	9 0	9 0	8 11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	12 0	20 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	13 0	18 0	0	100 0	0	100 0	0	100 0	0	8 8	8 8	8 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 8	12 0	14 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 0	13 8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 0	10 0	16 0	0	120 0	0	120 0	0	120 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 5	10 0	11 0	0	320 0	0	320 0	0	200 0	0	7 4	7 4	6 10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	22 0	23 0	0	150 0	0	150 0	0	140 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 8	17 0	18 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 19	0 28	0 18	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	180 0	0	8 12	9 0	9 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 23	0 35	8 16	8	176 0	0	176 0	0	187 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...	0 19	0 30	0 16	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	140 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38 0	17 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	7 0	7 0	7 12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 9	16	126 0	0	126 0	0	120 0	0	8 1	8 4	8 4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 11	20	151 9	9	151 9	9	151 8	8	8 3	8 3	8 3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0	14	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 0	18	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 0	16	80 0	0	140 0	0	120 0	0	8 4	8 0	8 4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0	16	200 0	0	240 0	0	200 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7 18	6 19	17 8	18	200 0	0	200 0	0	200 0	0	10 0	10 0	13 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 12	15	105 0	0	105 0	0	125 0	0	10 8	10 8	13 2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	11	120 0	0	120 0	0	130 0	0	8 7	8 0	9 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		
...	20 0	36 0	17 0	13	240 0	0	240 0	0	200 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18 0	18	160 0	0	160 0	0	180 0	0	7 0	7 0	7 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24 0	26	320 0	0	320 0	0	320 0	0	6 8	6 8	6 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 64	0 64	15 0	16	160 0	0	160 0	0	180 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 26	0 27	12 4	12	108 0	0	108 0	0	107 0	0	8 11	8 11	8 12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 17	12 21	11 2	11	80 0	0	80 0	0	80 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 22	0 26	9 0	9	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 13	0 13	8 0	8	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	5 5	5 5	5 5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 20	0 24	10 0	10	200 0	0	200 0	0	160 0	0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 16	0 16	6 5	6	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	6 8	7 0	6 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 20	0 20	8 0	8	120 0	0	120 0	0	120 0	0	7 8	7 8	7 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 10	0 14	6 0	6	120 0	0	120 0	0	120 0	0	6 0	6 0	6 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8 12	8 16	7 8	7	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	8 0	6 0	6 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 18	0 13	7 0	7	120 0	0	120 0	0	80 0	0	5 5	5 5	5 5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0 8	0 8	4 0	4	40 0	0	40 0	0	40 0	0	4 0	4 0	4 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 8	15	160 0	0	160 0	0	160 0	0	9 0	9 0	9 0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17 1	16	172 0	0	150 8	8	129 0	0	8 13	8 13	8 4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 14	15	176 0	0	176 0	0	132 0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 12	15	115 0	0	120 0	0	105 0	0	9 8	9 8	9 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	14	160 0	0	160 0	0	140 0	0	9 12	9 8	9 12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 0	14	140 0	0	140 0	0	140 0	0	10 0	10 0	10 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 0	10	170 0	0	170 0	0	200 0	0	6 8	6 8	6 8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 21 to 27 seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 10 to 14 seers, and gram 15 to 18 seers.
 † In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 19 to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets 24 to 27 seers, or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 20 seers.
 ‡ In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 14 to 15 seers, barley 19 to 21 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, lesser millets 24 to 27 seers, or Indian-corn 17 to 21 seers, and gram 17 to 19 seers.
 § In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 15 to 25 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 40 seers, and gram 16 seers.
 || In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 12 to 21 seers, best rice 15 to 22 seers, common rice 14 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 17 seers.
 ¶ In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley (at Godda) 20 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
 § In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 14 to 16 seers, barley (at Chuttra) 22 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 10 seers, common rice 14 seers, lesser millets 24 seers, or Indian-corn 18 to 20 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers.
 * At Daltongunge the prices on the 27th January were—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 14 seers, and common rice 17 seers.
 † In the interior the prices range as follow.—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 15 to 18 seers, common rice 16 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 40 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RU

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar). Hoicus sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbou, Bajra) Pennisetia spica		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.
Garhwál	11 0	11 4	17 8	10 8	11 0	22 0	6 0	6 4	9 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 6	13	830	15 5	10 6	12 27
Bijnor	11 0	11 12	21 15	15 12	17 7	27 0	7 14	7 14	13 8	8 7	8 7	18 0	12 6	13	830	15 5	10 6	12 27
Moradabad	11 4	11 9	24 1	15 5	16 0	35 0	7 3	7 3	11 14	8 2	8 2	19 6	13 12	12 32	8 12	8 12	8 31	
Budahn	10 8	10 12	22 13	11 6	13 0	33 9	7 3	7 8	12 0	7 12	8 6	18 0	11 6	12 44	30 0	11 2	12 0	2 28
Barilly	10 10	11 4	20 0	13 2	15 0	27 8	6 14	7 8	6 14	7 13	7 13	18 12	12 8	13 12 31	4 12	8 13	2 29	
Shahjahanpur	10 8	11 6	23 2	13 4	14 12	10 8	6 0	6 2	8 12	9 6	9 0	18 8	11 12	12 835	8 11	2 13	0 34	
Tarai Bagunahs	10 10	11 4	21 4	13 12	15 0	25 0	7 4	7 8	11 4	8 2	8 2	18 12	13 2	13 12 31	4 12	8 13	2 30	
Muttra	11 4	11 9	25 0	12 8	13 8	33 0	7 0	7 8	9 8	8 8	9 8	18 0	12 0	12 035	0 11	0 12	0 31	
Agra	11 0	11 0	23 8	13 0	13 8	34 9	3 8	4 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 833	0 10	0 11	0 28	
Farrukhabad	9 8	11 5	22 10	10 5	12 4	10 0	5 12	5 12	8 0	7 10	7 8	16 8	10 5	12 135	8 10	5 11	14 35	
Mainpuri	10 4	10 8	24 0	11 0	12 8	32 8	5 0	5 8	8 8	7 8	8 4	16 8	11 0	13 031	8 10	4 11	8 31	
Etawah	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 8	13 0	23 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 0	13 032	0 12	8 13	0 31	
Etah	11 0	12 6	25 4	12 8	13 12	33 8	6 0	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	11 8	12 830	0	11	0 29	
Jalaun	12 8	14 8	26 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 035	0 14	0 15	0 30	
Jhansi	13 15	13 15	22 3	13 8	13 9	31 0	6 3	6 8	9 0	7 15	9 8	17 0	15 6	15 831	0 12	8 13	0 29	
Lalitpur	14 2	15 14	25 0	16 8	18 4	32 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	8 0	8 4	18 0	15 12	18 431	0 12	8 15	0 24	
Cannepore	10 12	11 12	20 8	12 4	13 4	40 0	8 12	7 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	16 0	12 4	13 433	0 12	4 13	4 32	
Fatehpur	10 6	11 4	19 12	11 8	12 4	36 0	6 4	6 10	15 0	8 0	7 8	21 0	11 12	13 440	0 13	8 13	8 35	
Banda	12 12	14 0	23 8	14 0	15 4	29 1	7 0	7 0	10 8	9 0	9 14	22 0	14 0	13 835	0 13	8 12	8 32	
Almhabad	11 0	10 12	17 0	15 0	15 4	29 1	7 0	7 0	10 8	9 0	7 14	9 0	18 0	12 15	13 838	4 11	4 14	1 32
Hamirpur	11 11	12 13	28 2	13 4	14 4	34 14	6 12	7 14	14 6	7 14	9 0	18 0	12 15	13 624	4 9	14 9	14 25	
Jampur	11 4	11 4	21 3	13 6	13 6	28 4	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 2	19 12	13 1	13 624	4 9	14 9	14 25	
Gorakhpur	11 13	12 4	19 4	14 0	12 4	28 0	9 3	8 12	15 12	11 6	10 8	19 4	13 2	14 026	4 13	2	...	26
Basti	10 15	10 10	21 4	...	...	32 8	9 1	9 1	15 0	9 11	9 11	20 0	12 0	12 04	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	11 7	11 7	19 3	14 12	14 6	26 13	7 6	7 6	10 5	11 9	11 9	19 3	14 12	14 631	0	...	...	...
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	14 030	0 12	0 13	0 27	
Benares	11 11	11 15	19 9	14 2	14 2	27 3	8 10	7 10	14 2	11 6	11 6	19 9	14 2	14 230	7 11	14 11	15 27	
Ghaziipur	12 4	12 4	19 5	15 7	15 7	27 0	7 11	7 11	8 6	9 10	9 10	19 5	15 7	15 732	3 13	8 13	8 28	
Delhi	13 0	12 12	27 8	16 8	17 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	15 037	0 12	0 13	0 35	
Gurgaon	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurpa	13 0	13 4	25 0	16 0	18 0	37 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 036	0 10	0 10	0 26	
Hissar	13 8	13 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	20 050	0 16	8 16	0 40	
Rohatak	12 0	12 8	26 0	16 0	18 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14 0	15 0	17 034	0 14	0 15	0 33	
Sirsa	16 0	15 12	30 0	23 0	23 4	60 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	23 0	23 060	0 18	0 18	0 45	
Umballa	14 8	14 8	26 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	16 8	17 0	17 042	0 12	0 14	0 32	
Luthiana	15 12	15 12	29 0	21 0	22 8	46 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 8	19 0	22 053	0 14	0 14	0 10	
Shylá	10 12	13 0	18 8	13 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	15 8	15 4	28 0	18 0	18 0	36 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 038	0 16	0 15	0 32	
Hushiarpur	13 0	15 0	26 8	18 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	20 034	0 15	0 16	0 28	
Kangra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anritsar	14 4	14 0	29 0	17 4	16 8	35 0	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	16 0	16 12	18 850	0 14	0 14	0 29	
Sialkot	12 4	13 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 8	15 027	0 13	0 13	0 27	
Gurdaspur	13 0	14 8	26 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	17 830	0 15	0 16	0 20	
Lahore	14 0	14 0	32 0	17 0	19 0	55 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	18 052	0 14	0 14	0 36	
Ferozepore	15 0	16 0	31 0	26 0	25 0	66 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	19 0	20 050	0	...	...	...
Gujranwala	13 4	13 8	29 0	16 4	16 4	52 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	18 0	15 0	17 032	0 14	0 14	0 30	
Itawalpindi	14 0	15 0	37 0	18 0	21 8	43 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	13 0	18 046	0 15	0 17	0 46	
Jhelum	14 0	13 8	34 0	13 8	17 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	18 036	0 15	0 16	0 38	
Gujrat	11 14	13 12	32 0	12 8	16 10	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	14 8	17 045	0 14	8 17	8 44	
Shahpur	16 0	17 0	32 0	18 0	19 0	42 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	19 0	20 035	0 18	0 20	0 40	
Mooltan	12 0	14 0	24 0	19 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	17 0	20 028	0 14	0 16	0 27	
Jhang	16 0	16 8	28 0	25 0	24 0	43 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	28 032	0 16	0 18	0 32	
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	32 0	23 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 030	0	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	16 14	17 14	35 0	21 4	23 4	50 0	...	...	...	6 4	6 7	6 14	18 12	21 445	0 18	12 20	0 50	
Dera Ghazi Khan	12 8	13 14	21 14	16 14	17 8	33 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	16 4	16 1435	10 15	5 15	5 29	
Bannu	21 14	21 14	42 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	25 0	25 062	8 17	8 20	0 50	
Peshawar	14 12	16 0	26 8	30 14	34 0	45 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 5	12 9	23 12	27 1230	4 18	8 19	4 23	
Kohat	19 2	20 6	37 0	29 4	30 10	56 2	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	20 6	28 0	28 051	0 25	0 28	0 58	
Hazara	9 8	13 0	36 0	15 0	19 0	64 0	...	...	...	7 0	10 0	20 0	...	...		

a for the 2nd half of January 1878 —continued.

TERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

of Millets, Ragi,
(Kavaru, Veraru,
ee, Choena, Cornu,
hwa, Niglies), Pan-
Misacum, &c

Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	PROVINCES.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...	...	8 12 9 10 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 9	6 14	6 4	Garhwāl	
...	...	12 8 13 8 30 15	180 0	180 0	113 8	...	...	...	Bijnor	
...	...	13 4 13 2 32 8	125 0	125 0	112 8	10 5	10 5	10 10	Moradabad	
...	...	11 6 12 7 30 9	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Budann	
...	...	11 14 12 13 28 12	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	9 3	10 0	Bareilly	
...	...	12 0 12 12 30 0	175 0	180 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shāhjahānpur	
...	...	11 9 12 8 25 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 2	8 12	8 12	Tarāi Pergunnahs	
...	...	12 8 13 8 36 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	Muttra	
...	...	12 8 12 12 35 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra	
...	...	10 8 12 8 31 10	190 0	190 0	170 0	9 15	9 0	8 11	Farakhabad	
...	...	10 6 12 8 29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	Munpuri	
...	...	12 8 12 8 30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Etawah	
...	...	11 8 12 8 33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Etah	
...	...	13 0 15 0 35 0	110 0	140 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jaloun	
...	...	14 9 15 1 32 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	Jhansi	
...	...	15 14 17 14 30 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lalitpur	
...	...	12 0 13 4 33 8	140 0	150 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	9 8	Cawnpore	
...	...	12 0 13 4 32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 10	8 12	Fatehpur	
...	...	14 0 14 8 38 8	160 0	160 0	164 0	...	...	...	Banda	
...	...	13 12 13 8 29 2	170 0	150 0	157 8	8 0	8 0	8 15	Allahabad	
...	...	12 14 14 8 37 2	140 0	140 0	111 0	...	...	...	Hammurpur	
...	...	12 11 13 6 31 1	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jampur	
...	...	14 0 14 7 24 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur	
...	...	13 1 13 1 26 4	190 0	190 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 13	Rasti	
...	...	15 4 14 12 26 9	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh	
...	...	14 0 14 0 26 0	130 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Muzapur	
...	...	13 1 14 2 27 3	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	7 34	Bomares	
...	...	16 14 17 6 21 14	180 0	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur	
...	...	14 8 15 0 41 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Delhi	
...	...	16 0 16 4 38 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	No return received			Gurgaon	
...	...	19 8 19 8 15 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Karnal	
...	...	16 0 16 0 12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	Hassur	
...	...	22 0 22 0 60 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Rohtak	
...	...	16 12 16 12 10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Sirsa	
...	...	18 0 18 4 52 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2	9 8	Umballa	
...	...	12 4 14 0 25 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 8	9 12	9 12	Ludhiana [a]	
...	...	18 8 18 0 12 0	100 0	101 0	80 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Sonla	
...	...	16 0 18 0 12 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 10	9 12	Jallundur	
...	...	15 0 15 0 12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0	9 12	Husainpur	
...	...	17 4 18 0 54 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra	
...	...	15 0 16 4 27 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 13	10 6	10 8	Amritsar	
...	...	11 12 17 0 40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	Snalkot	
...	...	18 0 18 0 56 0	100 0	100 0	81 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	Gurdaspur	
...	...	22 0 22 0 63 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Lahore	
...	...	15 12 17 0 47 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 8	10 4	Ferozepore	
...	...	12 8 13 4 36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Gurranwāla	
...	...	15 0 14 8 35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 12	Kawalpudi	
...	...	11 12 16 12 42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum	
...	...	17 0 19 0 42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 8	10 12	Gujrat	
...	...	15 0 16 0 34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	Shahpur	
...	...	20 0 23 0 42 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Mooltan	
...	...	21 0 23 8 50 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	10 12	11 0	Jhang	
...	...	18 2 17 8 52 8	112 0	112 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery	
...	...	13 2 14 6 35 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	No return received			Muzaffargarh	
...	...	17 3 17 8 45 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	62 8	65 8	60 0	Dera Ismail Khan	
...	...	13 13 14 8 24 3	97 0	91 0	96 0	33 12	33 12	35 0	Dera Ghazi Khan	
...	...	14 14 16 9 30 10	102 0	120 0	127 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu	
...	...	10 8 12 0 31 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	43 12	47 4	35 2	Peshawar	
...	86 11	102 0	102 0	Kohat [b]	
...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazara	
...	...	15 0 45 0	11 12	13 4 30 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	
...	...	14 0 35 0	11 8	12 12 31 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Gnao	
...	...	18 0 48 0	11 0	12 8 32 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bara Banka	
...	...	15 12 45 0	11 0	13 0 34 11	160 0	8 1	8 3	9 1	Sitapur	
...	10 10	12 11 32 13	225 0	8 11	8 11	8 0	Haroon	
...	...	19 0 80 0	9 8	12 4 36 0	200 0	8 8	8 0	8 4	Kner.	
...	11 12	13 9 30 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fyzabad	
...	...	24 0 72 0	11 4	13 8 35 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bundacu	
...	...	14 15 45 2	11 10	14 8 33 5	200 0	8 12	8 0	8 4	Gonda	
...	No return received			Bān Lareh	
...	...	13 4 50 0	12 0	12 8 32 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sataipur	
...	...	13 5 36 0	13 6	13 3 33 8	193 5	8 0	8 0	7 12	Pratapgarh	

[a] Firewood rising.

[b] Salt and Firewood rising.

Description of Lesser Mills

- * Juar, small.
- + Choti Juar.
- 2 Kodo.
- 5 Makka.

Hawan.

* Arhar, mach, peas, and bu

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																			
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chonam, Jowar, Hussas Surgham).			Bairwah Millet (Cumroo, Bajra) Pennisetia Spont.																				
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.																		
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.				
NAGPUR	Wholesale	17	12	18	8	9	12	9	8	...	11	4	11	8	...	22	421	8			
	Retail	17	8	18	0	18	0	...	...	9	8	9	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	15	0	22	021	022	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BHANDARA	Wholesale	18	12	19	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	10	0	...	14	12	13	8	...	21	024	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	18	0	18	0	25	0	...	...	10	0	9	0	10	0	14	0	13	0	19	0	20	023	826	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHANDA	Wholesale	16	2	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	8	8	...	22	820	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	15	9	17	9	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	8	5	13	7	22	019	620	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WARDHA	Wholesale	15	12	16	0	20	0	...	...	7	0	6	8	8	4	8	8	9	8	14	8	17	127	822	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	14	14	15	0	19	1	...	...	6	8	6	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	14	0	16	127	021	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BALAGHAT	Wholesale	13	5	18	3	...	...	...	...	11	1	13	5	...	13	5	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	13	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	10	0	12	0	16	0	13	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JUBBULPORE	Wholesale	15	0	14	8	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	0	...	11	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	14	8	14	0	23	8	12	0	13	0	21	0	7	0	7	8	16	0	10	0	19	0	13	818	026	010	011	020	...	...	...		
SAUGOR	Wholesale	15	8	15	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	8	0	...	19	018	8	...	17	818	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	15	0	15	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	8	16	0	18	018	032	017	017	023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAMOH	Wholesale	16	4	18	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	7	12	...	7	12	8	4	...	19	821	8	...	18	820	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	16	0	18	8	25	8	...	...	7	0	7	8	18	12	7	8	8	0	21	0	19	021	0	...	18	020	032	...	...	...	...	...
SEONI	Wholesale	18	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	11	0	12	0	...	15	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	18	0	20	0	23	8	...	...	10	0	11	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANDLA	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	16	0	17	0	24	0	...	...	10	0	9	10	16	0	12	0	12	13	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BETUL	Wholesale	13	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	7	8	6	8	...	8	8	7	8	...	20	019	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	12	8	13	0	13	0	...	...	7	0	6	0	13	0	8	0	7	0	14	0	19	018	020	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHHINDWARA	Wholesale	17	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	0	...	13	0	13	0	...	25	025	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	16	0	20	0	22	0	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	21	024	026	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOSHANGA- BAD.	Wholesale	15	8	15	12	18	0	...	...	7	14	7	5	13	8	9	0	7	14	14	20	420	020	4	15	018	020	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	14	4	14	10	17	8	...	...	6	12	6	12	12	8	7	11	7	5	13	8	18	018	019	8	13	814	1019	...	...	...	...	...
NARRINOR- PUR.	Wholesale	15	8	18	8	...	...	...	...	7	8	8	8	...	8	8	9	8	...	16	817	8	...	12	814	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	15	0	16	0	21	0	...	...	7	0	8	0	14	0	8	0	9	0	16	0	16	017	021	0	12	011	020	...	...	...	...	...
NIMAR	Wholesale	13	0	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	9	0	...	15	015	0	...	11	1012	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	13	0	13	7	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	9	0	14	0	15	015	017	811	1012	016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAIPUR	Wholesale	31	0	33	0	...	...	...	...	19	0	15	0	...	21	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	32	0	32	0	56	0	...	...	18	0	14	0	22	0	23	0	24	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAMBALPUR	Wholesale	21	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	14	0	15	0	...	17	6	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	20	0	19	0	24	0	...	...	13	0	14	0	21	0	17	8	17	8	28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HILASPUR	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	44	0	40	0	68	0	...	...	20	0	24	0	48	0	32	0	32	0	68	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UPPER GO- DAVARI.	Wholesale	14	8	13	8	...	...	...	...	6	0	6	0	...	8	0	8	8	...	20	018	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	13	0	12	0	18	0	...	...	5	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	7	8	9	0	17	016	015	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	Wholesale	No return received																																			
	Retail	No return received																																			
	Bohrum	No return received																																			
Chindurghat	Wholesale	14	0	13	0	14	5	9	5	9	0	12	0	7	0	6	5	7	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	19	520	019	012	013	010	...	...		
	Retail	13	0	12	0	13	0	8	5	8	0	11	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	18	018	018	011	012	010	...	...		
Oomnatotee	Wholesale	12	0	12	0	12	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	17	016	017	011	511	010			
	Retail	10	0	10	0	12	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	0	7	0	7	5	16	015	017	011	011	010			
Akola	Wholesale	11	5	11	0	14	0	8	5	7	0	6	5	8	0	7	0	8	5	8	5	13	0	16	516	020	510	510	510			
	Retail	11	0	10	5	13	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	6	5	8	0	7	5	12	0	16	016	020	010	010	010			
Buldana	Wholesale			
	Retail	10	0	10	0	13	0			
Woon	Wholesale	14	5	13	0	15	5	5	0	6	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	10	0	21	024	027	0			
	Retail	13	0	12	0	15	0	4	7	6	0	9	0	7	2	8	0	9	5	22	522	528	0			
Rassim	Wholesale	10	9	10	9	6	0	6	0	...	8	0	8	0	...	19	219	2			
	Retail	10	5	10	5	15	5	5	5	5	5	8	6	7	5	7	5	10	5	18	018	024	0			
BANGALORE	Wholesale	9	2	10	2	7	5	11	0	11	5	8	0	6	5	6	5	6	7	7	2	7	5	7	2	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...
	Retail	8	7	9	7	7	2	10	5	11	0	7	7	6	2	6	2	6	5	7	0	7	2	7	0	10	2			
KOLAR	Wholesale	9	4	9	4	5	8	8	3	8	3	8	0	8	1	7	8	10	2	9	7	9	711	312	2			
	Retail	9	1	9	1	5	5	8	0	8	0	7	8	7	8	1	7	5	10	0	9	5	511	112	0			
TUMKUR	Wholesale	10	0	10	5	7	0	5	5	6	0	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	2	7	5	6	7	6	5	9	5	9	0			
	Retail	9	5	10	0	6	5	5	0	5	5	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	6	5	6	0	9	0	9	0	8	7			
MYSORE	Wholesale	4	4	6	0	7	3	6	4	6	5	6	1	7	2	6	7	6	3	9	6	9	6	9	0			
	Retail	4	2	5	6																																

for the 2nd half of January 1878—continued.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Bag, Ivaru, Varagoo, Chenna, Cornloo, a. Nagies, Pannacem, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1877.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	16 4 19 0	...	...	22 2	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	NAGPUR ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	16 0 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 0	...	Retail ...		
...	...	13 8 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 8	BHANDARA ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	13 0 16 12	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
...	...	12 8 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHANDA ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	12 5 17 5	...	...	20 0	400 0	400 0	440 0	10 0	9 5	10 0	Retail ...		
...	...	12 0 12 0	...	...	20 0	120 0	120 0	208 0	11 0	10 12	11 8	WARDHA ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	11 8 14 8	...	...	19 1	92 0	88 0	200 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	Retail ...		
...	...	16 10 18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BALAGHAT ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	15 0 18 0	...	...	26 0	300 0	300 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Retail ...		
...	...	16 12 16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	JUBBUL ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
21 0	50 0	16 0 16 0	...	...	26 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	FORR ...		Retail ...
...	...	18 0 19 8	...	...	30 0	280 0	240 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	SATGUR ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	17 8 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
26 0	...	17 0 19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	DAMOR ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
25 0	50 0	16 8 19 0	...	...	32 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Retail ...		
...	...	18 0 24 0	...	...	...	340 0	360 0	...	9 8	9 4	...	SEONI ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	17 0 23 0	...	...	26 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	MANDLA ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
16 0	30 0	22 8 25 27	...	...	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 7-8	7 7-8	8 0	Retail ...		
16 8	...	13 0 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	BETUL ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
15 8	17 0	12 8 13 0	...	...	16 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Retail ...		
21 0	...	17 0 23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHHIND ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
20 0	20 0	16 0 22 0	...	...	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	WARA ...		Retail ...
...	...	17 8 19 2	...	...	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	HOSHANGA ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	17 0 18 0	...	...	20 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	BAD ...		Retail ...
37 8	...	17 8 18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NARISINGH ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
34 0	35 0	17 0 18 0	...	...	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	PUR ...		Retail ...
...	...	15 0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 13	...	NIMAR ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	15 0 15 0	...	...	17 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	10 2	10 2	12 8	Retail ...		
...	...	32 0 35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 0	...	RAIPUR ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	30 0 34 0	...	...	44 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Retail ...		
...	...	27 0 30 0	...	...	...	330 0	330 0	...	10 0	11 0	...	SAMBAL ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	26 0 28 0	...	...	23 12	320 0	320 0	240 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	PUR ...		Retail ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	BILASPUR ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
92 0	120 0	60 0 48 0	...	...	70 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	9 0	7 0	9 0	Retail ...		
...	...	10 0 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	UPPER GO ...	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Wholesale
...	...	9 0 9 0	...	...	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	DAVAR ...		Retail ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunder ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolarum ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chudderghat ...		Retail ...
...	...	10 5 10 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 5	Gomraotee ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
...	...	10 0 9 0	...	...	16 0	46 0	44 0	50 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Retail ...		
...	...	12 0 12 0	...	...	11 5	115 0	115 0	115 0	9 5	11 0	10 5	Akola ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
8 0	8 0	11 0 11 0	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	Retail ...		
...	...	8 5 9 5	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	Elliehpur ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
...	...	8 0 9 0	...	...	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Buldana ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
...	...	10 0 10 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	Retail ...		
...	...	9 5 13 0	...	...	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Woon ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
...	...	9 0 12 0	...	...	15 0	260 0	260 0	200 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	Retail ...		
8 0	...	8 0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	Bussim ...	HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Wholesale
7 8	13 0	7 5 7 5	...	...	22 0	100 0	100 0	161 0	7 5	7 5	9 5	Retail ...		
10 5	10 0	11 2 9 7	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	11 2	12 5	13 5	BANGALORE ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
9 7	9 5	10 7 9 2	...	...	8 7	72 0	72 0	84 0	10 7	12 0	13 0	Retail ...		
9 5	9 3	10 5 10 0	...	...	9 4	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 3	KOLAR ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
9 2	9 0	10 2 9 7	...	...	9 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	11 0	11 0	14 1	Retail ...		
10 2	8 3	11 0 9 5	...	...	8 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	8 5	9 5	11 0	TUMKUR ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
9 5	7 5	10 5 9 0	...	...	7 7	130 0	130 0	100 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	Retail ...		
10 0	9 3	11 3 11 4	...	...	8 3	75 0	75 0	78 0	7 5	8 7	9 4	MYSOORE ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
9 6	9 2	11 0 11 0	...	...	8 2	72 0	72 0	75 0	7 3	8 5	9 2	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	HASSAN ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
5 8 0	8 2	10 5 10 0	...	...	6 7	136 0	129 0	150 0	7 2	8 5	7 2	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	SHIMOGA ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
2 13 5	10 0	12 7 11 2	...	...	7 7	480 0	480 0	480 0	7 7	8 5	7 2	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	KADUR ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHITAL ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	DEOG ...		Retail ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	COORG ...	MYSORE AND COORG.	Wholesale
8 10 7	91	12 8 11 3	...	...	6 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 2	8 4	8 9	Retail ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains through

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER R																							
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Holcus Sorghum.)			Bairush Mi (Cumboo, Ba Pennisetia sp.								
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1877.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.				
RAJPUTANA.	Jaipur	...	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 8	6 8	...	13 4	13 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0					
	Kishongurh	...	12 4	...	15 0	15 0	...	5 8	5 8	...	6 8	6 8	...	14 8	14 8	...	13 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 0					
	Alwar	...	10 12	25 8	13 4	13 0	31 0	7 0	7 4	8 8	8 12	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 4	39 0	10 12	10 8	...	10 12	10 8					
	Bhurtpur (City)	...	11 0	11 14	25 0	13 10	13 6	33 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	8 7	13 0	12 6	13 0	31 0	11 0	11 4	...	11 0	11 4				
	Kerowli (City)	...	9 6	9 6	20 10	10 14	10 14	30 0	7 3	7 3	15 0	7 8	7 8	16 14	10 0	10 0	28 2	8 12	9 6	...	8 12	9 6				
	Ajmer	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deollee Cantonment	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpura	...	9 12	11 8	20 0	13 8	15 8	37 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 8	12 0	12 0	37 0	10 8	11 0	...	10 8	11 0	
	Sirohi	...	10 0	10 12	20 8	14 0	16 8	40 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	5 12	5 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0				
	Aboo	...	9 3	9 5	16 12	11 12	11 8	26 0	4 4	4 2	5 14	4 12	4 11	7 7	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	9 8	9 8	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	9 8	10 8	17 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)	...	12 13	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 4	6 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (")	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	...	11 0	11 9	16 14	17 0	17 2	25 0	5 0	6 4	5 10	6 4	7 2	8 8	17 0	17 4	30 0	14 10	15 0	...	14 10	15 0				
	Bikaner	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kota	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tonk	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhalawar	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahpura	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA.	Indore	...	12 15	13 5	13 11	...	...	...	6 5	6 6	10 0	7 1	7 1	10 14	16 8	16 8	17 7	12 0	12 10	...	12 0	12 10	
	Gwalior	...	10 5	10 9	18 4	8 12	9 2	22 13	6 0	6 2	7 13	6 14	6 14	10 1	11 10	12 0	24 4	9 6	9 13	...	9 6	9 13				
	Goona	...	16 0	17 8	21 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	6 8	7 0	12 8	7 0	8 0	14 8	19 0	21 14	27 0	14 0	14 0	...	14 0	14 0				
	Rutlam	...	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	10 0	6 8	6 4	14 0	15 4	16 8	18 8	12 0	12 4	...	12 0	12 4	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	16 0	18 0	24 8	18 0	21 0	...	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	34 0	14 0	17 0	...	14 0	17 0				

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

is for the 2nd half of January 1878—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

er Millets, Bagl. (Kaveru, Veragu, ee, Cheena, Coraloo, hwa, Nuggoo,) Pas- s, Millicum, &c.												Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.		
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1877.											
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.					
...	12	8	13	0	18	0	18	0	Jainpur	RAJPOOTANA.	* Per man's load.			
...	15	4	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	36	0	...	...	Kishengurh			
...	13	0	13	4	39	0	...	...	...	...	26	8	28	0	27	0	Alwar			
0	13	8	83	10	13	10	10	13	34	4	200	0	240	0	160	0	26	0	28	0			24	0	Bharatpur (City)
4	11	4	30	10	10	4	10	4	31	4	200	0	200	0	200	0	27	8	27	8			34	6	Kerowh (City)
...	No return received.				...	...	Ajmer					
...	14	8	16	8	12	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	40	0	40	0	40			0	Deolie Cantonment	
...	16	0	17	0	32	0	210	0	210	0	210	0	40	0	40	0	42			0	Erinpura	
...	12	4	12	6	22	13	160	0	160	0	160	0	25	0	25	12	36			0	Sirohi	
...	10	8	12	0	23	0	8 pic*	8 pic*	8 pic*	11	0	10	8	11	0			Aboo		
...	No return received.				...	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...					
...	13	12	13	12	24	0	15	0	15	0	11	0	Meywar	
...	No return received.				...	...	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)					
...	17	0	17	8	30	0	70	0	70	0	70	0	40	0	45	0	62			0	Partabgarh ("	
...	No return received.				...	...	Marwar					
...	No return received.				...	...	Bikaner					
...	No return received.				...	...	Rundi					
...	No return received.				...	...	Kota					
...	No return received.				...	...	Tonk					
...	No return received.				...	...	Jhullawar					
...	No return received.				...	...	Shahpoora					
...	16	0	16	0	17	12	...	100	0	...	8	14	9	5	10	14	Indore			
...	11	3	11	7	24	0	...	91	4	...	10	15	10	15	14	3	Gwalior			
...	18	8	19	12	27	0	...	200	0	...	16	0	15	4	20	0	Goona			
...	16	0	15	4	21	4	...	160	0	...	10	8	10	4	10	0	Rutham			
...	17	0	20	0	27	0	...	200	0	...	9	6	9	8	9	0	Bughelkhund (Sutna)			

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE
MYSORE PROVINCE.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No. 53).

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 9th February 1878.

*Statement No. 53, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the
Week ending the 9th February 1878.*

There is nothing new to record of the condition of the Province, nor are there any signs that the pressure upon the lower classes is increasing. To meet the possible contingency of distress later on, the circumstances of each District are being carefully considered and the policy to be followed laid down. Distress is for the present more evident in the towns than in the villages, where there is still ample employment for all, and in the neighbourhood of some of the larger towns therefore, where poverty is apparent, the Famine Commissioner is permitting a small work to be tentatively opened. If the numbers resorting to it should exceed 300, the help of the Department Public Works is to be obtained and if possible the laborers transferred to a larger and more useful work: if people from the villages resort to the work and thus evidence a desire among the ordinary laboring class for employment, one or two large works would be commenced in each Taluk, and if numbers unduly increased, restrictions for the present somewhat relaxed would be re-imposed.

2. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,184 tons, or 280 tons less than last week. The exports from Bangalore to the interior were 605 tons, or 169 tons more than last week. Prices did not sensibly alter.

3. The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 4,546, or 521 more than in the week previous. The increase is due to new works started in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts in conformity with the principles mentioned above.

4. The Department Public Works employed 41,657 laborers, or 1,453 in excess of the number returned last week, the increase occurring chiefly in the Bangalore and Tûmkûr Districts. The following is a list of the more important works:—

No.	District.	Name of Work.	Number employed.	
			Previous Week.	Present Week.
1	Bangalore	State Railway	15,000	15,634
2	Do.	Bangalore Water Supply	825	824
3	Bangalore-Kolar	Bangalore-Bellary (via Devanahalli) Road	1,977	2,114
4	Bangalore	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	831	859
5	Do.	Bhadram Tank	2,250	2,471
6	Do.	Hoskote Large Tank	246	507
7	Tûmkûr	Bangalore-Tûmkûr Road	1,859	1,561
8	Do.	Tûmkûr-Shimoga Road	4,183	4,510
9	Tûmkûr-Chitaldrug	Tûmkûr-Bellary Road	4,903	4,989
10	Tûmkûr	Tûmkûr-Maddagiri Road	1,875	2,174
11	Do.	Hebbur Tank	650	608
12	Mysore	Mysore Water-works	1,692	1,817
13	Chitaldrug	Tûnmanahalli Tank	608	557
14	Do.	Dodderi Feeder	793	827
TOTAL			38,292	39,512

5. The number in Relief Camps was 3,648, or a decrease of 127. To the Camps, 1,716 persons were admitted, 785 discharged to their homes, and 177 sent to Relief Works. Many of the admissions consist of persons assisted with a meal on their way to Relief Works,

and therefore not formally discharged from the Camps. Besides these, the following people were dealt with at Bangalore :—

Sent to Railway Works	...	...	...	815
Do. Tank Works	...	...	...	96
Do. Special Gang	...	...	...	442
Do. Relief Camp	...	...	...	80
Do. Hospitals	...	...	...	56
TOTAL				1,489

The following statement gives the daily average number relieved in each District, and the cost per head :—

DISTRICT.				DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN CAMPS.				COST PER HEAD.					
				Past Week.	Present Week.	Increase.	Decrease.	Past Week.			Present Week.		
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bangalore	...	...	...	208	328	120	...	2	0	5	1	1	9
Kolar	...	...	...	141	136	...	5	1	1	8	0	14	8
Túnakúr	...	...	...	1,319	1,198	...	121	1	6	5	1	11	4
Mysore	...	...	...	151	132	...	19	1	4	5	0	15	9
Hassan	...	...	...	259	188	...	71	1	2	7	1	2	4
Kadur	...	...	...	144	111	...	33	0	13	11	0	14	3
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	485	466	...	19	1	2	6	1	3	6
Bangalore Municipality	...	...	...	758	767	9	...	1	3	8	1	4	4
Mysore Municipality	...	...	...	310	322	12	...	0	14	0	1	3	5
TOTAL				3,775	3,648	141	268	1	4	4	1	5	6

BANGALORE, }
16th February 1878.

By order,
A. WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th FEBRUARY 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No rain has fallen in Madras; prospects are unchanged; prices are still fluctuating, but there is a general upward tendency. The total number on works is 132,062, and on gratuitous relief 146,339, a decrease of 9,489 and 7,652 upon the figures of last week respectively. In Mysore there has been no rain, and there is no change in prospects; the number on relief works for the week ending the 9th instant was 46,203, and on gratuitous relief 3,648; the former is more by 1,974 and the latter less by 127 than in the previous week. From Bombay cloudy weather and rain are reported from Sind; elsewhere there has been no rain, and the harvest is beginning. In the Central Provinces the weather is now clear; the *rabi* has suffered considerably in several districts from blight, frost and insects; but prospects are now fair. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* progresses. No rain has fallen in Central India, where prospects are fair. In Rajputana there has been a little rain in Ajmere and Ulwur; prospects are favourable. In Bengal there was almost general rain on the 11th and 12th; the *rabi* crops generally promise well. In Assam there has been some rain. In British Burma the harvest still continues in Arakan and parts of the Pegu division. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen during the week, though the weather is still somewhat cloudy and unsettled; the general condition of the crops is good. In the Punjab there has been no rain, though it is still cloudy in some districts; prospects are favourable, but more rain will cause damage.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Ganjam (Feb. 14th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'55, <i>raggi</i> 14'4, <i>cholum</i> 14'76, <i>cumboo</i> 14'56; average number daily fed at Berhampur, Aska, and Purnahottampur 256.
Vizagapatam („ 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'6, <i>cholum</i> 13'3, <i>raggi</i> 14'3, <i>cumboo</i> 16'4; pasture and drinking water diminishing.
Godavery („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'26, <i>cholum</i> 16'70, <i>raggi</i> 15'49, <i>cumboo</i> 16'93; crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places; harvest of <i>cholum</i> completed, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; anicut planked up, water stands two inches above stone crest.
Kistna („ 14th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'38, <i>cholum</i> 12'38, <i>raggi</i> 13'41, <i>cumboo</i> 12'34; on works 968; sick in relief hospitals 41; <i>raggi</i> under wells and maize growing well; Bengal gram, castor and cotton still bad in places; <i>varagu</i> , horse gram and castor are being harvested; outturn of <i>varagu</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and of the others $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$.
Nellore („ 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7'62, <i>cholum</i> 11'21, <i>raggi</i> 12'35, <i>cumboo</i> 11'62; on Public Works Department works 9,759; canal 16,988; in camps about 2,265; on village relief 925; crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight.
Cuddapah („ 15th)	...	Rice 7'57, <i>cholum</i> 12'93, <i>raggi</i> 13'53, <i>cumboo</i> 13'53; on works 2,378; children 211; camps 2,134; village relief 4,919; paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> being harvested in parts, outturn more than $\frac{1}{2}$.
Bellary („ 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8'31, <i>cholum</i> 11'38, <i>raggi</i> 11'56, <i>cumboo</i> 10'79; on works 2,888; camps 1,806; village relief 4,118; sowing of second-crop paddy still in progress; standing crops—second-crop paddy, pulses, horse-gram, Bengal gram, oil-seeds and cotton—generally thriving; white <i>cholum</i> crop has been damaged by insects to a considerable extent.
Kurnool („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'17, <i>cholum</i> 13'33, <i>raggi</i> 14'21, <i>cumboo</i> 12'37; on works 199; children 96; in camps 366; village relief 10,297; <i>cholum</i> being harvested.
North Arcot („ 15th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9'0, <i>cholum</i> 10'5, <i>raggi</i> 10'2, <i>cumboo</i> 10'3, wheat 8'0; on works 25,630; children 2,468; in camps and houses 10,872; on village relief 13,108; crops affected with blight and insects in some places, withering in some taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>raggi</i> and <i>cholum</i> , outturn poor.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
South Arcot ...	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11·0, <i>cholum</i> 15·12, <i>raggi</i> 13·46, <i>cumboo</i> 14·71; on works, Revenue Department, 1,120, Professional 665; in camps 2,105; villages 7,467; crops generally good; want of rain felt in parts; <i>cholum</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>varagu</i> and paddy harvested, outturn tolerable.
Tanjore (Feb. 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·72, <i>cholum</i> 14·89, <i>raggi</i> 16·41, <i>cumboo</i> 14·27; rivers very low; wet crops thriving, dry in good condition; harvest, wet, <i>samba</i> , dry <i>varagu</i> , <i>dholi</i> , &c., outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Trichinopoly (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·14, <i>cholum</i> 25·20, <i>raggi</i> 14·84, <i>cumboo</i> 18·08; on works 1,836; children 303; in camps 163; village relief 169; paddy, <i>cholum</i> , horse-gram and <i>varagu</i> harvested, outturn between a 6 and 12 anna crop.
Madura (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11·16, <i>raggi</i> 16·05, <i>cumboo</i> 22·60; on works 321; children 267; in camps 1,437; village relief 992; paddy being harvested in all places, yield below the average; crops slightly injured by insects in Peracalam.
Tinnevely (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·65, <i>raggi</i> 21·30, <i>cumboo</i> 25·35; camps and houses 13; village relief 54; crops generally good except those attacked by locusts and insects; harvest in parts, outturn poor.
Coimbatore (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·63, <i>cholum</i> 13·58, <i>raggi</i> 13·89, <i>cumboo</i> 20·86; on works 29,544; camps and houses 6,607; children 955; village relief 6,682; crops, paddy tolerable and cotton promising; dry grains damaged by insects in parts of 6 taluks; harvest of paddy, <i>cholum</i> <i>cumboo</i> and horse-gram, outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to full.
Nilgiris (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·17, <i>cholum</i> 10·82, <i>raggi</i> 10·89, <i>cumboo</i> 18·76.
Salem (" 18th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 8·30, <i>raggi</i> 10·68, <i>cumboo</i> 12·51, <i>cholum</i> 10·94; on works 32,850; camps 7,370; village relief 15,170; harvest of paddy and <i>raggi</i> , outturn $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
South Canara (" 16th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 11·97, <i>raggi</i> 12·79; second rice crop harvested in most parts, outturn good except in Kundapur; third rice crop cultivation commenced.
Malabar (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 10·56, <i>raggi</i> 12·99; rain not needed; harvesting second crop almost over, outturn above average; prospects good.
Chingleput (" ")	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 9·25, <i>raggi</i> 11·53, <i>cumboo</i> 11·88, <i>cholum</i> 12·67; on works 2,542; children 461; camps 1,580; village relief 34,914; crops, where water is available, in fair condition, in other places beginning to wither; <i>kar</i> , <i>samba</i> , <i>raggi</i> , <i>cumboo</i> and <i>gingelly</i> harvested in parts, outturn from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, <i>raggi</i> in Chingleput taluk full.
Madras (" 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Rice 7·3, <i>raggi</i> 9·97, <i>cholum</i> 9·8. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects continue unchanged; prices fluctuating with general upward tendency; total number on works 132,062; total number gratuitously fed 146,339; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 16th instant 1,493 tons.
Bombay—(Feb. 20th)		
<i>Sind—</i>		
Kurrachee ...	·08 in Kotri; 1·0 in Dādu; 1·14 ⁴ in Johi; 1·60 in Schwar; 1·80 in Mān- jhand.	River falling; encroachment at Pinjari mouth still going on.
Shikārpur ...	...	<i>Matar</i> crops damaged by insects in Kambar taluka; river rising six-tenths against five sixths last year; no fresh cases of small-pox in talukas Shikārpur and Kambar; 3 cases in Garhi Yāsin out of which 1 fatal; fresh cases in other parts of Lārkāna taluka, 5 deaths in Lārkāna town; chicken-pox in 3, and cattle disease in 5 talukas; slight fever prevalent; weather cloudy; rain expected.
Hyderabad ...	...	One case of small-pox in Tando Alahyar; weather sultry; sky overcast.
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	Weather cloudy; high winds, injurious to <i>rabi</i> crops; health fair.
<i>Guzerat—</i>		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change.
Surat ...	...	Ten deaths from cholera at Surat.
<i>Khandesh and Nāsik—</i>		
Khandesh ...	...	No change.
Nāsik ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> fair in 6 talukas, other 6 generally bad; fever in 4 talukas; water scarce.
<i>Konkan—</i>		
Tanna ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; fever prevailing.
Colāba (Feb. 18th)	...	Weather cold; public health good except in 3 talukas where slight fever prevails; <i>rabi</i> crops healthy.
Ratnāgiri (" 12th)	...	Dry season; crops slightly damaged by blight; 8 deaths from cholera in Chiplun and 5 in Dāpoli talukas; slight cattle disease in the latter taluka.
<i>Deccan—</i>		
Poona ...	...	No change.
Ahmednagar ...	...	Fever and ague prevalent in Nagar.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> middling; reaping commenced; fever prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued. <i>Southern Mahratta Country.</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	No change.
Kanara ...	...	Weather fair; 4 deaths from cholera.
Kaládgi ...	...	Rabi being harveated in 3 talukas; ague continues.
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory.</i>		
Rájkot ...	...	Weather hot; small-pox at Nawánagar; famine prices on grain prevailing.
Baroda ...	...	No change.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Smart showers in parts of Sind; no particular change elsewhere.
Bengal—(Feb. 19th) Chittagong ...	A slight sprinkling in the morning and a smart shower in the night of the 12th; few drops at Sadar Station.	Weather cloudy and hot till 12th instant; south wind blew from 10th to 12th, it is now northerly again; the cold-weather crops are doing well; price of rice is from 11 to 13 seers per rupee, in the south it is from 12 to 16 seers.
Noakholly ...	0·7	Weather unusually warm until the evening of the 12th instant, when there were thunderstorm and rain; pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing favourably; the stubbles are being ploughed in or burnt up and ploughed in; ploughing for the early rice crop is going on actively everywhere; public health is good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	0·2	Weather seasonable, cloudy; slight fall of rain on the 12th instant; the hillmen are busily engaged in cutting jungle for jooming; tobacco is not favourably reported of, owing to want of rain.
Hill Tipperah ...	0·47	Weather cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week; slight rain on the 12th; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Backergunge ...	0·8	All is well, but there is a little sporadic sickness.
Furreedpore ...	0·23	There was slight rain in the early part of the week, since when the weather has been cooler; some benefit has been afforded by the rain, but more is required; there was a fall of hail in Madarapore, but it is not reported that much damage has been done; the general prospects of the crops are fair.
Dacca ...	Nil	Weather very much cooler since the rain of last week; rain has done good, but more is required.
Mymensingh ...	1·44	Weather seasonable; there was a storm with a heavy fall of rain and hailstone on the 12th instant; state and prospects of the crops are favourable; the rain has done much good to the crops.
Tipperah ...	0·20	Storm of wind and rain on the 12th instant; during the rest of the week the weather was cloudy on one or two days and fine on the other days; prospects of <i>boro dhan</i> are good; <i>kalai</i> is yielding a good outturn; the outturn of mustard is below the average.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Weather cooler; state and prospects of the crops are good; general health is fair.
Jessore ...	0·29	Weather getting warmer; the rain of the 12th instant was general; prospects are fair; hail fell on 11th and 12th at Bagirhat, and is said to have damaged the <i>boro</i> plants.
Nuddea ...	A little rain almost everywhere in the district.	The weather has become much cooler and more seasonable; the harvest of the cold-weather crops continues; the outturn is not very good.
Moorshedabad ...	0·26	Weather seasonable; some slight injury has been done to the crops by rain and hail, particularly in Gowas, but generally they promise well; cholera still prevails in parts of the district.
Pubna ...	0·08	Weather fine and seasonable; thunder, wind, and a little rain on the 12th instant; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops appear to be promising; the harvesting of <i>kuldi</i> is still going on; cholera has again appeared in the Pubna town, there were 5 cases, out of which 4 have proved fatal.
Rajshahye ...	0·41	There has been rain throughout the district in the early part of the week, which has been of great benefit to the crops on the ground; the weather subsequently became colder for the time; fever is still prevalent; a few cases of cholera has been reported from Lalpore.
Bogra ...	1·56	There was a heavy shower of rain accompanied with hailstones on the 12th instant; the weather has since been much cooled; the hailstones have done some injury to the <i>rabi</i> crops now on the ground, but the rain is calculated to facilitate the ploughing of the lands for the <i>aus</i> ; price of rice was almost stationary during the week; cholera is on the decrease, and small-pox has disappeared.
Dinagpore ...	Nil	Weather stormy; ploughing for the spring crops is being carried on.
Rungpore ...	Nil	A slight thunderstorm on the night of the 11th instant; the late slight rain has been good for ploughing and for the tobacco crop; there is little else on the ground.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.			
Cooch Behar	...	0·67	Since the 11th instant the weather has become cool and pleasant; the rain which fell on the 11th and 12th has done much good to tobacco, <i>chena</i> , <i>kuon</i> , wheat, barley, and other cold-weather crops, and there is now every prospect of a good harvest; mustard is being gathered in many places; lands are being ploughed for <i>bītree dhan</i> , and the late fall of rain is very seasonable for this crop; public health continues good.
Jalpaiguri	...	<i>Nil</i>	Rain having fallen, the weather is once more cool and pleasant; the <i>haimanti</i> rice crop has been fairly good; land is now being prepared for <i>bhados dhan</i> ; tobacco promises well; sugarcane is being cut; the crop is not particularly good.
Darjeeling	...	0·31 Rain also fell in the terai of this district.	Mostly foggy, chilly weather; snow fell in the adjacent hills and a little rain in the station; the minor crops throughout the district are doing well; there are no crops of importance on the ground at present.
Midnapore	...	Slight rain in some places.	Weather generally cloudy, getting warm; state and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is said to be required in some places for the standing crops.
Howrah	...	0·03	Weather cooler than last week; the few crops on the ground are good; a little preparation of land is going on.
Hooghly	...	Slight rain with hail on the night of the 11th instant.	Weather cooler than last week; the harvest of potato, peas, and <i>moosari</i> is going on; mangoes are in blossom; public health is normal; cattle disease has abated.
Burdwan	...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> crops are being reaped; state of the cotton plants is good; cholera has not as yet abated in Culna and Bood-Bood sub-divisions; it has made its appearance at Cutwa.
Bankoora	...	0·03	Weather slightly rainy in the beginning of the week, now it is become cool again; full crops are expected.
Boerbhoom	...	0·54 A little rain all over the district.	Weather colder than last week; rain has benefited the standing winter crops.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	0·12 Rain and hail have been reported from Godda & Rajmehal.	Weather colder and more windy; the hail has done some mischief.
Bhāgalpur	...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather stormy on the night of the 11th and morning of the 12th; since then it has been cold and dry, with heavy dews at night; the rain has done much good to the standing <i>rabi</i> crops, but some damage to the mango crop is anticipated; prices have a downward tendency; health is good.
Monghyr	...	<i>Nil</i>	West winds prevailing; nights are cool; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Purneah	...	<i>Nil</i>	West wind prevailing, but weather cool; the rainfall of last week has been general; it was heavy, attended with hail in the southern and eastern parts; it has been very beneficial for the ploughing and sowing; the tobacco crop in Arrareah is said to be good.
Maldah	...	0·56	In the first part of the week there was fall of rain in several places, and in some the fall was attended with hailstones; the weather since is very fair; the wheat, barley, <i>moong</i> , and <i>mutter</i> plants are thriving, though in some places they have been partially injured by the late fall of hailstones; the <i>boro</i> is under transplantation; public health is still improving.
Durbhunga	...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm and seasonable; no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
Mozufferpore	...	Heavy rain in Seetamurhee sub-division on 11th.	Weather fine and cool; owing to the good prospects of the <i>rabi</i> , the prices of food-grains in the <i>Sadar</i> sub-division have fallen a little; in the Hajeeapore sub-division the <i>rabi</i> is doing well; in the Seetamurhee sub-division rain has done some harm to <i>rahar</i> , <i>khasari</i> , &c.; some hail fall also has been reported from the south of Seetamurhee.
Sarun	...	0·10 There has been slight rain in most parts of the district on the 10th and 11th instant, and a regular down pour at Gopālganj.	Weather cloudy at the beginning of the week, the last part clear, and sun gradually getting hot; high cold west wind during the day; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue favourable; the sub-divisional officer of Gopālganj has reported that throughout his sub-division there is every prospect of an average harvest; in many places considerable damage has been done to the poppy plant by <i>moorka</i> : about 1,000 bighas of plant have been destroyed, which would have yielded about 120 maunds of opium; the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents have been asked to report further regarding the damage done to the poppy crop; the Manager of the <i>Hathuwa Raj Estate</i> , who has just come in from camp, reports very favourably of the crops in that part of the district, in which, but for the winter rains, severe distress might have been looked for; the prospects of sugarcane and indigo have improved owing to the late rainfall.

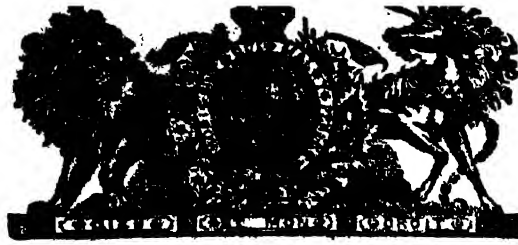
Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Chumparun ...	<i>Nil</i>	The sky is overcast; weather is becoming warmer during the day; the slight shower of rain on the 10th instant has largely benefited the <i>rabi</i> and poppy crops, in consequence of which the prices of food grains have been lowered a little.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonably cold; prospects of the crops are good; health is good.
Gya ...	0·21	Weather cooler since the rain, with high wind prevailing; maximum thermometer in the shade 88°; insects continue to do damage in parts of the district; reaping of <i>kurthi</i> , <i>kerao</i> , mustard and <i>masur</i> has commenced, and sugarcane is being planted; prices continue to rule high, and jungle produce is in parts being consumed as food.
Shahabad ...	A slight thunder-shower in Arrah on the 11th; 20 at Buxar on the 12th; slight showers at Bhuboah on the 11th.	Weather at present fine, with west winds; the crops in Bhuboah are flourishing, except those sown early, which have been injured by frost; poppy is good every where, but it is late; prices are rising in Bhuboah; no return from Sasseram.
Hazáribágh ...	0·32	Weather cooler again after the rain; the rain, which was accompanied by a little hail, is reported to have damaged the prospects of the <i>mohwa</i> and mango crops.
Lohardugga ...	0·05	Weather seasonable; the outturn of the <i>rabi</i> crops has not been so good as usual in the Sadar sub-division, and in the Palamow sub-division it is reported to be considerably below the average.
Manbhoom ...	0·40	Weather seasonable; bad accounts have been received of the condition of the people in the west of the district; there can be no doubt of the badness of the season; in the north-west and west of the district the <i>mohwa</i> harvest, if plentiful, will do much to avert distress.
Singbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; nothing to report about the crops; the district is healthy.
Balasore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather at present fine; the condition of the crops is satisfactory; fever in the north has abated; sporadic cholera still exists.
Cuttack ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine, and less warm than last week; the reaping of <i>sarad</i> crop is over; <i>dalua</i> crop is in ear in some places; public health is on the whole good.
Pooree ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather warm for the season; <i>sarad</i> rice is being harvested; <i>dalua</i> rice is progressing well in the low-lying lands; <i>moong</i> and <i>kulai</i> promise well; <i>kulthi</i> is being harvested, but the outturn is not a good one for want of rain; there was a shower of rain on the 6th instant in the tracts between the Chilka and the sea which has done good to the <i>mandia</i> crop; prospects are better now in that part of the country, owing to the numerous tanks which have been dug and deepened; common rice is selling at 15½ to 21 seers for the rupee, but in the salt tracts the rates are 11½ to 13½ seers; export of rice to the Madras Presidency continues; public health is good.
		General Remarks. —The rain of the 11th and 12th instant appears to have been almost general; the standing crops on the whole promise well, though some slight damage seems to have been done to them by hailstones; the preparations for the sowing of early rice have been much facilitated by the rain; insects continue to do damage in parts of Gya, and considerable injury has been done by the <i>moorka</i> to the poppy crop in Sarun; the Chilka tracts of Pooree had a shower on the 6th, which has benefited the <i>mandia</i> crop; the prospects there are now reported better owing to the numerous tanks which have been dug and deepened; the reports from Chota Nagpore are not favourable; the prospects of the <i>mohwa</i> and mango in Hazáribágh have been spoiled by rain and hail, and the outturn of the <i>rabi</i> crops in Palamow sub-division is said to be considerably below the average; there is also some pressure reported in West Manbhoom and much depends on the coming <i>mohwa</i> harvest; prices still continue to rule high in several districts, but in some they are said to have a downward tendency owing to the good prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops.
N. W. P. and Oudh— (Feb. 20th)		
Benares (Feb. 19th) ...	...	Prospects continue favourable.
Allahabad ( " " ) ...	...	No change.
Jhánsei (" 20th) ...	...	Weather fine; prices falling; wheat and gram at 12 seers per rupee since 19th.
Agra (" 19th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Hail fell about Jalesar on the 11th; blight has appeared in 6 parganas.
Meerut (" 20th) ...	...	Prices slightly higher; weather cloudy but crop prospects as yet good.
Bareilly (" ") ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather still unsettled.
Lucknow ( " " ) ...	...	Prospects good; a good deal of distress; relief works started in the city and district.
Partabgarh (" 16th) ...	<i>Nil</i>	Prospects good.
Sitapur (" 20th) ...	...	Weather cloudy; clear weather much needed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. & Oudh—contd. Fyzabad (Feb. 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Hail damaged crops in some parts; prices high. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The weather is still somewhat cloudy and unsettled, but no rain has fallen during the last week; hail is reported in the Agra and Fyzabad districts; the general condition of the crops is good.
Punjab—(Feb. 19th)—		
Delhi ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects very good; small-pox still prevalent; slight fall in prices of some of the grains.
Hissar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and cloudy; crops are thriving after rain of last week; fodder still scarce; slight fall in prices of food grains throughout the division; health good.
Umballa ...	<i>Nil</i>	} Crops and health good.
Jullundur ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Amritsar ...	<i>Nil</i>	
Lahore ...	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Rabi</i> prospects good; small-pox abating; slight fall in prices of some of the grains.
Rawalpindi ...	<i>Nil</i>	State of crops and health of district good.
Moultan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Agricultural prospects and public health good.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	<i>Nil</i>	Health and state of crops good; a rise in price of some of the grains this week.
Peshawar ...	<i>Nil</i>	State of crops favourable; health good.
		Crops are suffering from late rains; weather still cloudy and prospects are bad.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Agricultural prospects may still be considered favourable throughout the province, but a further rainfall in the northern districts, of which there are fears while the cloudy weather lasts, will damage the crops.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 20th).		
Upper Godavari (Feb. 16th) ...	...	Hot; <i>rabi</i> cutting and <i>khari</i> threshing continue, outturn satisfactory; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Clear, warm; harvest completed; health good.
Bilaspur ...	...	Clear, <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices rising owing to export.
Raipur ...	...	Clear, close; <i>rabi</i> injured in places; measles and cattle disease prevalent; prices risen considerably owing to exports.
Balaghāt ...	...	Clear, hot; <i>rabi</i> reaping and threshing in progress; health good; prices stationary.
Chhindwāra ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> favourable; fever continues; prices rising.
Chānda (Feb. 17th) ...	...	Clear; nights cool, days hot; prospects favourable; health good; prices rising.
Betūl („ 18th) ...	...	Cool; <i>rabi</i> damaged in places by previous week's rain and hail; wheat good; fever continues; prices rising.
Bhandāra („ 19th) ...	...	Clear; nights cool, days hot; <i>rabi</i> suffered considerably from last rain and cloudy weather; fever and small-pox continue; prices rising.
Nāgpur („ 20th) ...	...	Clear; days hot, nights cool; <i>khari</i> threshing nearly completed; <i>rabi</i> harvest continues; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvesting; small pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising;
Nimār ...	...	Sultry; prospects of <i>rabi</i> injured; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices risen.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Warm; slight small-pox; no cholera cases since last report.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Prospects of wheat fair; health good; prices unchanged.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear, warm; <i>rabi</i> harvesting; health good; prices high but stationary.
Saugor ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair, wheat excellent; health good; prices rising; exports north.
Seoni ...	...	Wheat heavily affected by blight, linseed grain injured by frost and insects; prospects of <i>rabi</i> poor.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> fair; prices steady.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; prices rising owing to exports north.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> — <i>Rabi</i> suffered considerably in some districts from blight, frost and insects, particularly at Seoni; general prospects fair; prices risen considerably owing to exports towards Bombay and the North-Western Provinces.
British Burma. (Feb. 20th.)		
Arakan Division ...	...	Public health good; paddy crops being reaped; outturn good everywhere.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health generally good; 4 deaths from cholera at Thamine and Binpoon; price of paddy continues high owing to large demand; reaping being carried on rapidly; several deaths among cattle from diarrhoea, suffering also from sore-throat.
Thonkwa ...	...	Health generally good; cholera in Thonkwa and Maoobin, 3 deaths in Maoobin; reaping completed, outturn excellent.
Bassein ...	...	Public health good; slight cholera.
Henzada ...	...	One death from cholera in Henzada town 30 in Okpho township.
Prome ...	...	Six deaths from cholera in Prome, 5 in Mahatham, 2 in Shwedoung.
Thayetmyo ...	...	Public health good.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Public health fair; crops reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam— Gauhati (Feb. 20th)	24	Weather unsettled; rain threatening; land being taken up for ass cultivation.
Sylhet (" ")	Nil	A severe storm in south of district on 13th did some damage; dry crops being reaped; ploughing going on; weather cloudy.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 20th)	—	No change in prospects; for week ending 9th, on evil relief works 4,546, on professional department works 41,657, and gratuitously relieved 3,648.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts— Amraoti (Feb. 20th)	—	Rabi crops favourable; reaping continued.
Central India— Indore (Feb. 19th).	—	Weather hot; crops fair; water scarce.
Rajputana— Jodhpore (Feb. 18th)	...	Crops doing well; weather cool.
Jhallawar (" 14th)	...	Small-pox continues.
Deoli (" 18th)	Nil	} Health good; prospects favourable; weather cloudy.
Kotah (" ")	} Past week Nil in Deoli.	
Tonk (" ")		
Shahpoora (" ")		
Ajmere (" 20th)	Slight sprinkle in small portion of district.	Prospects unchanged; prices rising.
Ulwur (" ")	Slight rain in parts.	Rabi prospects favourable; good deal small-pox at Ulwur.
Jeypore (" ")	Nil	Crops progressing favourably; health good.

ERRATUM.—On page 289 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 16th instant, opposite North Arcot, for "raggi 18.5" read "10.5."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

{ Register
No. 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY.

No. 212.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, dated Calcutta, the 21st February 1877.

AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE. Famine.

READ—

Telegram to the Government of Bombay, dated October 22nd 1876, requesting the submission of separate statements regarding each taluka in the distressed districts, showing its area, population, Government realizable revenue in 1875-76, rough proportion of *kharif* to *rabi* cultivation, average annual rain-fall, actual rain-fall up to date, ordinary prices of the staple-food of the taluka at that season, actual prices on the date of the return, probable extent of failure of crops, and amount, if any, sanctioned for relief works and other relief, and adding that the statements might be prepared from the best information then available, and corrected or supplemented afterwards if necessary.

Letters from the Government of Bombay, Nos. 6331, 6406, and 6561, dated the 4th, 8th and 15th November, 1876, forwarding the statements required.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 459, dated 30th November 1876, requesting that the information received might be supplemented by a complete review of the situation, comprising—

- “(a). A careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.
- (b). An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.
- (c). Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.
- (d). The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.
- (e). The course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages.
- (f). The local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.
- (g). The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.
- (h). The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.

- (i). The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.
- (j). The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work.
- (k). The number of persons whom the Government has on its hands, at date of report, for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st, and July 1st."

Adding that the above information "should be given for each taluka separately, and should be, in the first instance, prepared by the Mamlatdars, the permission already given to place them on special duty being freely availed of for the purpose. The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge should test, verify, or supplement the statements of each Mamlatdar, and then submit *as his own*, and in his own language, a complete report for the taluka on the points indicated, with full and free expression of his own opinions. Each taluka report should be passed on by the Collector with his remarks to the Commissioner, and by him similarly to the Bombay Government, who will forward it to this Department. No report of any one taluka should be detained anywhere because others have not come to hand, and the whole of the reports should have reached the Government of India by the 15th of January next. As many of the details above specified have already been partially collected, or are in process of collection, and the welding of the whole, including the new matter, into a complete form will be of obvious use to both Governments, the President in Council trusts that the call now made will not prove especially difficult or irksome.

Letters from the Government of Bombay of various dates between the 17th January and the 12th February 1877, forwarding the original reports received from each district, together with summaries of their contents, and a general summary of the whole.

Statement A, compiled from the returns and summaries received in reply to the telegram of October 22nd, and the letter of November 30th above referred to.

Statement B, being an abstract of statement A, with additions from the Bombay weekly returns, and the reports of local officers now submitted.

OBSERVATIONS.

As soon as the Government of India became aware, from the official reports of the Government of Bombay, and other sources, that the scarcity shewing itself in that Presidency was not unlikely to assume formidable proportions, the submission was requested of statements, containing elementary statistical information and a rough estimate of the probable failure of crops, regarding each taluka of the affected districts.

2. This information was supplied by the Government of Bombay with the utmost promptitude, and has since proved extremely valuable. It was, however, necessarily defective and temporary as regards the failure of crops, inasmuch as the careful field inspections which take place annually in the Bombay Presidency had at that date barely commenced, and the period during which local or general rain might have materially altered the aspect of affairs had not altogether passed away. At the same time the particulars which it comprised revealed the very serious nature of the calamity then imminent, and the necessity for full and searching enquiry upon various points not included in the previous returns, with the view of avoiding, on the one hand, expenditure in excess of the requirements of any locality, and, on the other, the occurrence of disaster owing to the deficiency of grain supplies, the failure of water, or the need for further relief, whether by works or charitable measures, having been anywhere overlooked. The Government of Bombay were therefore requested to supplement their previous returns by a complete review and forecast of the situation, and, in accordance with the precedents of the famine of 1874, and the West Behar scarcity of 1875, to forward the original opinions of the mass of local officers, to which, when given deliberately, fully, unreservedly, and promptly, considerable value has always been justly attached. Such a review and forecast, it may be added, is of inestimable service, not only to the high authorities by whom it is eventually considered, but to the local officers themselves, by directing the attention of every one of them to all the points which it is advisable to keep in view, and leading them to endeavour to form regarding each an opinion in the case of their individual charge.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now to express his warm acknowledgments of the punctuality, care, and ability with which this somewhat onerous requisition has been responded to. The reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of talukas now submitted contain ample evidence both of acquaintance with and attention to their charges on the part

of the several Mamlatdars subordinate to them, and of energetic, watchful, and intelligent supervision on the part of the reporting officers themselves, while the remarks and criticisms of the Collectors and Revenue Commissioners shew that they have fully grasped the situation and the serious responsibilities which it imposes upon them, and will not fail to afford all necessary relief to the suffering multitudes dependent on their care, while not losing sight of the vigilant economy which the financial necessities of the State render indispensable. The Government of Bombay have very properly expressed a desire to "guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters." The Government of India fully acknowledge the difficulties pointed out, and will be careful not to attribute to the Government of Bombay the responsibility thus deprecated. His Excellency the Governor General in Council would have been glad to have fixed a more distant date for the submission of the reports if such a course would not have made them too late for the practical purposes for which they were intended; but, considering the advantages possessed by the Bombay Presidency in a complete system of village agricultural statistics, in a strong staff of officials in each taluka, and in the custom of Assistant and Deputy Collectors travelling about their charges for a large portion of the year, no less than the general evidences of care and acquaintance with the subject afforded by the reports received, His Excellency in Council believes that the information now laid before the Government of India is as complete and trustworthy as it was possible to obtain in time to be of service. His Excellency in Council has much pleasure in making public his general commendation of these reports, leaving it to the Local Government, if they think fit, to express their own approval of individual complete and thoughtful documents comprised in the collection.

4. The review now submitted comprised 90 talukas and 3 pettas, or separately administered portions of talukas, making a total of 93 sub-divisions of nine districts, all of which are situated above the Ghauts, and extend from the Satpura range of mountains, north of the Taptee river, to the southern extremity of the Bombay Presidency. Some failure of crops has occurred in portions of two districts, Colaba and Ratnagiri, on the sea-coast, but their condition is not such as to cause any anxiety, or to call for extensive relief operations.

	Total.	Affected.
Area in square miles ...	54,355	33,873
Population ...	7,963,927	4,981,616

The area and population, both total and affected, of the nine districts, are given by the Bombay Government in their weekly statements at the figures quoted in the margin. These figures of the affected tracts nearly correspond on the whole, though not always in the case of individual districts, with the area and population of the talukas in which, according to the present review, the crop saved is estimated at less than one-half. If talukas in which the crop saved amounts to one-half be also considered as famine-stricken, then the affected area and population will be raised to 41,254 and 6,180,209 respectively.

5. The rain-fall during the past season, as reported in the returns of November, since which date no fall of any importance has occurred, is shewn in the margin for 86 talukas, for which the information is complete. This summary, however, has an unduly favourable appearance, inasmuch as the rain was in many places not only scanty, but unseasonable, as, for instance, in Satara and Dharwar, where 23 inches out of 30, and 9 out of 15, respectively, fell in the month of July. These inequalities are apparent in the Bombay Government's published statement for the period ending October 31st, and in a useful return published by the Bombay Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the 19th of that month.

Population.	Number of talukas.
Full rain-fall ...	4
Three-fourths ...	14
Two-thirds ...	13
One-half ...	28
One-third ...	21
One-quarter ...	5
One-seventh ...	1
Total ...	86

6. The proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* crops which have been saved have

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF TALUKAS IN WHICH THE CROP WAS—						
	Full average.	Three-fourths.	Two-thirds.	One-half.	One-third.	One-fourth.	One-sixth.
Khandeish ...	4	3	2	4	6	...	...
Nasik ...	...	1	3	4	2	1	...
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	3	2	3	1	1
Poona ...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Satara ...	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Kuladgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Belgaum ...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	1	3	2	2
Total ...	6	7	11	17	18	8	5
							21

been stated separately in the several Taluka reports with such accuracy as was under the circumstances practicable. Reducing these to one figure for the taluka, by the aid of the proportions of *kharif* and *rabi* cultivation in the preceding year 1875-76, as given in the returns of November, the proportions of crop saved were, in round numbers, as shewn in the margin. Contrasting these results with those obtained from the November estimates of failure, which were, as already observed, too early in date to be more than a very rough forecast, it is highly satisfactory to find that they shew a more favourable condition of affairs. Whereas, by the

by the returns of November, as summarized in the 5th paragraph of the despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 12th January, the crop saved was above half in eleven districts only; it is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four. The districts in which there has been total, or almost total, failure, remain twenty-one in both cases, and the intermediate number (comprising from one-half to one-sixth of crop saved) is consequently reduced from fifty-nine to forty-eight, out of which seventeen have got a half crop.*

8. The information now received on the important subject of remissions is equally satisfactory. The loss of revenue was reported in the 10th paragraph of the despatch above quoted as likely to reach sixty-six lakhs of rupees, of which forty-six lakhs were to fall in the current *financial* year and twenty lakhs in 1877-78. Later on, the estimate of the Bombay Government for the two years was about seventy-six and a half lakhs, and Sir Richard Temple, somewhat later still, gave fifty lakhs as the amount suggested to him by those local authorities with whom he had had an opportunity of conferring. The estimate under the present returns, which seems, like that of Sir Richard Temple, to be for the *revenue* year which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and there is reason to hope, from the language used by many of the local officers, that this may prove to be an outside estimate. As regards the principles upon which remissions should be granted, the Government of India were in November last in correspondence with the Government of Bombay, and authorized them to abstain from selling the occupancy right of ryots for arrears of land revenue which were attributable to the unfavourableness of the season, and also to extend, by executive order, to the case of any sales of moveable property which might be indispensable, the exemptions which had been proposed in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code Bill. Subsequently, Sir Richard Temple's suggestion for suspending arrears till the following year, instead of remitting them at once, was communicated to the Local Government for guidance; but on their pointing out objections to the measure arising from the Bombay revenue system, the matter has been left entirely to their discretion, with the request that the local authorities may be again warned against too free remissions, and authorised to hold balances in suspense in cases in which it appears probable that the landholder will, without undue pressure, be able to pay up next season—a course, it may be observed, which is recommended by several officers in the reports now under consideration. The amount of loss of revenue which may occur in the financial and revenue years 1877-78, in consequence of less land being cultivated through the impoverishment of the ryots and their loss of agricultural stock, cannot at present be estimated, and none of the local officers have attempted to do so. Taking all the above circumstances into consideration, however, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council sees reason to hope that the entire loss of revenue in the two financial years may not be so great as was at first apprehended.

* The discrepancy of two is owing to the addition of three *pettas* to, and the omission of Mahabaleshwar from, the present returns.

9. The question of the condition of the cattle and stock, at all times a				highly important one, is especially so
Horses, Ponies, and Mules	...	100,997	...	in the case of the Bombay affected
Oxen, Cows, Bulls and Buffaloes	...	4,589,971	...	districts, owing to their wealth in
Sheep and Goats	...	2,549,027	...	this respect, the proportion of animals
		7,239,995		

to population being, it may be observed, 34 per cent. greater than in the affected districts of Madras. In some talukas the mortality has been most severe, the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Kaládgi having apparently been the greatest sufferers. The cattle have, however, been driven away in masses, in the case of Sholapur to the extent of one half their entire number, to the Ghauts or other accessible pastures, and the early steps taken by the Government of Bombay to throw open the forest reserves, and to facilitate the passage of cattle both by road and rail, have had a highly beneficial result. His Excellency, the Governor General in Council concurs with that Government in the hope that the mortality will, except in certain cases, be found to have been confined to the more old and worthless animals, and trusts that its percentage will be found not to be high on the total number, and that the grant of takávi advances for the purchase of fresh cattle, when the ploughing season approaches, for which the Government of India have already given free sanction, may prevent any great falling off in cultivation during the coming year.

10. The condition of the water supply is intimately connected with that of the cattle. The Government of Bombay consider it to be satisfactory in fifty-eight talukas, while in thirty-one others considerable expense may have to be incurred in clearing out or deepening existing wells, in sinking new ones, and in other remedial measures. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that such relief as may be possible will be afforded, and is glad to learn that the local Government anticipate no calamity from this source.

11. The course of prices during the critical period from the end of October to the close of the year is very clearly shown in the summary of the taluka reports, statement A, column (c), and is remarkable for the sudden rise which in most cases occurred near the middle of November, and the almost equally rapid fall which followed as soon as the scarcity became known, and private enterprise came forward to supply the deficiency. Severe and extensive, however, as the failure of crops has been, the prices have at no time been generally so high as what are ordinarily understood to be famine prices, and they have become now so favourable that according to the latest accounts there are probably only two or at most three districts where they are on an average higher than ten seers per rupee, which is the rate long since fixed by the Government of India as that on prices rising beyond which grain batta may be allowed to public servants drawing Rs. 16 per mensem and under. The famine is not so much one of food as of money to buy it with, and it must not be overlooked that wherever failure of crops has been only partial, the crop saved will produce an amount far in excess of what it would have been worth in ordinary years. The activity and sufficiency of private trade in the Bombay presidency have been so fully established, chiefly in consequence of the policy from the first pursued, that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has every confidence that, even if, as anticipated by the Bombay Government, no further material fall should take place, no interference on the part of Government will be required, even in the Southern Mahratta Country, where difficulty of access and local combinations occasioned some anxiety before the close of last year.

12. The character of the population, which in some parts of India is a very important feature in the formation of an estimate of the State relief likely to be required in times of scarcity, would appear to be in Bombay tolerably uniform and little likely to effect the issue. The people are mostly agricultural, the number of peasant proprietors is very great, and there are few large and wealthy landholders who are able to assist their tenantry.

13. The emigration has amounted to 671,405, or about 13.5 per cent. on the affected population, and has been to a large extent induced by the necessity for driving the cattle to distant pastures. One body has passed to the north-west into the Nizam's Dominions, Berar, and even the Central Provinces, while another, probably the larger of the two, has resorted to the Western Ghats along their whole line. From certain talukas, which annually during the fair season send forth bands of labourers to Bombay, Gujerat and other parts, larger numbers than usual have gone in search of a livelihood. The condition of those who have thus left their homes it is not easy to ascertain, but for the

most part they appear to have been fairly successful in their sojourn. Of all who survive, it may be safely predicted that they will return on the approach of the monsoon.

14. Upon the subject of relief works it is sufficient to observe that at the close of the year two hundred and seventy works, of which eighty-nine were roads and thirty-six were tanks, had been completed, while six hundred and eighteen were in progress, of which thirty-three gave employment to 2,000 labourers and upwards.

15. The Government grants for charitable relief have been large, but the demands on them up to the 9th instant have only amounted to Rs. 38,288, of which two-thirds have been spent in the Poona and Sholapur Districts. The relief is given to the aged and infirm poor, and, in two out of the three Divisions, to the young children of labourers employed on the works. As the total number of persons relieved on the above date was 42,306, there would appear some grounds for the belief that the estimates under this head, which are within that number, are likely to be considerably exceeded. Any notice of this subject would be incomplete without a reference to the action of private charity. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is glad to embrace this opportunity of again recognising with sympathy and appreciation the remarkable public spirit which has been displayed throughout the Presidency in raising subscriptions for various humane objects, and especially the conspicuous zeal and self-sacrifice displayed by the Sholapur Relief Committee and their coadjutors of the Deccan Famine Relief Fund in Bombay.

16. The Government of India is now in possession of three independent estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st of March, 1st of May and 1st of July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th of November last. It is in a monthly form, and, commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April, and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Temple's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. These startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is, however, glad to note that the number on the works on the latest date (February 9th) was only 249,158, and to augur from it that possibly all the estimates may alike be falsified in a manner equally relieving to public suffering and the public purse.

17. In conclusion His Excellency the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in recording that the reports now under consideration fully bear out and confirm the testimony already borne by Sir Richard Temple to "the zeal and ability with which the famine is being combated by the local officers," and in "congratulating the local Government on the manner in which the substantial safety of some five millions of people is being secured under circumstances of much danger."

ORDERED, that copies of this Resolution be communicated to the Secretary of State for India, the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Sir Richard Temple, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*. In the event of any part of British India being at any future time threatened with scarcity, the local Government should take measures for obtaining, at the earliest practicable date, information under the several heads comprised in Statement A, with the addition of an account of the nature of the two next preceding seasons and harvests.

(True Extract)

T. C. HOPE,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT A.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This statement consists of extracts from the information furnished by the Government of Bombay on November 4th, 8th and 15th, 1876, in accordance with the telegram from the Government of India of the 22nd October, and of summaries submitted by that Government of the reports of each taluka called for by the Government of India on November 30th, 1876.

KEY to the alphabetical headings in the following statement :—

- (a)—a careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas : *kharif* and *rabi* should be shown separately : if there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned :
- (b)—an estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount or revenue to be remitted :
- (c)—information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock ; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future :
- (d)—the nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any :
- (e)—the course of prices weekly of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and six years' averages :
- (f)—the local stocks, as far as ascertainable ; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, drawn, and the probability of private enterprise being sufficient to maintain them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation :
- (g)—the character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan ; also the character of the landholders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse :
- (h)—the movements of the people ; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable :
- (i)—the relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity :
- (j)—the nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers, and to the aged, infirm, &c., who are unable to work :
- (k)—the number of persons whom the Government has on its hands at date of report for relief (1) by works, (2) by charitable measures, and the number, roughly estimated, which it is likely to have on its hands on March 1st, May 1st and July 1st.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

KHANDEISH DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. W. H. PROPERT.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of <i>Kharif</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Ra.	<i>Kharif</i> . Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.		
Dhulia	759	66,929	1,69,915	159,239	6,319	28·83	12·73
Amalner	529	79,863	2,58,024	173,204	20,022	21·93	15·15
Erandol	467	76,689	2,30,127	158,192	18,073	30·4	14·79
Páchora	542	84,880	2,86,181	170,697	6,906	28·31	12·86
Chálisgaon	511	44,568	1,27,905	91,373	8,837	28·19	13·21
Pimpalner	1,039	60,125	1,19,345	109,393	12,891	26·78	16·81
Nundurbár	647	45,285	1,25,676	46,333	22,502	24·74	16·57
Taloda	1,135	35,278	59,304	9,370	17,510	29·4	28·33
Sháháda	468	46,228	2,05,913	65,943	40,865	21·36	16·6
Virdel	507	63,350	2,41,838	153,056	27,593	18·57	7·95
Shirpur	780	34,642	1,29,830	58,625	17,235	20·55	11·24
Chopra	495	51,581	1,60,482	86,912	11,622	} Information not available. }	11·97
Sanda	867	124,519	2,78,744	182,518	27,206		13·4
Bhysáwal	570	84,245	2,46,223	154,127	11,264	26·47	8·41
Nasirabad	319	60,109	2,11,532	83,326	30,307	} Information not available. }	12·31
Jámner	527	70,351	1,75,088	140,514	744		13·26
TOTAL	10,162	1,028,642	30,26,127	1,842,822	279,896	...	...

KH

a	b	c	d	e																																																											
DHULIA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C)																																																															
The kharif yield is 4 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises well. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 45,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as the ryots have imported abundance of grass.	About three-fourths of the water-supply has failed; in 40 villages there will be a total failure of the ordinary supply. To meet this, ziras are being made, and wells deepened and repaired.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="3">PRICES—LBS. RUPEES.</th></tr><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th></tr><tr><td>7th October 1876 ...</td><td>29½</td><td>31½</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>32½</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " ...</td><td>27½</td><td>28</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>26½</td><td>26½</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>7th November 1876 ...</td><td>22½</td><td>24½</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>23½</td><td>23½</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " ...</td><td>23½</td><td>26½</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>30th " ...</td><td>26½</td><td>26½</td><td>29½</td></tr><tr><td>7th December 1876 ...</td><td>24½</td><td>26½</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>24½</td><td>27½</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>29½</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>29½</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>30½</td><td>31½</td><td>51½</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LBS. RUPEES.			Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	7th October 1876 ...	29½	31½	42	15th " ...	28	28	32½	22nd " ...	27½	28	31½	31st " ...	26½	26½	31½	7th November 1876 ...	22½	24½	28	15th " ...	23½	23½	28	22nd " ...	23½	26½	28	30th " ...	26½	26½	29½	7th December 1876 ...	24½	26½	31½	15th " ...	24½	27½	31½	22nd " ...	25½	29½	31½	31st " ...	25½	29½	31½	Average of six years ...	30½	31½	51½
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PIMPALNER Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. C							
The kharif yield may be taken at 8 annas, and the rabi, which is cultivated only in irrigated lands, promises an average crop. No further sowings are probable this season.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 500).	There is no mortality from starvation amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There will be no scarcity of water, though there is less than usual.	PRICES—LBS. RUPEE.			
				For the week ending	Wheat.	Bajri.	Tur Dall.
				7th October 1876 ...	38½	38½	28
				14th " ...	31½	31½	28
				21st " ...	28	28	28
				28th " ...	28	28	28
				4th November 1876 ...	28	28	28
				11th " ...	28	28	28
				18th " ...	31½	31½	24½
				25th " ...	28	28	21
				2nd December 1876 ...	28	28	21
				9th " ...	24	28	21
				16th " ...	28	28	21
				23rd " ...	27	28	28
				30th " ...	27	27	21
				Average of six years ...	...	33	26

BH.

f	g	h	i	j	k
<p>are about 1,480 lbs. of grain store, and it is ported from the ntral Provinces d Cawnpore vid álisgaon.</p>	<p>The bulk of the popu-lation consists of Kunbis who are poor. Sowkars will assist the ryots who work under them.</p>	<p>No emigration has taken place, nor is any anticipated.</p>	<p>No works, except Provincial and Local Funds, are in pro-gress, nor will any be needed.</p>	<p>Ra. 200 have been allotted by the Son-gir Municipality for charitable purposes, but no expenditure has been made.</p>	<p>Government is not at present affording relief to any persons either on works or by charity; nor is it probable that help will be required from Govern-ment.</p>

athwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).

<p>lost of the well-to-do ryots have a year's supply of grain for their own consump-tion; the amount in store or for sale is not given; but no scarcity is antici-pated, though prices are high. If neces-sary, grain can be imported from Dhu-ha and Málegaon.</p>	<p>The population is al-most purely agricul-tural; and there are no land-holders like-ly to aid their ten-ants should they re-quire help.</p>	<p>No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.</p>	<p>No relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed.</p>	<p>No charitable relief is given, and none is sought by any one.</p>	<p>It is improbable that Gove-ment will have any peopl support either on works or charity.</p>
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KHANDESH

a	b	c	d	e																																																															
NIZAMPUR PETHA, Pimpalner Taluka (1st Assistant Collector)																																																																			
In about 8 villages the kharif crop has failed; in the rest it has been from 10 to 12 annas. The rabi crops have been equal to or above the average. There are no prospects of any further sowings this season.	The total amount of revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,500.	No unusual mortality has occurred or is likely to occur amongst the cattle.	There will be no distress owing to scarcity of the water-supply, though it is less than usual.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="3">PRICES—RS. RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th></tr><tr><td>1st October 1876 ...</td><td>38½</td><td>38½</td><td>45½</td></tr><tr><td>8th " ...</td><td>38½</td><td>38½</td><td>45½</td></tr><tr><td>16th " ...</td><td>31½</td><td>31½</td><td>38½</td></tr><tr><td>24th " ...</td><td>31½</td><td>31½</td><td>38½</td></tr><tr><td>1st November 1876 ...</td><td>28</td><td>24½</td><td>29½</td></tr><tr><td>8th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>26½</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>16th " ...</td><td>24½</td><td>24½</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>24th " ...</td><td>24½</td><td>24½</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>1st December 1876 ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>8th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>16th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>24th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>1st January 1877 ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>40½</td><td>43½</td><td>49</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES—RS. RUPEE.			Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	1st October 1876 ...	38½	38½	45½	8th " ...	38½	38½	45½	16th " ...	31½	31½	38½	24th " ...	31½	31½	38½	1st November 1876 ...	28	24½	29½	8th " ...	28	26½	31½	16th " ...	24½	24½	28	24th " ...	24½	24½	28	1st December 1876 ...	28	28	31½	8th " ...	28	28	31½	16th " ...	28	28	31½	24th " ...	28	28	31½	1st January 1877 ...	28	28	31½	Average of six years ...	40½	43½	49
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SHAHÁDA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector)																																																																			
The kharif yield has been an average one. The rabi crop is good, with the exception of gram and linseed, which will yield only 8 annas.	No remissions are necessary.	No mortality from starvation has taken place, or is anticipated.	There will be no failure of water, the usual amount of rain having fallen.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="3">PRICES—LBS. RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>8th October 1876 ...</td><td>42½</td><td>43½</td><td>38½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>42½</td><td>43½</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " ...</td><td>40</td><td>43½</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>32</td><td>32½</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>8th November 1876 ...</td><td>32</td><td>32½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>24½</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " ...</td><td>28½</td><td>28</td><td>26½</td></tr><tr><td>30th " ...</td><td>31</td><td>36½</td><td>26½</td></tr><tr><td>8th December 1876 ...</td><td>29</td><td>36½</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>32</td><td>36½</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " ...</td><td>32</td><td>34</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>31</td><td>32½</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>54½</td><td>62½</td><td>39½</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LBS. RUPEE.			Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	8th October 1876 ...	42½	43½	38½	15th " ...	42½	43½	30	23rd " ...	40	43½	30	31st " ...	32	32½	28	8th November 1876 ...	32	32½	25½	15th " ...	24½	28	22	23rd " ...	28½	28	26½	30th " ...	31	36½	26½	8th December 1876 ...	29	36½	27½	15th " ...	32	36½	28	23rd " ...	32	34	28	31st " ...	31	32½	27½	Average of six years ...	54½	62½	39½				
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The crop, both kharif and rabi, has reached the average. There are no prospects of further sowings this year.	The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the probable remissions are Rs. 1,000.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	There will be no distress from scarcity of water.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="3">PRICES—LBS. RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th></tr><tr><td>7th October 1876 ...</td><td>36½</td><td>38</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>36½</td><td>38</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>25th " ...</td><td>28½</td><td>29½</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>28½</td><td>29½</td><td>41</td></tr><tr><td>7th November 1876 ...</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>26</td><td>24</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " ...</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>30th " ...</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>8th December 1876 ...</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>30½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>25</td><td>28</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>21st " ...</td><td>27</td><td>31</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>30th " ...</td><td>27</td><td>31</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>40½</td><td>49½</td><td>63</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LBS. RUPEE.			Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	7th October 1876 ...	36½	38	41	15th " ...	36½	38	41	25th " ...	28½	29½	33	31st " ...	28½	29½	41	7th November 1876 ...	24	25	27½	15th " ...	26	24	27½	22nd " ...	22	22	26	30th " ...	22	22	26	8th December 1876 ...	25	26	30½	15th " ...	25	28	31	21st " ...	27	31	33	30th " ...	27	31	33	Average of six years ...	40½	49½	63				
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Director Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					It is not likely that Government will be called upon to afford relief either on works or by charity.
Most of the ryots have kept sufficient corn of their own consumption. There are no large grain markets.	The people, except between 50 and 75 sowkars and shopkeepers, are agricultural Kunbis and are poor. There are no large landholders.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress, nor are any necessary.	The aged and infirm are in no worse condition than in ordinary years.	

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.
There are 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store, and this is sufficient for local consumption.	The population consists of Bheels, Gujars, and Kunbis. The Gujars and Kunbis, and some of the Bheels, are employed in agriculture. The rest of the Bheels in labour. There are no large landholders.	No emigration has taken place, nor is any probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.		

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).					No relief on works or by charity will be required.
There is sufficient grain for local use.	Half the population consists of Bheels, and the other half of Kunbis; the former are labourers and the latter agriculturists. Their condition will be nearly the same as in ordinary years.	There has been no emigration, and none is probable.	No relief works are in progress, nor are they necessary.	No special charitable aid is required.	

KHANDESH

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The kharif crop will be an average one, viz., 12 annas, and the rabi promises the same.	The total amount of revenue is not given, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,000.	No cattle have died, or are likely to die, from starvation.	There will be no failure in the water-supply.	TALODA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector)																																																							
				<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending.</th><th colspan="3">PRICES—LBS. 1 RUPES.</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Jowari.</th></tr><tr><td>8th October 1876</td><td>42</td><td>37</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>42</td><td>37</td><td>42</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>31st "</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>8th November 1876</td><td>24</td><td>28</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>30th "</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>8th December 1876</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>31st "</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>51</td><td>42</td><td>56</td></tr></table>	For the week ending.	PRICES—LBS. 1 RUPES.			Bajri.	Wheat.	Jowari.	8th October 1876	42	37	42	15th "	42	37	42	23rd "	30	30	35	31st "	28	28	35	8th November 1876	24	28	28	15th "	24	24	26	23rd "	25	25	26	30th "	25	25	26	8th December 1876	28	28	28	15th "	30	30	33	23rd "	28	28	31	31st "	28	28	31
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31st "	28	28	31																																																								
Average of six years	51	42	56																																																								

AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collec

The kharif yield is 5, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.	There has as yet been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, but the Collector thinks many will die. Government have opened forest reserves, and sanctioned advances to Wanjaries.	According to the Assistant Collector, the water-supply is not a matter of anxiety. Old wells are being repaired, and new ones dug. The Collector, however, anticipates a serious failure.	PRICES—LBS. 1 RUPES.			
				Date.	Wheat.	Bājri.	Jowāri.
				1st October 1876	31	35	39
				8th "	28	28	38
				16th "	24	28	35
				23rd "	24	28	35
				31st "	22	24	31
				8th November 1876	20	24	28
				16th "	21	24	28
				23rd "	22	28	30
				30th "	22	28	30
				8th December 1876	24	28	31
				16th "	24	28	29
				23rd "	24	28	30
				30th "	26	28	30
				Average of six years	32	42	56

PAROLA PETHA, AMALNER Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Collector)				
The kharif yield is 5 annas. There is no rabi. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 4,000. The total revenue is not given.	Some slight mortality amongst the old and worn-out cattle is expected, but no Government aid is necessary.	The water-supply generally has not failed, but the town of Parola itself is badly off. Large wells are being dug there, and falling them a pumping arrangement from a well on the Bori River would be a success, so far as supplying the town is concerned, but enormously expensive.	PRICES—LBS. 1 RUPEE.
				Date.

continued.

f	g	h	i	j
C. G. Blathwayt's Report, dated 10th January 1877).				
supply of grain is sufficient for year.	About two-thirds of the population are Bheels, and mostly very poor, and the rest are Kunbis and Guzars. The bulk of the people consists of cultivators, but some are labourers. There are no large landholders able materially to aid their tenants.	There has been, and will be, no emigration.	No relief works are in progress, nor are any required.	No special arrangements are necessary for relief either on works or by charity.

H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

There are no large stocks of grain in store; it is imported required from Holkar's territories and Jalgaon and Mhasawad Railway stations. No fall in prices is anticipated, but private enterprise will supply the market.	About one-half of the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artisans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants, but the sowkars may do so.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	One road work, the Amalner-Párola road, is in progress, and is at present sufficient. Should it be necessary, the Amalner-Jalgaon road can be commenced.	A fund of Rs. 350, Rs. 100 being Government money, has been raised for feeding the incapable poor.	600 are at present on works, and none supported by charity. The probable numbers requiring relief will be on— <table><tr><th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>1,500</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>2,000</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>2,000</td><td>150</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March ...	1,500	100	1st May ...	2,000	150	1st July ...	2,000	150
	On Works.	By Charity.															
1st March ...	1,500	100															
1st May ...	2,000	150															
1st July ...	2,000	150															

Director Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

are 1,680,000 of grain in store; is imported from the western talukas, on Holkar's terri- tories, and the G. P. Railway. Pri- vate enterprise will supply the market, but prices are un- likely to fall.	The population amounts to 28,000, of whom 10,000 are cultivators and a large number are weavers living in the town of Párola. Half the cultivators are well-to-do, and the other half poor. There are no large land- holders, but the cul- tivators have good credit with the sow- kars.	There has been some emigration chiefly from Párola itself on account of the scar- city of water there, but it is not likely to become general.	The Mhasawad Tank and the Amalner- Párola road are in progress. The Bho- kar Tank and Amal- ner-Jalgaon road may have to be com- menced, and will probably prove suffi- cient.	No charitable relief has yet been given, but a fund of Rs. 350 (Rs. 100 being Government money) has been collected, and will be used, if necessary, in feeding the infirm poor.	There are now about 600 persons on the works. There will be as— <table><tr><th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>1,500</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>2,000</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>2,000</td><td>300</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March ...	1,500	200	1st May ...	2,000	200	1st July ...	2,000	300
	On Works.	By Charity.															
1st March ...	1,500	200															
1st May ...	2,000	200															
1st July ...	2,000	300															

ERANDOL Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assis

The kharif yield is 4, and the rabi 3, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The probable remissions are Rs. 30,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.

No unusual mortality has yet occurred amongst the cattle, though it is anticipated to a small extent among the old and worn-out ones. The Satpuras are not far, and the people are sending their cattle there, or importing grass.

The water-supply is not a matter of anxiety, though in some villages it will have to be brought from a distance, and other villages may have to be abandoned for a few months.

Date.	PRICES— ^{Rs.} RUPEE.		
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.
1st October 1876	30	24	32
8th "	30	27	32
16th "	30	26	30
23rd "	26	26	30
31st "	22	24	27
8th November 1876	20	21	24
16th "	20	21	24
23rd "	20	21	32
30th "	20	21	28
8th December 1876	24	24	28
16th "	21	24	28
21st "	21	24	28
Average of six years	32	38	48

CHALISGAON Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assis

The kharif yield may be taken at 9, and the rabi at 7, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions are estimated at Rs. 6,000.

There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, nor is there any reason to anticipate any, as Government have thrown open the forests of the taluka.

There is no danger of a serious failure in the water-supply. The rivers Girna and Titur and several large nullahs will hold sufficient for the year. In about 15 villages it may be necessary to undertake repairs to wells.

Date.	PRICES— ^{Lbs.} RUPEE.		
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.
1st October 1876	32	38	45
8th "	29	31	38
16th "	23	27	36
23rd "	25	26	32
31st "	25	26	32
8th November 1876	21	25	27
16th "	20	21	27
23rd "	27	24	32
30th "	27	24	32
8th December 1876	25	28	33
16th "	24	28	31
23rd "	25	28	31
30th "	27	28	32
Average of six years	36	50	60

PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2nd Assistant Colle

The kharif yield may be taken at 7, and the rabi at 2, annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The total amount of land revenue is not given; but the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 15,000.

No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of old and worn-out animals.

This taluka is well watered by the Girna and its tributary streams from the Satmalas. There need be no apprehension of a failure in the water-supply.

Date.	PRICES— ^{Lbs.} RUPEE.		
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.
1st October 1876	32	38	46
8th "	25	30	33
16th "	25	30	36
23rd "	21	28	35
31st "	22	24	29
8th November 1876	18	21	28
16th "	18	23	28
23rd "	24	28	32
30th "	24	28	31
8th December 1876	24	31	36
16th "	27	28	32
23rd "	27	28	32
30th "	27	28	34
Average of six years	32	45	49

continued.

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Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 6th January 1877).																	
0,753,000 lbs. of grain are estimated to be in store; it is imported chiefly from Jalgaon and Mhasawad Railway stations. Prices have fallen, but are not likely to decline further, and private enterprise will supply the market.	About one-half the population consists of cultivators, one-fourth of artisans and traders, and the rest of labourers, mendicants, &c. A fair proportion of the first two classes is well off. There are no large landholders, but the sowkars will aid the people.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is expected.	The Enaudol-Mebeji and Jalgaon-Girna River roads are in progress. If a further grant is made for the former, and the latter is extended to Dharangaon or Amalner, they will prove ample.	The infirm poor receive gratuitous support from Government funds aided by private contributions.	At present there are 125 persons supported on works, and 46 on charity. The number requiring support will be on— <table><tr><td></td><td>On Works.</td><td>By Charity.</td></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>1,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>1,500</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>2,000</td><td>160</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March ...	1,000	100	1st May ...	1,500	180	1st July ...	2,000	160
	On Works.	By Charity.															
1st March ...	1,000	100															
1st May ...	1,500	180															
1st July ...	2,000	160															

Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).														
There is at present a six months' supply of grain in store. It is imported from the Chalisgaon Railway station and the Nizam's dominions. Private enterprise will supply the market, but prices are not likely to fall further.	Out of a population of 15,000, 33,750 are high, and 11,250 low, caste. About one-half may be put down as fairly well off. There are 9,000 cultivators, a small proportion of whom combine other occupations with agriculture. There are no large landholders.	There has been no noticeable emigration, and none is anticipated.	There are no relief works in progress at present; it will, however, be necessary to start one shortly, and improving the Utran Ghat road to the foot of the ghât is proposed. Should another work be necessary, the Chalisgaon-Lohara road can be improved between Ozur and Waghli.	Demands for charitable aid are met by voluntary subscriptions.	At present Government have people to support. Relief works may be sought by—									
					<table> <tr> <td>On 1st March</td><td>...</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr> <td>.. 1st May</td><td>...</td><td>1,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>.. 1st July</td><td>...</td><td>1,000</td></tr> </table>	On 1st March	...	500	.. 1st May	...	1,000	.. 1st July	...	1,000
On 1st March	...	500												
.. 1st May	...	1,000												
.. 1st July	...	1,000												
					The spontaneous liberality of richer people will obviate necessity for Government aid.									

Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).																	
There are at present about 1,344,000 lbs. of grain in store; it is imported by rail and from the Nizam's territories. Private enterprise will supply the market, but prices are unlikely to fall.	One-half the population is well off and the other half poor. Of the latter three-fourths are cultivators and one-fourth labourers. One or two large landholders will probably aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is expected.	The road from Pachora to the Titur River is in progress. On its completion, portions of the Chalisgaon-Lohara road will be undertaken.	No expenditure on charity has been incurred.	At present there are 124 persons chiefly immigrants, on the Pachara road. There will probably be on—												
					<table> <tr> <th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1st March ...</td><td>300</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr> <td>1st May ...</td><td>500</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr> <td>1st July ...</td><td>500</td><td>80</td></tr> </table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March ...	300	80	1st May ...	500	80	1st July ...	500	80
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1st March ...	300	80															
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1st July ...	500	80															

a	b	c	d	e			
BHADGAON PETHA, PACHORA Taluka (Acting Extra 2							
The kharif yield, which takes up more than three-fourths of the area of the Petha, may be taken at 7 annas and the rabi at 3 annas. Fodder, but no grain, may be sown.	The total amount of the revenue is not given, but the remissions will probably be Rs. 10,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, and none is anticipated, except in the case of the old and worn-out animals.	Many villages to the north of the taluka will suffer from scarcity of water; the only remedial measure is to repair such old wells as are promising. The Janda Canal will, however, greatly alleviate the inconvenience.	PRICES—LBS. P RUPEE.			
				Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	
				Date.			
				1st October 1876	... 32	35	38
				8th "	... 31	32	36
				16th "	... 24	28	32
				23rd "	... 24	28	32
				31st "	... 24	28	32
				8th November 1876	... 24	24	31
				16th "	... 18	22	25
				23rd "	... 18	24	26
				30th "	... 19	25	27
				8th December 1876	... 1	25	27
				16th "	... 20	28	29
				23rd "	... 22	28	29
				30th "	... 22	28	29
				Average of six years			... 26	43	49

VIRDEL Taluka (District Deputy Collec

The kharif yield is estimated at from 8 annas to 8 annas, and the rabi from 1 to 6 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The total amount of land revenue is not given, but the Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 25,000.

There has been no mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated, as Government have thrown open the forest-grazing.

The water-supply is chiefly derived from rivers and good wells, and is on the whole sufficient to last till the next monsoons. There will, however, be scarcity in about eight villages, in which wells must be cleared and deepened.

For the week ending.

PRICES—LBS. 1
RUPEE.

Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.
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7th October 1876	...	37	43	32
15th "	..	30	36	28
22nd "	...	28	41	27
31st "	...	24	32	23
7th November 1876	...	25	32	24
15th "	...	24	27	23
22nd "	...	22	28	22
30th "	...	28	34	24
7th December 1876	...	28	34	26
15th "	...	28	31	26
22nd "	...	28	36	24
31st "	...	28	34	25
6th January 1877	...	28	34	24

Average of six years	...	42½	52½	35½
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SHIRPUR Taluka (District Deputy Collec

The kharif crop is from 2 to 10, and the rabi from 1 to 6 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

About Rs. 55,000 will probably have to be remitted. The total revenue is not stated.

There has been no unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated. Fodder is plentiful.

There is no fear of the water-supply failing at present. But in 24 villages wells will have to be cleared out and deepened before the hot season.

				PRICES—LBS. 1 RUPEE.		
For the week ending.				Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.
7th October 1876	...	36	37	34½		
15th "	...	29½	45	26		
22nd "	...	28½	41½	27½		
31st "	...	24½	32½	23½		
7th November 1876	...	25½	32½	24		
15th "	...	23½	32½	22½		
22nd "	...	28½	32½	24		
30th "	...	26	30	24		
7th December 1876	...	32	34½	27½		
15th "	...	28½	34½	25½		
22nd "	...	28½	31	24		
31st "	...	28½	34½	25		
6th January 1877	...	28½	34½	25		
Average of six years	...	46	54	34		

continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k												
Assistant Collector Mr. H. T. Ommaney's Report, dated 7th January 1877).																	
The local stocks of grain are not large, but there is no fear of any scarcity. Supplies are imported by rail and from the Nizam's territory. A fall in prices is not anticipated.	The poorer class preponderates over the wealthier. The population, except in the town of Bhadgaon, is almost purely agricultural. There are no large landholders.	No noticeable emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	Three relief works are in progress. On their completion, the people must go on to the Chāliagaou-Lo h a r a road.	No gratuitous support has yet been given.	There are 390 persons now on works. The numbers for relief are, on— <table><tr><th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>800</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>800</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>800</td><td>80</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March ...	800	50	1st May ...	800	80	1st July ...	800	80
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1st July ...	800	80															
Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 8th January 1877).																	
Supplies of grain can be drawn from the railway stations of Mhaswad and Chāliagaon; and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population, which is about 20,800, are for the most part high caste, Kunbis and Rājputs, and purely agricultural. About 1,300 are urban or artisan. About ten large landholders may aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is likely.	The present relief works, consisting of the Songir-Nāndurbar road and a tank, will prove sufficient.	No demands have yet been made for charitable assistance, but the sum of Rs. 3,768 has been raised for the purpose by private subscriptions.	At present 1,210 persons are supported on the works, and more by charity. There will probably be, on— <table><tr><th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>4,000</td><td>200</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>8,000</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>3,000</td><td>800</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March ...	4,000	200	1st May ...	8,000	400	1st July ...	3,000	800
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Mr. Shriniwas Balaji's Report, dated 9th January 1877).																	
The local stocks are estimated at 1,050 tons. Supplies are drawn from the province of Nimad, bordering on the taluka, and the large importations have lowered prices. Private enterprise will meet all demands.	The population consists chiefly of Bheels and Kolis, and is almost purely agricultural. The proportion of the urban or artisan to the whole agricultural class is about 2 per cent. There are few well-to-do people. There are 8 or 10 large landholders able to aid their tenants.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	The only relief work in progress is the repairing of the Agra road. The Shirpur-Chopra road, which has been sanctioned as a relief work, will soon be started. If this proves insufficient, the District Deputy suggests the repairing of the Shirpur-Shāhāda and Amalner road.	The public have subscribed Rs. 1,537 for charitable relief, but none of this sum has yet been expended.	There are 286 persons on the hands of Government for relief on works, and 26 for gratuitous relief according to the Māmlatdār's report, but the District Deputy doubts the latter statement. The Māmlatdār estimates the number to be relieved by works at, on the— <table><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>700</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>800</td></tr></table> The District Deputy, however, disputes the correctness of the estimate, and is of opinion that the numbers will be more than double; and that the number to be gratuitously relieved will be, on the— <table><tr><td>1st March...</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>300</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>400</td></tr></table>	1st March ...	300	1st May ...	700	1st July ...	800	1st March...	100	1st May ...	300	1st July ...	400
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a	b	c	d	e																																																							
NUSSEERABAD Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Polle)																																																											
The yield of the kharif crop is 4½, and that of the rabi 3, annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 65,000 will have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,11,532.	Mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock has as yet been little more than nominal; but it is expected that many will die from want of fodder and water before the end of the hot weather. The cultivators are taking every precaution for the preservation of their cattle, and have secured large stocks of hay, and all the cattle not in immediate use have been sent to the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant can suggest no further remedies than those already adopted by Government.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will soon run dry. Deepening them and digging pits in beds of rivers are the only remedial measures possible.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date.</th><th colspan="3">WEEKLY PRICE LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Week, October 1876...</td><td>32</td><td>44½</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>22</td><td>37</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>34½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>27½</td><td>37</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>1st Week, November 1876</td><td>25</td><td>27½</td><td>20½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>25</td><td>31</td><td>20½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>25</td><td>31</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>32½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>1st Week, December 1876</td><td>28½</td><td>32½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>34½</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>30½</td><td>34½</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>49½</td><td>58½</td><td>33½</td></tr></table>	Date.	WEEKLY PRICE LBS. PER RUPEE			Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	1st Week, October 1876...	32	44½	31	2nd " " "	22	37	27½	3rd " " "	28½	34½	25½	4th " " "	27½	37	24	1st Week, November 1876	25	27½	20½	2nd " " "	25	31	20½	3rd " " "	25	31	24½	4th " " "	28½	32½	24	1st Week, December 1876	28½	32½	24	2nd " " "	28½	34½	24½	3rd " " "	30½	34½	27½	Average of six years ...	49½	58½	33½
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CHOPRA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. J. Polle)																																																											
The kharif crop is estimated at 6, and the rabi at 2½, annas.	Out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,60,482, about Rs. 50,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred among cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that before the end of the hot weather many will die from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant is not prepared to suggest any further action in the matter.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells. Many of these wells will run dry before the end of hot season. The only remedial measures possible to improve the water-supply are deepening the wells and digging pits in the beds of streams.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Year 1876.</th><th colspan="3">WEEKLY PRICE LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Week, October 1876...</td><td>36½</td><td>41½</td><td>31½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>30½</td><td>33</td><td>28½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>30½</td><td>33</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>33</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>1st Week, November 1876</td><td>28½</td><td>31½</td><td>23½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>28½</td><td>20½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>33</td><td>23½</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>33</td><td>23½</td></tr><tr><td>1st Week, December 1876</td><td>31</td><td>33</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>31½</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>30</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>53</td><td>52</td><td>35</td></tr></table>	Year 1876.	WEEKLY PRICE LBS. PER RUPEE			Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	1st Week, October 1876...	36½	41½	31½	2nd " " "	30½	33	28½	3rd " " "	30½	33	27½	4th " " "	28½	33	24½	1st Week, November 1876	28½	31½	23½	2nd " " "	28½	28½	20½	3rd " " "	28½	33	23½	4th " " "	28½	33	23½	1st Week, December 1876	31	33	24½	2nd " " "	28½	31½	24½	3rd " " "	28½	30	25½	Average of six years ...	53	52	35
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The kharif crop is estimated at 5½, and the rabi at 4½, annas.	The remissions will amount to about Rs. 57,000 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 2,78,743.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle and agricultural stock, but before the end of the hot weather many deaths are anticipated from want of fodder and water. All the cattle not in immediate use have been sent into the hills and forest reserves to graze. The Second Assistant has no further suggestions to offer on this head.	The only sources of water-supply are rivers and wells; many of the latter will run dry before the end of the hot weather, and should be deepened. Jhiraas also should be dug in the beds of rivers.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Year 1876.</th><th colspan="3">WEEKLY PRICE LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Week, October 1876...</td><td>48</td><td>55</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>42½</td><td>45½</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>33½</td><td>29½</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>34½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>1st Week, November 1876</td><td>26</td><td>34½</td><td>22½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>25</td><td>27½</td><td>22½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>31½</td><td>31</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>1st Week, December 1876</td><td>31½</td><td>31</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>31</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>31</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>41</td><td>45½</td><td>29½</td></tr></table>	Year 1876.	WEEKLY PRICE LBS. PER RUPEE			Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	1st Week, October 1876...	48	55	31	2nd " " "	42½	45½	30	3rd " " "	33½	29½	27½	4th " " "	28½	34½	25½	1st Week, November 1876	26	34½	22½	2nd " " "	25	27½	22½	3rd " " "	25	30	24	4th " " "	31½	31	24	1st Week, December 1876	31½	31	24	2nd " " "	28½	31	24	3rd " " "	28½	31	24	Average of six years ...	41	45½	29½
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f	g	h	i	j	k
r. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
trustworthy information is obtainable as to the amount of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small, and importations will be necessary. Supplies to meet all local wants can be readily procured from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are very much in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. The sowkars are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	No large relief works have been started in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in relieving travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, employed in improving the cleaned tracts in the taluka.	The number of persons relieved by works at date of report was 261, and by charity 25. The numbers expected to be on the works hereafter are— On 1st March ... 3,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 2,000
report, dated 30th December 1876).					
trustworthy information can be obtained as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are believed to be small. Grain can, however, be imported in any quantity which may be required from the large markets of Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the vast majority of the cultivators are said to be hopelessly in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. They are the capitalists of the taluka. Many of them are large landholders, and are both able and willing to aid their constituents.	No unusual emigration has taken place.	No large relief works have been opened in this taluka.	About Rs. 50 have been spent in charitable relief to travellers and infirm poor in the larger towns. In addition to this, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs. These gangs are employed in improving the cleaned tracks of the taluka.	The number of persons, whom Government had on their hands at date of report, was on works 378, on charity 30. The numbers on works will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 700 „ 1st May ... 1,200 „ 1st July ... 1,000 The numbers, who may have to be relieved by charity, are not given.
Assistant Collector Mr. J. Pollen's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
No reliable information is procurable as to the extent of the local stocks of grain, but they are supposed to be small. Grain, however, can be imported in any quantities required from Jalgaon and Bhusáwal.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and the great majority of the cultivators are said to be deeply in debt; not more than 10 per cent. can commence agricultural operations without the aid of sowkars. These are the capitalists of the taluka, and many of them are large landholders, and both able and willing to aid their constituents.	There has been no unusual emigration.	Only small relief works are in progress.	Rs. 50 have been expended in relieving needy travellers and the infirm poor; besides which, Rs. 1,000 have been granted for expenditure on light labour relief gangs, who are employed in improving the cleaned tracks throughout the taluka.	The number employed on works at date of report was 325, and that relieved gratuitously 25. The numbers will hereafter be— On 1st March ... 2,600 „ 1st May ... 3,700 „ 1st July ... 1,700

a	b	c	d	e								
			BHUSAVAL Taluka (Assistant Collec									
The kharif and rabi yields will each be 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The fixed land revenue is Rs. 2,50,000, and the probable remissions are Rs. 70,000.	No mortality has occurred amongst the cattle, nor is any anticipated.	In about 30 villages, where the wells and nullahs are dry, the people will have to go some distance to fetch water. It is proposed to excavate new wells and deepen old ones, and to attach cattle-troughs to them.	PRICES—LBS. per RUPEE								
				Date.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Pulse.	Oodida.	Moog.	Gram.	
					8th Oct. 1876	28	39½	42	28	28	28	38½
					16th " ...	29½	28	40½	28	28	31½	36½
					22nd " ...	26½	26½	35	26½	26½	28	29½
					30th " ...	26½	24½	35	26½	26½	28	31½
					6th Nov. 1876	22½	22½	26½	22½	22½	22½	28
					13th " ...	22½	22½	28	22½	22½	24½	26½
					20th " ...	24½	26½	31½	22½	22½	24½	28
					27th " ...	24½	26½	31½	22½	22½	28	28
					4th Dec. 1876	24½	28	33½	22½	22½	28	29½
					11th " ...	26½	29½	33½	22½	22½	28	29½
					18th " ...	28	31½	33½	22½	22½	28	29½
					25th " ...	28	31½	33½	22½	22½	28	29½
					Average of 6 years	32½	40	49½	37½	...	...	...

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair and in 8 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.

The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.

The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, collectorates is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been scarcely any migration from the district.

The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner and Songir-Nandurbár roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	...	16,950
On May 1st	...	...	...	...	...	28,200
On July 1st	...	...	...	...	...	16,650

No return of the Jámner Taluka has been received ; it is reported to be unaffected by scarcity.

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in such matters.

<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>									
r. H. Woodward's Report, dated 11th January 1877).														
Local stocks of grain are sufficient for the year; it can, if necessary, be imported from the Central Provinces, Berar, and Indore. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is mainly agricultural and very poor. There are no large landholders likely to aid their tenants.	A partial emigration has taken place in the direction of the Central Provinces, Indore, and Berar. Further emigration is expected.	The relief works now in progress, consisting of a tank and 2 roads, are sufficient. On their completion the only works, which can advantageously be undertaken, are deepening and excavating wells.	A sum of about Rs. 600 is available for charitable relief, but few demands have been made.	350 persons are being relieved by works, and 40 by charity. estimate for the future <div>On Works. Char.</div> <table><tr><td>1st March</td><td>...</td><td>1,050</td></tr><tr><td>1st May</td><td>...</td><td>2,100</td></tr><tr><td>1st July</td><td>...</td><td>350</td></tr></table>	1st March	...	1,050	1st May	...	2,100	1st July	...	350
1st March	...	1,050												
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• C. G. M. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 7th February 1877.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. L. R. ASHBURNER, C.S.I.

NÁSÍK DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. H. N. B. ERSKINE.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76. Rs.	Rough proportion of <i>kharif</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rainfall. Inches.	Actual rainfall this season. Inches.
				<i>Kharif</i> . Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.		
Násik	445	89,877	39,802	79,764	33,567	29·41	15·97
Binnar	507	64,872	1,37,078	141,876	44,093	22·49	10·65
gatpura	672	57,735	81,778	71,274	25,383	109·59	114·57
Dindori	560	68,026	1,15,823	81,618	47,909	25·57	17·65
Niphar	370	86,017	2,16,202	90,345	63,551	17·94	12·39
Chándor	299	50,180	83,509	85,239	20,907	32·55	12·58
Yeola	482	59,313	59,744	68,877	48,600	26·62	14·96
Nándgaon	424	30,230	55,782	69,825	11,743	26·15	13·66
Málegaon	774	62,716	1,59,091	111,864	57,495	24·60	10·42
Báglán	1,420	59,051	1,24,835	} 174,736	56,092	38·6	{ 14·32
Kalwan	1,200	54,152	75,780				
Peint State	960	47,033	45,571	...	...	38·2	77·40
TOTAL	8,113	729,252	12,48,995	974,918	409,250		

a	b	c	d	e																																							
CHANDOR Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Report)																																											
The kharif yield will be 9 annas, and the rabi 4 annas; vegetables and pepper will be sown hereafter in garden lands.	The land revenue is Rs. 81,045, of which about Rs. 25,000 will be remitted.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle. They are being sent to graze in Dindori and the hills near Chandor, where there is plenty of fodder. Government aid is unnecessary.	The water-supply is failing. There are no large rivers, but a number of small nullahs, the flow of which has already stopped, though there are pools at intervals. In the hot weather water to the north of these nullahs will be scarce, and some villages will have to be abandoned on this account; but to the south water will be plentiful. Some wells will have water throughout the year, but others must be deepened.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date.</th><th colspan="3">PRICES—LBS. & RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Rice.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">1876.</td></tr><tr><td>1st to 15th October ...</td><td>21</td><td>30½</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>16th to 31st " ...</td><td>21</td><td>24½</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>1st to 15th November ...</td><td>18</td><td>24½</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>16th to 30th " ...</td><td>21</td><td>24½</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>1st to 19th December ...</td><td>18</td><td>27½</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">•</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>20</td><td>43½</td><td>33½</td></tr></table>	Date.	PRICES—LBS. & RUPEE.			Rice.	Bajri.	Wheat.	1876.				1st to 15th October ...	21	30½	27½	16th to 31st " ...	21	24½	24½	1st to 15th November ...	18	24½	22	16th to 30th " ...	21	24½	24½	1st to 19th December ...	18	27½	27½	•				Average of six years ...	20	43½	33½
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NIPHAD Taluka (Collector Mr. H. N. B. Erskin)

The kharif yield will be 6 annas, the rabi 5 annas. Indian corn, jowari for fodder, methi, carrots, ratana, onions, and vegetables will be sown in garden lands.

The remissions may perhaps be Rs. 80,000, but the Collector considers this high.

No cattle have died from starvation. The people have sown Indian corn and methi for the support of their cattle, and will afterwards sow "khonde." Some have brought grass from the Dindori and Chandor Talukas, whither cattle to the number of 3,000 have been sent to graze, as also to Baglan and Pimpalner. Government aid seems unnecessary.

There will be a scarcity of water from March to June in about 40 villages, to relieve which ziras should be dug in the beds of rivers at a cost of Rs. 500. Most of the villages have a good water-supply from the Godavery and other smaller rivers, and as yet want is not felt.

For the week ending		PRICES—LBS. & RUPRE.		
		Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.
7th October 1876	...	33	36	44
15th "	...	31	27	38
23rd "	...	30	27	36
31st "	...	28	27	32
7th November 1876	...	12	22	27
15th "	...	12	20	26
23rd "	...	12	22	26
30th "	...	12	22	28
7th December 1876	...	27	24	28
15th "	...	27	24	28
23rd "	...	27	24	28
Average of six years		35½	40	...

IGATPURI Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report)																																																																																			
<p>The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken as 8 annas. There is no prospect of further sowing this season.</p>	<p>The remissions will be about Rs. 8,000.</p>	<p>There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated; precautions are, therefore, unnecessary.</p>	<p>There will be about six weeks' scarcity of water, to relieve which it is proposed to deepen wells and to construct a dam across the Kadwa.</p>	<table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="4">PRICES—LBS. & RUPRE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th></tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">1876.</td></tr> <tr> <td>7th October ...</td><td>32½</td><td>37½</td><td>36½</td><td>45½</td></tr> <tr> <td>14th " ...</td><td>32½</td><td>38½</td><td>34½</td><td>45½</td></tr> <tr> <td>21st " ...</td><td>32½</td><td>35½</td><td>33½</td><td>47½</td></tr> <tr> <td>28th " ...</td><td>30½</td><td>31½</td><td>31½</td><td>45½</td></tr> <tr> <td>4th November ...</td><td>26½</td><td>28½</td><td>28½</td><td>35½</td></tr> <tr> <td>11th " ...</td><td>26½</td><td>27½</td><td>26½</td><td>35½</td></tr> <tr> <td>18th " ...</td><td>30½</td><td>29½</td><td>29½</td><td>37½</td></tr> <tr> <td>25th " ...</td><td>33</td><td>33</td><td>33</td><td>37½</td></tr> <tr> <td>2nd December ...</td><td>32½</td><td>32½</td><td>31½</td><td>52½</td></tr> <tr> <td>9th " ...</td><td>32½</td><td>33½</td><td>30½</td><td>45½</td></tr> <tr> <td>16th " ...</td><td>32½</td><td>31½</td><td>31½</td><td>45½</td></tr> <tr> <td>23rd " ...</td><td>34½</td><td>31½</td><td>32½</td><td>46½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Average of four years</td><td>34½</td><td>45½</td><td>61½</td><td>68½</td></tr> </table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LBS. & RUPRE.				Rice.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	1876.					7th October ...	32½	37½	36½	45½	14th " ...	32½	38½	34½	45½	21st " ...	32½	35½	33½	47½	28th " ...	30½	31½	31½	45½	4th November ...	26½	28½	28½	35½	11th " ...	26½	27½	26½	35½	18th " ...	30½	29½	29½	37½	25th " ...	33	33	33	37½	2nd December ...	32½	32½	31½	52½	9th " ...	32½	33½	30½	45½	16th " ...	32½	31½	31½	45½	23rd " ...	34½	31½	32½	46½	Average of four years	34½	45½	61½	68½
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f	g	h	i	j	k
without date, forwarded with the Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877).					
<p>to large stocks are kept. What is required for consumption is brought in by train. Probably large exportations have taken place to the Deccan. Private enterprise will keep up the supply; if grain is largely imported, the prices will fall. No Government interference is deemed necessary.</p>	<p>The population is purely agricultural, being mainly Kunbis. In the southern villages the people are well off; in the north and east they are poor. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder, and he may assist his tenants; no aid from other landholders is expected.</p>	<p>No emigration has taken or is likely to take place, except in the case of people in charge of cattle.</p>	<p>One road-work and one tank have been undertaken. These will suffice for the month. On their completion the Assistant Collector proposes the road from Chandor to M. nmad station. The Collector, however, is of opinion that no further works will be necessary.</p>	<p>Rs. 150 have been received to relieve the aged and infirm poor, but nothing has yet been spent. A committee will be appointed at Chandor to administer to travellers' wants.</p>	<p>The number of persons at of report on the hands of ernment for relief by was 1,742; by charity none. There will be on— 1st March ... 1st May ... 1st July 1,000 to ... None are being supported by charity, and it is impossible say if any such demands will be made.</p>

eport, dated 6th January 1877).					
<p>here is a stock of about 9,910 tons; 3,303 tons will probably be imported. Merchants will probably do all that is required to supply the taluka without Government interference. The Collector observes that a large stock of grain is unnecessary, as the G. I. P. Railway runs through the taluka.</p>	<p>The population is almost purely agricultural, and consists mainly of Kunbis. The Chief of Vinchur is the only large landholder likely to aid his tenants.</p>	<p>There has been no emigration; the people are moving towards the relief works.</p>	<p>Three small road-works are in progress, and two more are required.</p>	<p>Rs. 200 have been granted by Government to aid the helpless, and Rs. 70 have been spent.</p>	<p>On works, 8,026; by charity 1st March, May, and July 13,000.</p>

ithout date, forwarded with Collector's remarks, dated 8th January 1877).					
<p>There are no large stores of grain, but the Assistant Collector hopes to make arrangements with dealers for grain and fodder till the first rain falls.</p>	<p>The majority of the population are agriculturists, and about 3,000 are employed on railway works. Few only of the landholders are able to assist the labouring classes.</p>	<p>No emigration has taken place; but it is expected that after "Shinga" (27th and 28th February) many will go in search of a livelihood.</p>	<p>There are no relief works in progress, but the Sinnar and Goti road will soon reach the taluka; it is, however, a small work, and the dam at Walvilhir may have to be undertaken.</p>	<p>A few isolated instances of private charity have occurred.</p>	<p>As no relief works have started, no correct estimate of the probable number requiring relief from Government can be framed.</p>

a	b	c	d	e																																																																										
YEOLA Taluka (Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Charles' Rep																																																																														
<p>The kharif yield will be 4 to 5 annas and the rabi 2 to 3 annas. No further sowings are expected, except a few plots of pepper and vegetables and molli for fodder.</p>	<p>The revenue is Rs. 64,316-10-1, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 45,000.</p>	<p>No unusual mortality has occurred, but large numbers of cattle have been sent to the hills on the borders of Khandesh. Beyond this no measures have been taken, nor are any deemed necessary.</p>	<p>The water-supply will probably fail in the hot weather, in which case the best remedial measure would be for the people to emigrate, as they have done in former years, to the banks of the Godavary. The Collector thinks that the water-supply of the town of Yeola will prove sufficient.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Tur Dall.</th><th>Gram.</th></tr><tr><td>1876.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>15th October...</td><td>18</td><td>26</td><td>26</td><td>22</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>31st do. ...</td><td>18</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>15th November</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>30th do. ...</td><td>14</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>19</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>15th December</td><td>17</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>21</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>...</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>...</td><td>22</td></tr></table>	Date.	PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE					Rice.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Tur Dall.	Gram.	1876.						15th October...	18	26	26	22	28	31st do. ...	18	24	24	20	26	15th November	14	15	18	18	22	30th do. ...	14	23	24	19	24	15th December	17	24	25	21	26	Average of six years	20	30	...	22																					
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SINNAR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Bain																																																																														
<p>The yield of kharif and rabi is estimated at between 4 and 5 annas; the yield of each is not stated. There will be no further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The remissions will probably range between Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. The amount of the ordinary revenue is not given.</p>	<p>There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, many of which have been sent away by the ryots to Khandesh and the hills to graze. Government interference will not be necessary.</p>	<p>There will be great scarcity of water in many villages, to alleviate which "Scindia" will have to be dug, and wells sunk, cleared and deepened.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="4">PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Jowari.</th></tr><tr><td>8th October 1876...</td><td>31</td><td>31</td><td>21</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>31</td><td>31</td><td>21</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>21</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>29th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>21</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>5th November 1876</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>21</td><td>37</td></tr><tr><td>12th " ...</td><td>23</td><td>23</td><td>15</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>19th " ...</td><td>25</td><td>23</td><td>15</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>26th " ...</td><td>25</td><td>23</td><td>18</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>2nd December 1876</td><td>25</td><td>23</td><td>18</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>10th " ...</td><td>25</td><td>25</td><td>21</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>17th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>25</td><td>21</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>24th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>25</td><td>21</td><td>34</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>44</td><td>32</td><td>23</td><td>38</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.				Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowari.	8th October 1876...	31	31	21	...	15th " ...	31	31	21	...	22nd " ...	28	28	21	37	29th " ...	28	28	21	37	5th November 1876	28	28	21	37	12th " ...	23	23	15	28	19th " ...	25	23	15	28	26th " ...	25	23	18	31	2nd December 1876	25	23	18	31	10th " ...	25	25	21	31	17th " ...	28	25	21	34	24th " ...	28	25	21	34	Average of six years	44	32	23	38
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DINDORI Taluka (Acting Second Assistant Collector Mr. F. L. Char																																																																														
<p>The kharif yield may be taken at 6 to 7 annas, the rabi at 5 to 6, and the bagayat from 8 to 10. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, with the exception of a few isolated patches of vegetables.</p>	<p>The revenue is Rs. 1,15,578, and the remissions will probably amount to Rs. 40,000.</p>	<p>There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated.</p>	<p>Scarcity of water will be severely felt in those villages, 20 or 30 in number, which are dependent on wells alone for their supply. In such villages it will be necessary to deepen and clear the wells, and failing obtaining water by this means, the villagers must move to the nearest river.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="2">PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th></tr><tr><td>1st October 1876</td><td>A.</td><td>35</td></tr><tr><td>8th " ...</td><td>...</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>...</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>29th " ...</td><td>...</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>12th November 1876</td><td>...</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>19th " ...</td><td>...</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>26th " ...</td><td>...</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>9th December 1876</td><td>...</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>16th " ...</td><td>...</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>...</td><td>38</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.		Wheat.	Bajri.	1st October 1876	A.	35	8th "	33	15th "	30	29th "	28	12th November 1876	...	23	19th "	24	26th "	24	9th December 1876	...	24	16th "	24	Average of six years	...	38																																							
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out date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 4th January 1877).					
re/are no large cks of grain in e taluka itself, but can always be had times of real scar- y from the Lanul- on Railway Sta- n, where piles of ain bags are heap- , and from the orth vid Manmád. rices have fallen, d private enter- ize will be able to ply the market.	The population of Yeola is almost whol- ly agricultural, the bulk of the people being Kunbis and Mhars. The town of Yeola itself con- tains 17,401 inhabi- tants, who are princi- pally manufacturers. There are a few land- holders, notably the Vinchurkur, who will aid their ten- ants.	Out of a population of 59,312, some 3,000 to 5,000, many of them weavers, have left for the neighbouring talukas and for Be- narca. Further emi- grations are proba- ble, unless relief works are started within the taluka.	There are at present no relief works in progress, but two roads will shortly be commenced.	No charitable relief has yet been deemed necessary.	None are employed on works, none relieved by charity. The number Government will have provide for will be on— On Works. Charity. 1st March 5,000 100 1st May 7,000 to 8,000 150 1st July 2,000 to 3,000 200

ort, without date, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

present store of ain is estimated by e Mámlatdár at out 74,000 lbs. he Assistant and ollector make no re- arks on this esti- ate. The market ill be supplied by ivate enterprize ithout any aid from overnment.	No reliable informa- tion is procurable as to the number of high and low caste people. There are no landholders cap- able of aiding their tenants.	A few people have emi- grated to Bombay and elsewhere in hopes of employment Others will follow if relief works are start- ed.	The relief work at Ghorwad is sufficient for the present, but two roads will short- ly have to be com- menced.	Out of Rs. 200 granted for charitable purposes, 97 persons have been relieved, each adult receiving 1 lb. of bájri, 4 oza. of pulse and 8 pies cash, and each child 8 oza. bájri, and 1 oz. pulse, and 3 pies cash.	At present 6,000 people are being supported on the works, and by charity. On 1st March 10,000 people will require relief works, on 1st May 14 to 16,000 and considerably less on 1st July. The infirm requiring support on 1st March and 1st May will be about 150, and on 1st July 200
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ort, forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 8th January 1877).

There is no deficiency of grain, but no estimate can be made of the stocks. Large importations are made from Liphád and the ent State. Prices have fallen, and ivate enterprize will supply the market.	The total population amounts to 68,626, and is almost purely agricultural. The people are chiefly Kolis, and are very poor, and much in debt. There are no landholders who will aid their tenants.	No unusual emigra- tion has taken place, and none is expected.	No relief works are in progress at present; but it may be neces- sary to start three road works, and make approaches to the Kadwa river.	No charitable relief has yet been given.	No people at present on relief works. There will be probably on— 1st March 3,000 to 4,000; 1st May 4,500 to 5,000; and very few on 1st July.
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NÁSÍK Taluka (Assistant Collector Mr. J. A. Baines' Report)																																																																									
The kharif yield will be 6 and the rabi 4 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000, and the probable remissions Rs. 30,000.	There have been no deaths from starvation amongst the cattle. None have been sent elsewhere to graze, and no precautions are deemed necessary.	The water-supply is less, and scarcity will be felt earlier than usual.	<table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="4">PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th></tr> <tr> <td>4th October 1876</td><td>14</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr> <td>11th " "</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr> <td>18th " "</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr> <td>25th " "</td><td>14</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr> <td>1st November 1876</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>8th " "</td><td>11</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>15th " "</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>22nd " "</td><td>12</td><td>17</td><td>16</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td>29th " "</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>17</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td>6th December 1876</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>17</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr> <td>13th " "</td><td>13</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>Average of six years</td><td>22½</td><td>29½</td><td>43½</td><td>49½</td></tr> </table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.				Rice.	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	4th October 1876	14	20	18	32	11th " "	14	18	18	26	18th " "	14	18	18	26	25th " "	14	20	18	26	1st November 1876	12	14	14	20	8th " "	11	16	14	20	15th " "	12	16	16	20	22nd " "	12	17	16	21	29th " "	12	18	17	21	6th December 1876	12	18	17	23	13th " "	13	17	17	24	Average of six years	22½	29½	43½	49½
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The kharif yield will be 10, and the rabi 4 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 2,500. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, and none is anticipated. About 2,000 animals have been sent for grazing to the Chaliagaon Taluka, Khandesh.	It may be necessary to expend about Rs. 4,000 in improving the wells of 15 villages.	<table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.</th><th colspan="4">PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Rice.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr> <tr> <td>7th October 1876...</td><td>21</td><td>35</td><td>42</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr> <td>15th " "</td><td>21</td><td>28</td><td>35</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr> <td>22nd " "</td><td>21</td><td>28</td><td>38½</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr> <td>31st " "</td><td>21</td><td>28</td><td>35</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>7th November 1876</td><td>15</td><td>21</td><td>28</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr> <td>15th " "</td><td>17½</td><td>28</td><td>35</td><td>24½</td></tr> <tr> <td>23rd " "</td><td>18½</td><td>28</td><td>29½</td><td>24½</td></tr> <tr> <td>30th " "</td><td>19</td><td>28</td><td>33</td><td>26</td></tr> <tr> <td>7th December 1876</td><td>16½</td><td>28½</td><td>31½</td><td>24½</td></tr> <tr> <td>15th " "</td><td>17½</td><td>31½</td><td>35</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr> <td>22nd " "</td><td>17½</td><td>31½</td><td>35</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr> <td>Average of six years</td><td>46</td><td>17½</td><td>32½</td><td>55</td></tr> </table>	For each Week in Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1876.	PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.				Rice.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	7th October 1876...	21	35	42	32	15th " "	21	28	35	28	22nd " "	21	28	38½	28	31st " "	21	28	35	25	7th November 1876	15	21	28	21	15th " "	17½	28	35	24½	23rd " "	18½	28	29½	24½	30th " "	19	28	33	26	7th December 1876	16½	28½	31½	24½	15th " "	17½	31½	35	28	22nd " "	17½	31½	35	28	Average of six years	46	17½	32½	55
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There is plenty of grain in the taluka, and the railway is at hand to bring whatever may be required. The rates will probably rise after the grain has begun to move from Bombay and other centres. Private enterprize will be equal to the demand.	There is no reliable information on this point. There are no large landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	No emigrations have yet taken place from the villages. The people earn a few pice from the sale of wood and grass, and refuse to labour on distant relief works. Those on the Gháta may possibly emigrate, but at present they have no such intention.	No relief works are in progress, but the work of metalling the Náaik and Trimback road and digging a large tank may shortly have to be undertaken.	No charitable aid has yet been given, and none will probably be necessary.	No persons are maintained by Government either by works or on relief works. No estimate for the future is framed.
Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).					
The local stocks of grain are estimated at 740,000 lbs. Supplies are imported by railway from Nandgaon. Prices may fall, and private enterprize will supply the market.	The people are chiefly agricultural, with a sprinkling of well-to-do high caste people. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.	No unusual emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress at present, but it may be necessary before long to commence the Mále-gaon-Nandgaon road and some tanks.	A grant of Rs. 200 for charitable expenditure in the taluka has been made. But none of it has yet been spent.	At present no persons are on the hands of Government for relief either by works or charity. It is possible that later on in the year there may be 5,000 persons on relief works.
Mr. W. Woodward's Report, dated 8th January 1877).					
The grain supply is ample; the railway station at Nandgaon is the centre for imports. Prices have fallen since October, but are likely to rise three or four months before the harvest. Private enterprize will supply the market.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to help their tenants if required.	There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are at present in progress; but in March it may be necessary to commence the Malegaon-Nandgaon road, and the Rájpur Ghát between Nandgaon and Yeola.	No charitable relief has been necessary. A grant of Rs. 150 is available when required.	At present there are no persons on the hands of Government for relief either on works or charity. The numbers on works may be on— 1st March " May " July

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Kharif yield will be 6, and the rabi 3, 1886.	The probable remissions are Rs. 10,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has occurred or is anticipated. About 10,000 animals have been sent to the Dangs, and the Pimpalner taluka, Khandesh.	The supply of drinking water is sufficient.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="5">PRICES—LES. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Naghi.</th><th>Jowar.</th></tr><tr><td>7th October 1876...</td><td>32½</td><td>16½</td><td>35½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>16½</td><td>25½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>16½</td><td>25½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>29th " " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>16½</td><td>25½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>5th November 1876</td><td>25½</td><td>16½</td><td>25½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>12th " " ...</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>23½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>19th " " ...</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>23½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>26th " " ...</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>26½</td><td>37½</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>3rd December 1876</td><td>23½</td><td>15½</td><td>26½</td><td>37½</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>10th " " ...</td><td>23½</td><td>16½</td><td>24½</td><td>37½</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>17th " " ...</td><td>23½</td><td>16½</td><td>24½</td><td>37½</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>24th " " ...</td><td>23½</td><td>19½</td><td>24½</td><td>37½</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>29th " " ...</td><td>23½</td><td>19½</td><td>24½</td><td>37½</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>35½</td><td>17½</td><td>45½</td><td>49½</td><td>46</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES—LES. PER RUPEE.					Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Naghi.	Jowar.	7th October 1876...	32½	16½	35½	37½	26	15th " " ...	25½	16½	25½	37½	26	22nd " " ...	25½	16½	25½	37½	26	29th " " ...	25½	16½	25½	37½	26	5th November 1876	25½	16½	25½	37½	26	12th " " ...	22½	15½	23½	37½	26	19th " " ...	22½	15½	23½	37½	26	26th " " ...	22½	15½	26½	37½	25	3rd December 1876	23½	15½	26½	37½	26	10th " " ...	23½	16½	24½	37½	15	17th " " ...	23½	16½	24½	37½	15	24th " " ...	23½	19½	24½	37½	15	29th " " ...	23½	19½	24½	37½	15	Average of 6 years	35½	17½	45½	49½	46
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KALWAN Taluka (Acting First Assistant Collector Mr. W. Woodward)									
kharif yield will be 8, and the rabi 8, 1886. No further crops will take place this season.	The probable remissions are Rs. 9,000. The total revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality among the cattle has taken place or is anticipated. The people of the eastern villages have, however, sent their cattle towards the Dangs.	The water-supply is sufficient.	For the Week ending	PRICES—LES. PER RUPEE.				
					Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Rice.	
				7th October 1876...	32½	35½	...	21½	
				15th do. do. ...	34½	32½	32½	20½	
				22nd do. do. ...	26½	27½	...	19½	
				29th do. do. ...	33½	28½	32	21½	
				5th November 1876	26½	29½	...	21½	
				12th do. do. ...	26½	30	32	21½	
				19th do. do. ...	24½	27½	27½	19½	
				26th do. do. ...	25½	27½	...	14½	
				3rd December 1876	24½	28½	27½	17½	
				10th do. do. ...	24½	26½	...	19½	
				17th do. do. ...	24½	28½	26½	18½	
				22nd do. do. ...	25	27½	32½	17½	
				Average of 6 years...	33½	43½	...	23½	

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.

The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorate appears satisfactory.

In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectirates, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

There has been very little emigration.

The chief relief works are the Bawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla Ghát, Vinchur-Niphar and Niphar-Deopur roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000
On May 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,100
On July 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,300

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and complexity of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

concluded.

<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>
W. Woodward's Report, dated 29th December 1876).					
Each village has its own stock, and the amount in the taluka will probably prove sufficient.	The population is chiefly agricultural. There are no large landholders able to aid their tenants, if required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	No relief works are in progress; but the road from Bhawarbari to Satara will soon be commenced.	No charitable expenditure has been incurred.	There are at present no persons on relief works, and at the worst period there are not likely to be more than 2,000 people on them.
Report forwarded with Collector's Remarks, dated 16th January 1877).					
There is enough grain in the taluka for wants.	The population is almost entirely agricultural. There are no large landholders who could help their tenants, were it required.	No emigration has taken place, and none is anticipated.	In September and October a few small works were undertaken for the relief of the Bheels. The pressure lasted only till the kharif harvest commenced. In March it may be necessary to commence the Diwathari Kalwan road.	No expenditure has been incurred on charitable relief.	No persons are at present on the hands of Government, and it is doubtful whether there will be any. At the outside there may be 500 on relief works when the pressure is the greatest.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under-Secretary to Government.

3rd February 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. E. P. ROBERTSON.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. H. E. JACOMB.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of <i>kharij</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation		Average annual. rainfall.	Actual rainfall the season.
			Rs.	<i>Kharij</i> . Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.		
1. Nagar	548	109,888	1,32,838	73,855	120,903	27·99	8·6
2. Párner	731	82,422	1,12,500	133,433	102,298	23·3	8·2
3. Shrigonda	610	64,936	1,17,726	56,491	176,968	28·12	15·2
4. Karjat	567	48,766	2,07,464	40,242	127,795	21·38	6·7
5. Jámkhed	550	72,994		81,054	62,266	28·76	8·7
6. Sheogaon	682	83,226	1,52,406	95,232	125,506	29·34	20·0
7. Newása	621	62,418	1,29,815	47,875	149,271	24·57	13·4
8. Ráhuri	469	59,093	1,34,536	68,836	104,373	23·6	10·5
9. Kopargaon	505	60,839	1,32,831	90,531	143,159	23·57	10·5
0. Sangamner	688	68,765	1,24,110	154,679	56,879	20·16	6·4
1. Akola	676	60,591	77,814	136,984	11,925	21·33	8·9
2 TOTAL	6,647	773,938	13,22,040	988,215	1,181,343		

a	b	c	d	e																																																							
to 6 annas will be the yield of the kharif, and 2 annas that of the rabi crop. No prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 78,000, which estimate the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.	No cattle are known to have died from starvation. At the commencement of the scarcity many were sent into the Konkan. The cultivators who have irrigated land are sowing kadwal. Rs. 650 have been given as tagai advances to assist in the purchase of fodder and the improvement of existing wells.	One-third of the villages are situated on or near the Godavari, and will be well supplied unless the river runs dry. The greater number of the other villages have wells which, with a little outlay, will last for the season. Some few villages are situated on nalas which have already dried. Zirars are being dug; and if this source should fail, the villages will probably be abandoned for the season.	<div>KOPARGAON Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector)</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="3">PRICES : LB PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week in October 1876</td><td>42</td><td>33</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>42</td><td>33</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>31½</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>31½</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Nov. 1876</td><td>33</td><td>31½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>33</td><td>31½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>27</td><td>25½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>27</td><td>25½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Dec. 1876</td><td>30</td><td>25½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>30</td><td>25½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>33</td><td>24</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>60</td><td>51</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES : LB PER RUPEE			Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	1st week in October 1876	42	33	3	2nd " " "	42	33	3	3rd " " "	31½	30	2	4th " " "	31½	30	2	1st week in Nov. 1876	33	31½	2	2nd " " "	33	31½	2	3rd " " "	27	25½	2	4th " " "	27	25½	2	1st week in Dec. 1876	30	25½	2	2nd " " "	30	25½	2	3rd " " "	33	24	2	Average of 6 years	60	51	3
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be kharif 6 annas, rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 76,000 ...	About 300 cattle have died since September, the greater number probably from starvation. Many more will succumb as the season advances. The cultivators who have sufficient water are sowing kadwal. Rs. 750 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder.	The water-supply is rapidly failing. Digging wells and tanks will be useful. Bunding a stream at Pokhvi at a cost of Rs. 5,600 would give water to a few villages and provide work for many persons. Rs. 2,000 have been granted as tagai for wells.	<div>SANGAMNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector)</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="3">PRICES : LB PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week in October 1876</td><td>27</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>27</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>26½</td><td>33</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>25½</td><td>33</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Nov. 1876</td><td>25½</td><td>31½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>24</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>24</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>25½</td><td>31½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Dec. 1876</td><td>27</td><td>33</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>27</td><td>33</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>61½</td><td>75½</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES : LB PER RUPEE			Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	1st week in October 1876	27	30	2	2nd " " "	27	30	2	3rd " " "	26½	33	2	4th " " "	25½	33	2	1st week in Nov. 1876	25½	31½	2	2nd " " "	24	30	2	3rd " " "	24	30	2	4th " " "	25½	31½	2	1st week in Dec. 1876	27	33	2	2nd " " "	27	33	2	Average of 6 years	61½	75½	3				
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annas of kharif crop. 2 annas of rabi. No prospect of further sowings this season.	About Rs. 90,000 ...	No cattle have died from starvation. Many have been sent to graze on the Ghats. The cultivators who have water enough are sowing kadwal to support their bullocks in the hot season. Rs. 2,785 have been granted as tagai for the purchase of fodder and the deepening of wells.	Unless rain falls about Christmas, the scarcity of water will prove fatal to cattle, and possibly to human beings. There is no large river, and the small streams are drying up. The villages to the western edges of the central plateau will be uninhabitable during the hot weather; those at the foot of the ravine will be best off. It is proposed to excavate a tank at Pärner. Rs. 958 were given in various villages for improving their water-supply; large bandaras for irrigation purposes might be made at Reewooli and Apdhup Dhond. The Collector opposes the earthen dam advocated by his Assistant, unless competent professional aid is available.	<div>PARNER Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector)</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="3">PRICES : LB PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week in October 1876</td><td>28½</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>28½</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>27</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>27</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Nov. 1876</td><td>25½</td><td>30</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>24</td><td>27</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>22½</td><td>27</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>21</td><td>24</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Dec. 1876</td><td>24</td><td>27</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>24</td><td>28½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>45</td><td>59½</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES : LB PER RUPEE			Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	1st week in October 1876	28½	30	2	2nd " " "	28½	30	2	3rd " " "	27	30	2	4th " " "	27	30	2	1st week in Nov. 1876	25½	30	2	2nd " " "	24	27	2	3rd " " "	22½	27	2	4th " " "	21	24	2	1st week in Dec. 1876	24	27	2	2nd " " "	24	28½	2	Average of 6 years	45	59½	3				
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f	g	h	i	j	k
<p>lector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)</p>					
<p>the 23 largest villages not more than 330 tons are stored. Manmád, on the G. I. P. Railway, is 30 miles from Kopergaon, and grain is brought in large quantities into the taluka. Prices will probably fall before long, and there is the fear of any subsequent considerable rise.</p>	<p>Out of 72,000 people, about 50,000 are high caste, about 11,000 are purely agricultural, and about 5,000 combine agriculture with other occupations. There are only 3 considerable landholders, and there is no change of their assisting their tenants.</p>	<p>About 18,000 people have left the taluka. None have returned, nor is it known whether they have bettered themselves. 1,000 more may yet migrate.</p>	<p>Three large road works are in progress, and 3 more may be undertaken on their completion. Tanks and prickly-pea may also be cleared, but sufficient work for more than 2 months cannot be found, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway or some large irrigation work on the Godáveri be commenced.</p>	<p>So far no large sums have been given in charity, what has been given has been raised from private subscriptions. Government have made a grant which will be availed of later in the season as the distress increases.</p>	<p>On works 3,500. By charity 20. If only men belonging to the taluka be employed, the number will be about 5,000 on 1st March, 6,000 on 1st May, and probably none on 1st July, if rain falls seasonably. The plan of transferring labourers from one taluka to another will interfere with the calculation of each taluka.</p>
<p>lector Mr. F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)</p>					
<p>are very small crops in the taluka, but grain comes from the Central Provinces via Deolali on the G. I. P. Railway. Competition is active, and there is no fear of prices being fictitiously raised up.</p>	<p>The whole population 81,000 (except that of the chief town) is agricultural. About 1,000 combine trade with agriculture. There are no large landholders likely to aid their tenants.</p>	<p>Out of a population of 81,000, about 7,000 have left in search of work. Perhaps 3,000 or 4,000 more will go.</p>	<p>Four main roads are in progress. The Dhond and Manmád Railway would afford relief to the whole of the taluka. The Pokhvi Tank would also be a useful work to undertake.</p>	<p>About Rs. 138 have been spent on charity. A travellers' grain depôt has been opened at Ambi Ghargaon on the Poona and Nasik Road. Private subscriptions have been raised. Government aid will be required in the hot weather.</p>	<p>On works 5,620. By charity 111. On 1st March 8,000. On 1st May 10,000, and probably none in July.</p>
<p>F. S. Hamilton's Report, dated 23rd December 1876.)</p>					
<p>grain is imported by road from Nagar. There is no Railway in the vicinity. It is thought that prices will continue to fall. There is no large store of grain in any village of the taluka.</p>	<p>Of the total population of 82,000 about half are Kunbis. Of these one-half combine agriculture with trade. There are a few large landholders, who may, the Assistant Collector thinks, be induced to help their tenants. The Collector, however, considers it improbable that the landholders will help their tenants either by making advances or by any other means.</p>	<p>15,000 people have left the taluka. Many went to Bombay, whence they are returning, having been unsuccessful in obtaining employment.</p>	<p>15 small roads are in progress, and 4 more and some tank clearances are proposed. When these are completed, unless some large work like the Dhond—Manmád Railway is commenced, it will be necessary to go on improving the existing roads, as no money will be available to keep any more new ones in repair.</p>	<p>About 250 poor people are daily fed at Purnar. The expenditure has been about Rs. 600.</p>	<p>On relief works 6,000. By charity 250: these will increase largely before long. The number of work-people on 1st March will be 10 to 12,000, 1st May 20,000, 1st July 1,500 to 2,000.</p>

a	b	c	d	e																																																											
<p>In garden lands the kharif yielded 4 annas and the rabi 4 annas. There was no jirayat crop whatever, either khari for rabi. There will be no further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The land revenue is Rs. 64,326, of which Rs. 62,643 will have to be remitted.</p>	<p>Of the 24,012 plough bullocks, half have been taken to the valley of the Godavari and places north, where some have died, and others have been sold. Of the remainder, about 6,000 have already died, and 1,000 more may yet succumb. Nearly all the remaining cattle have been sent away. A large number have no doubt died, or been sold for trifling sums. Rs. 1,350 tagai have been given to help to purchase forage.</p>	<p>The water-supply is reduced by a half and will be very scarce in the hot weather. Wells are being cleared and deepened, and ziras in the beds of streams opened.</p>	<p>KA RJAT Taluka (Supernumerary)</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th colspan="3">PRICES: lbs. RUPEES.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>For each week in October, November and December.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1st week in October ...</td><td>31</td><td>30</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " " ...</td><td>31</td><td>30</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " " ...</td><td>27</td><td>24</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " " ...</td><td>27</td><td>24</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in November ...</td><td>24</td><td>21</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>21</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>21</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>21</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in December ...</td><td>24</td><td>21</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>22</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " " ...</td><td>25</td><td>24</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years ...</td><td>58½</td><td>46½</td><td>33½</td></tr></table>		PRICES: lbs. RUPEES.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	For each week in October, November and December.				1st week in October ...	31	30	26	2nd " " " ...	31	30	26	3rd " " " ...	27	24	22	4th " " " ...	27	24	22	1st week in November ...	24	21	21	2nd " " " ...	24	21	21	3rd " " " ...	24	21	21	4th " " " ...	24	21	21	1st week in December ...	24	21	21	2nd " " " ...	24	22	21	3rd " " " ...	25	24	21	Average of 6 years ...	58½	46½	33½
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<p>The kharif yield was 9 pies and the rabi 9 pies. No prospect of any further sowings except "Kadwal" in garden land for forage.</p>	<p>The land revenue is Rs. 1,08,000, of which Rs. 90,000 will have to be remitted.</p>	<p>It is impossible to give a correct estimate of mortality amongst the cattle. As soon as the forage failed, all the cattle, except those used for gardens, were taken to the Gungathori, or to the Nizam's territory, where many died or were sold for trifling sums. Some are returning in a worn-out state and will probably die. The bullocks used for drawing water will probably be saved. Advances from tagai have been made to about 80 people. Some well-to-do persons have imported grass from the Konkan. The people have been shown how to prepare prickly-pear, but the process is too expensive to be adopted.</p>	<p>The water-supply for drinking purposes has not yet failed, but will be scarce before the next rains. All the small streams are dry, but there is water in the Bhima, Hanja, and Gornadi rivers. Wells can be deepened and Ziras excavated to provide water in the hot weather.</p>	<p>SHRIGONDA Taluka (Supernumerary)</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date.</th><th colspan="3">PRICES: lbs. RUPEES.</th></tr><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th></tr><tr><td>15th Oct. 1876 ...</td><td>22½</td><td>27</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>31st " " " ...</td><td>18½</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. 1876 ...</td><td>17½</td><td>19</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>14th " " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>18½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>21st " " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>19½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>28th " " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>21</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>5th Dec. 1876 ...</td><td>21</td><td>22½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>12th " " " ...</td><td>22½</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years ...</td><td>38</td><td>66</td><td>66</td></tr></table>	Date.	PRICES: lbs. RUPEES.			Wheat.	Jowari.	Bajri.	15th Oct. 1876 ...	22½	27	24	31st " " " ...	18½	24	24	7th Nov. 1876 ...	17½	19	24	14th " " " ...	18	18½	24	21st " " " ...	18	19½	24	28th " " " ...	18	21	24	5th Dec. 1876 ...	21	22½	24	12th " " " ...	22½	24	24	Average of 6 years ...	38	66	66																
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31st " " " ...	18½	24	24																																																												
7th Nov. 1876 ...	17½	19	24																																																												
14th " " " ...	18	18½	24																																																												
21st " " " ...	18	19½	24																																																												
28th " " " ...	18	21	24																																																												
5th Dec. 1876 ...	21	22½	24																																																												
12th " " " ...	22½	24	24																																																												
Average of 6 years ...	38	66	66																																																												
<p>The kharif yield is 6 annas. The rabi 2 annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The revenue is Rs. 82,000. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 37,400 will have to be made.</p>	<p>The number of cattle is about 60,000; 29,000 have been taken to the Nizam's territory where many have died or been sold. Not more than 10,000 or 12,000 will return. Of those remaining in the taluka, 10,000 have died or will die. As there is no fodder in the taluka, the only measure that the ryots can take is to grow it in their gardens. Grants of tagai have been made for the purchase of fodder.</p>	<p>The water-supply is only from ¼ to ½ of what is usual and it will be scarce in the hot weather. Rs. 2,000 are now being expended in deepening wells and excavating ziras in the beds of streams.</p>	<p>JAMKHED Taluka (Supernumerary)</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date.</th><th colspan="3">PRICES: lbs. RUPEES.</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>7th Oct. 1876 ...</td><td>33</td><td>33</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " " ...</td><td>36</td><td>36</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " " " ...</td><td>33</td><td>33</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>31st " " " ...</td><td>33</td><td>33</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. 1876 ...</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>30th " " " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>25½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876 ...</td><td>25½</td><td>25½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>25½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of years ...</td><td>54</td><td>66</td><td>66</td></tr></table>	Date.	PRICES: lbs. RUPEES.			Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	7th Oct. 1876 ...	33	33	33	15th " " " ...	36	36	36	23rd " " " ...	33	33	33	31st " " " ...	33	33	33	7th Nov. 1876 ...	24	24	24	15th " " " ...	24	24	24	23rd " " " ...	24	24	24	30th " " " ...	25½	25½	25½	7th Dec. 1876 ...	25½	25½	25½	15th " " " ...	25½	25½	25½	Average of years ...	54	66	66								
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Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)														
<p>ere to five months' supply in the Taluka. There was a large store of grain at Mirajgaon and smaller stores at 3 or 4 other places, from which grain is being exported; it is being imported from Deksal, Pomalwari, and Jamkhed. Prices have fallen slightly. Private enterprise will keep up the supply.</p>	<p>The majority of the population belongs to the Kunbi and other inferior castes. The population is 52,983, of whom 3,447 are wealthy and 49,536 poor. Only 7,579 are reported purely agricultural, but the Assistant Collector believes the majority of the poor must belong to the agricultural class. There are no large landholders, except a few jaghirdars, from whom no aid can be expected.</p>	<p>22,956 people have migrated to the Godaveri and the country north, and probably to the Berars. Some having failed to obtain employment have returned and report that the others are badly off. The people who remain knowing this, will not be likely to emigrate.</p>	<p>3 road works which have been sufficient so far have been undertaken, but the sanctioned amount will be finished shortly. Six road works, to cost Rs. 14,100, and two tanks to cost Rs. 4,000, have been provisionally sanctioned, but will not suffice to give employment to the people. The Assistant Collector recommends clearing and repairing five large tanks.</p>	<p>Rs. 300 from Government and Rs. 80 from the Nagar Relief Fund have been given for feeding the aged and infirm; 1½ lbs. of jowari is given daily to adults, and 12 ounces to children. Provision for assisting travellers is considered unnecessary. The amount actually spent is not stated.</p>	<p>On works 7,310. By charity 173. Labourers likely to be on the works—</p> <table> <tr> <td>1st March</td><td>...</td><td>8,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>1st May</td><td>...</td><td>7,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>1st July</td><td>...</td><td>2,000</td></tr> </table>	1st March	...	8,000	1st May	...	7,000	1st July	...	2,000
1st March	...	8,000												
1st May	...	7,000												
1st July	...	2,000												

Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)

he local stocks are sufficient to last for 3 months. Further supplies are being brought from Nagar, Mirajgaon, Karjat, and Dhond Station (G. I. P. Railway). Prices have fallen during the last month. Supplies will probably be kept up by private enterprise.

The population amounts to 64,936, of whom 10,234 are purely agricultural, and 5,058 are artisans. The remainder must, the Assistant Collector thinks, be connected with agriculture. The people on the whole are poor. There are no large landholders.

The population is 60,000. About 20,000 have left principally for the valley of the Godaveri and further north. There is no accurate information of what they are doing. A few have returned and many will probably follow. No further emigrations are expected.

Four large road works, three of which have been completed. Tank clearances and cutting prickly-pear are the works which have been undertaken. Seven more roads and a tank have been sanctioned. The works have hitherto been sufficient, but those remaining will not nearly suffice. If the earthworks of the Dhond and Manmad Railways are undesirable, a substitute must be found in some large irrigation work not yet discovered.

The aged and infirm received doles of grain daily, adults 1½ lbs. and children 12 ozs. of jowari. Government granted Rs. 500 for this purpose, the Ahmednagar Relief Fund Rs. 250 in grain and cash, and Rs. 56.8 have been raised locally. Travellers receive a day's food and enough to take them on to Nagar. The amount spent in charity is not given.

On works 3,840. By charity 200. The number of labourers will be as follows:—

1st March	...	8,000
1st May	...	8,000
1st July	...	4,000

Assistant Collector Mr. A. F. Woodburn's Report, dated 20th December 1876.)

the taluka has sufficient grain for itself. Prices have fallen owing to the large supplies of grain brought to Poona, Nagar, and other places. The Assistant Collector is of opinion that the Benias will import grain if it is required.

The population is 62,351, of which 1,200 are rich, 22,351 poor and partly connected with agriculture; 5,400 purely agricultural and 33,400 partly agricultural. The majority belong to the Kunbis and other inferior castes. No help can be expected from any landholders to their tenants.

12,565 have emigrated to the Nizam's territory northwards. Some have returned, as they could not find employment. More are expected to emigrate after the rabi is reaped.

There are five road works in progress, and 9 small works for improving the water-supply. The money sanctioned for these will shortly be expended. The Collector has been asked to obtain sanction for 13 roads and 2 tanks. The works so far have been sufficient.

The aged and infirm are supplied with grain daily, adults receiving 1½ lbs. and children 12 ounces of jowari. Rs. 300 have been given for this purpose. A travellers' depot has been opened at Kuddeh, for which Rs. 100 have been sanctioned, where travellers and the aged and infirm of the locality are helped.

On works 2,365. By charity 280. Labourers likely to be on relief works —

1st March	...	6,000
1st May	...	5,000
1st July	...	2,000

a	b	c	d	e																																																											
SHEOGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Report)																																																															
The kharif yield will be 8 annas and the rabi 8 annas. No further sowings, except in garden lands, can be expected.	Rs. 3,000 is the probable amount of remissions.	Some cattle brought in an enfeebled condition from other talukas have died, and some have gone on to the Nizam's territory.	The water-supply is sufficient.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">FOR THE WEEK ENDING</th><th colspan="3">PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>7th October 1876 ...</td><td>30</td><td>24</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>27</td><td>24</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " ...</td><td>27</td><td>25</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>7th November 1876 ...</td><td>30</td><td>24</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>27</td><td>24</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " ...</td><td>27</td><td>25</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>30th " ...</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>7th December 1876 ...</td><td>30</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>15th " ...</td><td>30</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " ...</td><td>32</td><td>30</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>30</td><td>28</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 4 years ...</td><td>24½</td><td>60½</td><td>22</td></tr></table>	FOR THE WEEK ENDING	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE.			Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	7th October 1876 ...	30	24	21	15th " ...	27	24	21	23rd " ...	27	25	21	31st " ...	28	28	22	7th November 1876 ...	30	24	22	15th " ...	27	24	22	23rd " ...	27	25	22	30th " ...	28	28	22	7th December 1876 ...	30	28	22	15th " ...	30	28	22	23rd " ...	32	30	22	31st " ...	30	28	22	Average of 4 years ...	24½	60½	22
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NEWASA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Report)

The kharif and rabi yield will each be 6 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.

The revenue is Rs. 1,30,000. The 1st Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000; but the Revenue Commissioner sees no reason for remissions, except in some few cases.

Some cattle have died, though probably not from starvation, and a good many have been taken to places where fodder is more plentiful. No unusual mortality is anticipated. No advances have been made by Government.

The water-supply will be sufficient.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING		PRICES.—LBS. PER RUPEE.		
		Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.
7th October 1876	...	30	36	21
15th	"	30	36	21
22nd	"	27	27	21
31st	"	27	27	21
7th November 1876	...	24	24	21
15th	"	24	24	21
22nd	"	24	24	21
30th	"	24	24	21
7th December 1876	...	27	27	21
15th	"	30	30	21
22nd	"	30	30	21
Average of 6 years	...	43	58	2

NAGAR Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. A. H. Spry's Report)																																																																														
The kharif yield will be 4 annas and the rabi 10 annas in bagayat lands, from 1 to 4 in jirayat lands of most villages, and 4 to 8 in the others. The area of each is not given, but the rabi cultivation considerably preponderates over the kharif. No further sowings of grain crops are expected.	The revenue is Rs. 1,17,597, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,000.	600 cattle are reported to have perished, and 25,000 more are expected by the Māmlatdār to die. This estimate the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider high. A grant of Rs. 2,200 tagai has been made for the purchase of fodder, and two sums of Rs. 2,000 each have been allotted for improving the water-supply and growing kudwal. There are grazing places at Pinpri in the Sanganner Taluka on the bank of the Prawali at Kopargaon, Kokonuton and Sannatchar in the Kopargaon Taluka on the bank of the Godāveri, and on the Ghāts, where cattle can be accommodated. Some cultivators have purchased and sown fodder for the subsistence of their cattle. Others again are deporting them. The Māmlatdār proposes establishing six pounds for the admission of cattle, on the understanding that the owners relinquish all claims to them after they are put in; that Government should support them till the next monsoon and then sell them, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are both opposed to entering the market. The Collector supports his Assistant's suggestion to establish temporary Panjrapoles.	Of the total number of villages, 59 are on the banks of rivers, and 59 are dependent on wells for their water-supply. There is no fear of a total failure, provided wells are deepened, ziras dug, tagai liberally advanced, and use made of Norton's screw where practicable.	<table> <tr> <th rowspan="2">DATE.</th><th colspan="4">PRICES.—LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr> <tr> <th>Rice.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th></tr> <tr> <td>1st October 1876 ...</td><td>18</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>9th " ...</td><td>18</td><td>30</td><td>28½</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>17th " ...</td><td>18</td><td>30</td><td>21</td><td>24 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>24th " ...</td><td>16½</td><td>31½</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>31st " ...</td><td>16½</td><td>26½</td><td>22½</td><td>22½</td></tr> <tr> <td>8th Nov. 1876 ...</td><td>14½</td><td>24</td><td>20½</td><td>21 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>16th " ...</td><td>13½</td><td>25½</td><td>21½</td><td>21½ 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>24th " ...</td><td>13½</td><td>28½</td><td>22½</td><td>22½ 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>1st Dec. 1876 ...</td><td>15</td><td>30</td><td>27</td><td>27 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>9th " ...</td><td>15½</td><td>31½</td><td>27</td><td>27 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>17th " ...</td><td>16½</td><td>32½</td><td>27</td><td>27 2</td></tr> <tr> <td>24th " ...</td><td>16½</td><td>33</td><td>27½</td><td>27½</td></tr> <tr> <td>Average of 6 years ...</td><td>18½</td><td>36½</td><td>33½</td><td>44½ 5</td></tr> </table>	DATE.	PRICES.—LBS. PER RUPEE.				Rice.	Gram.	Wheat.	Bajri.	1st October 1876 ...	18	30	30	30	9th " ...	18	30	28½	24	17th " ...	18	30	21	24 2	24th " ...	16½	31½	24	24	31st " ...	16½	26½	22½	22½	8th Nov. 1876 ...	14½	24	20½	21 2	16th " ...	13½	25½	21½	21½ 2	24th " ...	13½	28½	22½	22½ 2	1st Dec. 1876 ...	15	30	27	27 2	9th " ...	15½	31½	27	27 2	17th " ...	16½	32½	27	27 2	24th " ...	16½	33	27½	27½	Average of 6 years ...	18½	36½	33½	44½ 5
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continued.

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<p>ated 30th December 1876 and 6th January 1877.</p>					
<p>The local stocks of grain are not large. Importations are made by private persons from the Nizam's territory.</p>	<p>The Mamlatdār reports a total population of 87,974, out of which the Assistant Collector thinks 60,000 are partly agriculture, and belong to the Kunbi caste. Sir Dinkār Rao is the only large landholder, and he will doubtless afford relief to his tenants if necessary.</p>	<p>No emigrations are reported, but considerable immigrations have taken place.</p>	<p>No relief works are considered necessary at present.</p>	<p>Rs. 300 have been assigned for charitable relief. Adults receive 1½ lbs. of grain or flour and children 12 ozs. daily.</p>	<p>About 50 persons are supported by charity. The number of immigrants who may need support on relief works later in the season is estimated at 7,000.</p>
<p>Report, dated 27th December 1876.</p>					
<p>Grain is plentiful and is imported from the Nizam's dominions; it is also exported from this taluka to less-favoured localities. Prices have fallen. Private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>The population is 75,000, consisting chiefly of kunbis and agriculturists. There are about 5,000 high-caste people and 4,500 artisans. There are a few jahagirdars who may eventually give relief to their tenants.</p>	<p>There is more fear of immigration than of emigration, though some instances of the latter are reported.</p>	<p>No relief works are required for the present. Later on, however, a demand will be made which can well be met by constructing the earth-works of the Dhond and Munnād Railway. There is no other large work which can be undertaken with advantage.</p>	<p>About 50 infirm people are being charitably supported. Their numbers are likely to increase.</p>	<p>On works 50, by charity 50; the number will probably swell to 1,000 by 1st May. The number requiring relief on 1st May will probably be about 8,000. The Revenue Commissioner thinks that at the worst numbers will never exceed 10,000 people.</p>
<p>tor, Mr. A. H. Spry's Report, dated 28th December 1876.</p>					
<p>There is a stock of 3,303 tons of grain in store; this, with the Dhond and Munnār stations at a distance of 47 and 100 miles respectively, whence supplies are drawn, will suffice. The prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>Out of a total population of 67,312, the majority of whom are agriculturists, 65,966 are poor, and 1,346 well-to-do. The proportion of artisans to the total number is about 6 percent. In the city there are a few landholders likely to assist their tenants, but none in the taluka.</p>	<p>33,032 souls have emigrated, and this number will probably swell as the season advances; their condition cannot be ascertained, but none have yet returned.</p>	<p>There are six road-works and some minor works in progress which are insufficient, and must be supplemented by further road-works, tank-clearances and cutting prickly pear unless the Dhond and Munnār Railway intersecting the taluka is commenced.</p>	<p>6,575 travellers have already been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of jowārī flour, 6 ozs. of gram flour, together with chillies, a little salt and 5 cow-dung cakes a day. The aged, infirm, &c., to the number of 15,641, have also been relieved, each receiving 1½ lbs. of grain with a little salt.</p>	<p>The number on relief works 1,462, by charity 781. The probable number requiring support will be as follows:— 1st March ... 22,000 1st May ... 30,000 1st July ... 19,000</p>

a	b	c	d	e
The kharif and the rabi yield will each be 2 or 3 annas. No further sowings are expected this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,25,868; the remissions will probably be Rs. 35,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred, and no great loss is to be apprehended. Rs. 1,100 have been advanced for the purchase of fodder, and more will be given.	The water-supply is plentiful, most of the villages being on the banks of rivers.	RAHURI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector M...
				PRICES.—LBS. PER RUPEE
				For the fortnights ending
				Rice. Dal Tur. Jowari. Wheat. Gram. Bajri.
				15th Oct. 1876 17½ 22½ 27½ 25½ 28½ 26½
				31st " " 17½ 16½ 27½ 22½ 25½ 26½
				15th Nov. " 19½ 16½ 23½ 21 24 21½
				30th " " 16½ 19½ 26½ 23½ 28½ 26½
				15th Dec. " 17½ 21 27½ 25½ 28½ 26½
				Average of 6 years ... 20½ 23½ 25½ 33½ 36½ 40½
				AKOLA Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector M...
				PRICES.—LBS. PER RUPEE
				For the months of
				Rice. Bajri.
				October 1876 ... 18 24
				17½ 35½
				16½ 26½
				15 27
				November " ... 15 25½
				15½ 24
				16½ 24
				16½ 25½
				December " ... 16½ 26½
				16½ 27
				Average of 6 years ... 25½ 61½

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas, the crops in two seem to have been fair, in five bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.

In six talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in two indifferent, and in three bad.

In four talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but it is reported that in five, considerable, and in two, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain-supply.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other, Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

128,559 people, out of a population of 773,958, appear to have migrated, but some have returned.

A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due, in part, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief-works.

A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmar Railway earth-works are undertaken.

The expenditure on charity has not been large.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	...	98,900
" May 1st	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,200
" July 1st	...	...	...	...	...	47,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
I. P. Spry's Report, dated 26th December 1876.					
Grain is plentiful and is imported from Jubbulpore and Dhond and Manmad stations. Prices have fallen and private enterprise will meet all demands.	The total population is about 59,000, consisting chiefly of Kunbis and other agriculturists. There are about 4,000 or 5,000 artisans. No aid can be expected from landholders.	No general emigration has taken or is likely to take place.	The only relief works started are road-repairs and clearances, which have hitherto sufficed. But the demand for labour will shortly increase, and much more money spent on petty works will simply be wasted: the Dhond and Manmad Railway would afford ample relief.	Rs. 300 have been allotted for charitable support to the needy, but more will be required.	On works 7,000; by charity 300. By works on 1st May 15,000, on 1st May 25,000, 1st July 10,000, according to the 1st Assistant; but the Collector and Revenue Commissioner hope the number will not be quite so large.
S. Hamilton's Report, dated 27th December 1876.					
There is no large stock of grain in the taluka; it is brought from Sangamner, and the prices will depend on the market rates ruling there.	Except about 500 artisans, the whole population is agricultural, and there are no large landholders among them.	About 1,800 people have emigrated, 300 of whom have gone to the Sinnar relief works adjoining Akola, and the rest probably to the Konkan.	Five road works are in progress; and as this is the only taluka in the zila where there are no roads, 6 more are proposed, as well as one or two tank-clearances.	About 50 persons are now being gratuitously supported at 1½ lbs. of flour for an adult and 12 oz. for a child.	There are 650 people now on relief works. This number will rise to 900 in March, 1,200 in May, and fall to 500 in July. The aged and infirm will have to be supported to the extent of 150 in March, 300 in May, and 500 in July.

C. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government

the 24th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. E. P. ROBERTSON.

POONA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. G. NORMAN.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of <i>kharif</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
			Rs.	<i>Kharif</i> Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.		Inches.
1. Junnar	600	106,876	1,58,586	154,483	48,986	22.34	17.9
2. Indápur	567	62,392	1,01,025	233,156	26,642	21.76	4.8
3. Khed	799	139,152	1,68,961	206,413	22,306	23.50	18.9
4. Sirur	558	76,984	1,40,392	115,501	116,538	17.3	10.9
5. Purandhar	442	75,732	83,934	• 70,984	58,308	23.24	17.8
6. Bhimthari	1,002	115,297	2,17,499	43,872	300,389	20.73	5.97
7. Haveli	766	155,082	1,89,197	182,857	9,402	33.10	14.9
8. Máwal	357	56,834	70,362	52,555	9,108	...	76.7
9. City of Poona	8	118,886
TOTAL	5,099	907,235	11,29,956	1,059,821	591,679

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BHIMTHARI Taluka [First Assistant Collector Mr. A. Keyser]																																																																																																			
<p>kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and the rabi at 1½ pie. In the irrigated lands, where the water lasts, there may be sowings of different kinds of other crops. There will be no further sowings in dry-crop lands this season.</p>	<p>The First Assistant estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 2,15,000 on a revenue demand of Rs. 2,30,025. The Collector considers this estimate under the mark, and doubts whether any revenue can be collected at all.</p>	<p>Out of 71,000 head of cattle, about 47,000 have been taken to the Berars, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Western Ghâts. The past mortality is estimated at 15,000, and the anticipated mortality at 7,000, besides such deaths as may take place among the cattle which have left the taluka. It is only the more worthless animals which have died. No further measures are practicable on the part of Government for cattle preservation than those already adopted.</p>	<p>The villages on the Bhima and Nira rivers will have plenty of water. The remaining villages are not so well off, and obtain their supply from wells, many of which will require to be deepened and improved; and a large expenditure (Rs. 40,000) will be necessary for this purpose.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">FOR THE WEEK ENDING</th><th colspan="5">PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Gram.</th></tr><tr><td colspan="6">1876.</td></tr><tr><td>1st October ...</td><td>22½</td><td>27</td><td>29½</td><td>18</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>8th do. ...</td><td>22½</td><td>27</td><td>29½</td><td>18</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>15th do. ...</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>23rd do. ...</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1st November ...</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>8th do. ...</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>15th do. ...</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>20½</td><td>13½</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>23rd do. ...</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>20½</td><td>13½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1st December ...</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>8th do. ...</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>15th do. ...</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>24½</td><td>18</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>23rd do. ...</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>24½</td><td>18</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Average of three years ...</td><td>25½</td><td>47½</td><td>51</td><td>18</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	FOR THE WEEK ENDING	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE.					Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Rice.	Gram.	1876.						1st October ...	22½	27	29½	18	2	8th do. ...	22½	27	29½	18	2	15th do. ...	18	18	22½	15½	1	23rd do. ...	18	18	22½	15½	1	1st November ...	18	18	22½	15½	1	8th do. ...	18	18	22½	15½	1	15th do. ...	18	18	20½	13½	1	23rd do. ...	18	18	20½	13½	2	1st December ...	20½	20½	22½	15½	2	8th do. ...	20½	20½	22½	15½	2	15th do. ...	20½	20½	24½	18	2	23rd do. ...	20½	20½	24½	18	2	Average of three years ...	25½	47½	51	18	2
FOR THE WEEK ENDING	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE.																																																																																																		
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INDÁPUR Taluka (Report of Assistant Superintendent, Revenue)

kharif crop has
totally failed, and
the rabi is estimated
about 2 pies.

The total land revenue
(Rs. 1,15,264) will
probably have to be
remitted.

The number of cattle in the
taluka was 44,216, of which
32,560 have emigrated, about
2,285 have died, and about
7,819 deaths are anticipated,
unless special steps be taken
to prevent them. No advantage
has as yet been taken of
the Government permission
to graze cattle in the Konkan
and Máwals, owing to a belief
that those districts are fatal to
cattle from the Deccan. The
Assistant suggests that Govern-
ment should send pressed
hay to Diskál Station, and ad-
vance it as tagai to the culti-
vators. This plan the Revenue
Commissioner considers too ex-
pensive, and thinks that it
would be cheaper to let the
cattle die, and then, if necessary,
advance tagai for the purchase
of others.

There is no fear of a
water famine. 40
villages lie on the
Bhima and Nira
rivers; the remaining
46 depend on wells,
some of which will
require deepening
and improving.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE					
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowári.	Gram.	Rice.	Yam.
1876.						
1st October ...	25	32	31	30	21	4
8th do. ...	24	32	30	28	19	3
15th do. ...	20	27	27	23	19	3
22nd do. ...	19	22	23	23	17	3
29th do. ...	20	22	23	24	17	3
5th November	17½	20	20	18	17	...
12th do. ...	17½	20	20	18	17	...
19th do. ...	17½	18	18	21	17	...
26th do. ...	18½	19½	19	22	19	...
3rd December.	19½	20	19	23½	19	...
10th do. ...	22½	23	21½	23½	19	...
17th do. ...	22½	23	20	23½	19	...
24th do. ...	22½	23	20	23½	19	...
Average of six years ...	35	76	56	33	22	4

f	g	h	i	j	k
Report, dated 27th December 1876).					
The Māmlatdār estimates the local stock of grain at about 1,714 tons, but the importations are large and regular by railways, there being three railway stations in the taluka—Khedgaon, Pátas, and Dhond—whence supplies are drawn, and these importations have lowered prices considerably; but the First Assistant Collector does not anticipate any further fall. There is no likelihood of the supply failing.	The population numbers about 116,274 souls, of whom 22,070 are of the agricultural class, 1,300 shepherds and cattle-owners, 8,200 artisans, 7,270 traders, shopkeepers and servants, &c., and the remaining 77,434 are pensioners, women and children, and people of no particular occupation. The landholders are nearly all of the class of peasant proprietors, and the few who sublet their land are either traders who will do nothing for their tenants, or Brahmins who are in debt. The Ināmdárs are also quite dependent on their land for their livelihood, and are more likely to require assistance than to give it. The cultivators are of the Kunbi and Mali caste.	The people have emigrated in large numbers (upwards of 80,200) to the Berars, the Sātpura Hills, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Konkan, with their carts, families and cattle; and are not likely to return before the next harvest. Most of those who have gone are reported to be doing fairly, of others no information has been received. No further emigration is probable.	The chief relief works in progress are the Mutha Canal, employing about 18,000, and the Mutakmal Tank, employing 5,000 persons, besides numerous minor works which will afford employment to 10,000 for two or three months. Works sanctioned and in progress under civil agency are: clearing the irrigation tank at Wadhani, clearing 7 small tanks for village water supplies, repairing 18 miles of road, making 47 miles of new road, cutting prickly pear, and excavating and deepening wells. As the numbers seeking employment are increasing, the First Assistant thinks that, in addition to the above, one large work is necessary, and names the Nira Canal as a work ripe for commencement and capable of relieving very large numbers. He gives also a list of minor works that might be undertaken.	But little money has as yet been expended on charitable relief to travellers. The aged and infirm poor are allowed 1½ lbs. of grain a day, besides some salt and chillies.	The number on relief works was about 21,000 at date of report. It will be on— 1st March ... 80,000 1st May about ... 20,000 1st July from ... 6,000 to 10,000

Survey (Mr. W. M. Fletcher), on special duty, Indāpur, dated 29th December 1876).

Of the original local stock of grain, there are about 1,029 tons still unconsumed, and a large quantity sufficient to remove all anxiety has also been imported by rail to Diksal and Pmulwari. Private enterprise is likely to meet all demands, and prices may yet fall to a slight extent when this season's harvest comes into the market.	Of the total population numbering 67,164 souls, 3,943 are artisans, 11,712 landholders, and 46,737 persons existing by other means. The mass of the population is agricultural. The higher rank of landholders, such as Patels, Kulkarnis, Deshmukhs, Deshpandes, &c., number about 10,000, including women and children, but few can live without work; and most of them differ in no way from the ordinary Kunbi. There are no wealthy landlords.	Of the total population (67,164) about 34,280 have migrated, but some are returning. Only the first to leave their villages appear to have bettered themselves. No further emigration is probable so long as relief works continue sufficient for the population.	The Assistant Superintendent submits a statement of 22 relief works in progress, chiefly roads, tanks and wells, and proposes similar works likely to cost Rs. 39,050, suggesting that wells should precede other works. He does not think that these works will be sufficient to provide employment for all who are likely to need it, but is of opinion that if one or two large works were undertaken, such as constructing dams at favourable sites in the villages of Bhalwari, Shelgaon, and Kawtali, they would not only be sufficient to provide employment for all, but the prospective benefit, especially in a drought-stricken district like Indāpur, would be very great.	Adults receive a daily allowance of 1 lb. of flour with salt and chillies, and those under 15 years of age receive ½ lb. flour with salt and chillies. Travellers in need of food receive the same allowance, but are forwarded at once to the head-quarters of the Māmlatdār, who provides them with work or suitable relief.	The number of persons on the hands of Government for relief by works at date of report was 9,000, and relieved by charity 500. The probable number will be as below:— On By works. charity. On 1st March ... 20,000 500 „ 1st May ... 25,000 500 „ 1st June ... 25,000 500 The number to be relieved by charity will not alter much, unless increased by strangers from other districts.
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PURANDHAR TALUKA (First Assistant Collector Mr.)										
The kharif crop is estimated at about 5 annas, and the rabi at about 4 annas. There will be no further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.	The probable amount of remissions is estimated at about Rs. 32,000.	No unusual mortality among cattle has occurred or is anticipated. Many cattle were removed from the district early in the season. Fodder is sufficient, and Government interference unnecessary.	There will be no absolute failure of the water-supply; but as it has failed in some places, and is scanty in others, wells will have to be sunk, and people aided in securing a sufficient supply which will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 12,000.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.						
				FOR THE WEEK ENDING						
				Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Rice.	Gram.	T. G.	
				1876.						
				3rd October...	31	43 1/2	51 1/2	22	32 1/2	52 1/2
				10th do.	31	43 1/2	51 1/2	22	32 1/2	20 1/2
				17th do.	31	42 1/2	52 1/2	22	32 1/2	20 1/2
				24th do.	32 1/2	44 1/2	52 1/2	22	33 1/2	20 1/2
				31st do.	30 1/2	26 1/2	57 1/2	22	36 1/2	
				7th November	20 1/2	43 1/2	56 1/2	22	33 1/2	67 1/2
				14th do.	20 1/2	43 1/2	55 1/2	22 1/2	33 1/2	
				21st do.	31	45 1/2	54 1/2	23 1/2	34 1/2	70 1/2
				28th do.	31	43 1/2	55 1/2	23 1/2	33 1/2	28 1/2
				5th December	32 1/2	44 1/2	55 1/2	22 1/2	33 1/2	70 1/2
				12th do.	33 1/2	45 1/2	53 1/2	25 1/2	33 1/2	45 1/2
19th do.	28 1/2	44 1/2	52 1/2	24 1/2	36 1/2	42 1/2				
Average of six years, 1870-71 to 1875-76.				34	45	61	25	44	48	

JUNNAR TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur

he kharif crop is 7, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

Out of the total revenue demand of Rs 1,40,000, about 25 per cent., or Rs. 35,000, will have to be remitted.

There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and agricultural stock, but it is anticipated that from 10 to 15 per cent. of the total number(77,209) will die from starvation. As the forest reserves have already been thrown open for free grazing, the District Deputy can suggest no further remedy.

Partial failure of the water-supply is anticipated later on in the season, and it will be necessary to deepen wells as they run dry.

For each week in October, November and December 1876.	PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE.				
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Rice.	Jowari.	Gram.
1876.					
1st week, Oct.	28 1/2	24	17	25 1/2	30
2nd do.	22 1/2	24	15	25 1/2	28 1/2
3rd do.	21 1/2	20	15	24	25 1/2
4th do.	20	20	15	24	24
1st week, Nov.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24
2nd do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24
3rd do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24
4th do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24
1st week, Dec.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24
2nd do.	19 1/2	20	16 1/2	24	24
Average of six years ..	23 1/2	30 1/2	28	79 1/2	43 1/2

MAWAL TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Balaji Gungadhur

The kharif crop is 5, and the rabi 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 10,100 out of a revenue demand of Rs. 59,000.

There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. The measures already adopted by Government for the preservation of cattle are deemed sufficient.

There will be a scarcity of water during the hot weather, and wells must be deepened.

For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	PRICES—LBS. PER RUPEE	Tons.				
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Rice.	Gram.	
1876.						
1st week, Oct.	25	25	26	25	27½	2
2nd do.	25	25	26	25	27½	2
3rd do.	25	25	26	25	27½	2
4th do.	20	20	25	18	26	2
1st week, Nov.	21	20	25½	17½	26	1
2nd do.	21	20	25½	17½	25½	1
3rd do.	20	20	24½	17½	25	1
4th do.	20	21	24½	17½	25	1
1st week, Dec.	20	21	24½	17½	25	1
2nd do.	21	22½	26½	20	25	1
3rd do.	21	22½	26½	20	25	1
4th do.	22½	23½	28	20½	27½	2
Average of six years ...	72	44½	49½	30½	38½	2

continued.

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ysers' Report, dated 28th December 1876).

There are no means of ascertaining the local stocks, which are probably not large, but importations are considerable, and no fear of grain proving insufficient is felt. The principal centres, whence supplies are drawn, are Poona, Saswad, Jejuri, Walhi, and Sikwi.

The population are all of the ordinary Kunbi class, and small peasant proprietors. There are 10 inam villages among those suffering from distress, but the Inamdars are not in good circumstances, and do not assist their tenants. •

Only a few have emigrated with their cattle to the Ghats; the majority of those who have left their villages have gone to the relief works.

The relief works in progress are the Barámatti-Jejuri road, repairs to a small local road, excavating wells, and cutting prickly pear. Repairs to the main road connecting Jejuri with the railway, 15 miles, and a new road from Saswad to Tasgaon have been sanctioned. A list is submitted by the First Assistant of other projects deemed necessary hereafter to provide employment and afford relief to the people. The First Assistant is of opinion that the Nira Canal, and the Jejuri Tank will absorb all the distressed work-people in the district. The present works are insufficient to provide relief, and some work on a large scale is urgently necessary.

Rupees 150 have been expended in relieving the aged and infirm poor, but travellers have not as yet required such assistance.

There are at present employed on relief works about 5,000 persons, and relieved by charity 71. The numbers will hereafter be on—

	On Works.	By Charity.
1st March ...	9,000	150
1st May ...	6,000	150
1st July ...	1,000	50

Report, dated 27th December 1876).

local stocks of grain are considered sufficient to last for at least 3 months. The supplies are drawn chiefly from Poona, and to a small extent from Sangamner. Private enterprise will supply all demand. No great fall in prices is anticipated.	The population, numbering 106,876 souls, is of a mixed character: 6,294 are high caste, and 105,582 low caste; 99,876 are poor, and 7,000 well-to-do; 81,033 are purely, and 25,843 partly, agricultural; of artisans the number is 5,500. The landholders are mostly involved in debt, but the few who are well-to-do are likely to aid their tenants.	About 2,000 people have emigrated into the neighbouring districts and Bombay. About half the number annually go to Bombay during the fair season, and return before the monsoon. The increase this year is owing to the present scarcity.	No relief work is in progress, but the Sirur-Narayangan Road, estimated to cost Rs. 9,000, will shortly be commenced. Some other works have been sanctioned, and some proposed, amounting in all to Rs. 1,48,000.	The charitable relief given has been trifling.	There are none on the hands of Government for relief either by works or by charity. The number requiring relief hereinafter will be on— <table><tr><th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>2,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>10,000</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>2,000</td><td>50</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March ...	2,000	50	1st May ...	10,000	50	1st July ...	2,000	50
	On Works.	By Charity.															
1st March ...	2,000	50															
1st May ...	10,000	50															
1st July ...	2,000	50															

Report, dated 27th December 1876).

<p>The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are sufficient to last till March. Supplies are drawn from Lonauli, Kharkala, and Talegaon Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands. Prices are falling owing to large importations, and it is not thought likely that they will rise much.</p>	<p>The population is 56,834, and may be divided as follows: High caste 2,505, low caste 54,329, poor 55,034, and well-to-do 1,800; purely agricultural 51,634, and partly agricultural 5,200; artisans 1,000. The ryots are for the most part very poor and much involved. The few who are well-to-do will aid their tenants.</p>	<p>There has been no large emigration. Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons annually proceed to Bombay during the fair season and return when their presence is required in the fields. It is anticipated that the increase this year will be about 50 per cent.</p>	<p>No relief works have been started yet, but some tanks have been sanctioned and will soon be commenced. Estimates are being prepared for two roads—one from Kharkala to Ambegaon, 11 miles, and the other from Induri to Kusur, 24 miles, which the Collector considers will be of great use in opening out two important valleys.</p>	<p>Charitable relief has been given, both in cash and in food, at the rate of 3 pice and 1 lb. of jowari per head per diem to 7 individuals.</p>	<p>Three persons have been fed on charity and 4 travellers relieved. Amongst the townsmen of Talegaon a subscription has been raised likely to amount to about Rs. 500 for charitable relief. The numbers of persons likely to be on the hands of Government will be as follows:—</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March</td><td>500 ...</td><td>25</td></tr><tr><td>1st May</td><td>1,000 ...</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1st July</td><td>800 ...</td><td>150</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	1st March	500 ...	25	1st May	1,000 ...	100	1st July	800 ...	150
	On Works.	By Charity.															
1st March	500 ...	25															
1st May	1,000 ...	100															
1st July	800 ...	150															

a	b	c	d	e						
KHED TALUKA (District Deputy Collector Mr. Bal										
he kharif crop is 6, the rabi 1, and the bagayet 2 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.	Remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 14,000.	There has been no unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, but about 5,500 deaths are anticipated. The Ghodi sub-division of the taluka is the principal pasture ground for all the cattle of Indapur and Bhimthari, and also for a portion of Sholapur, whence thousands of cattle have poured in, thus seriously affecting the pasturage at the disposal of the cattle of the taluka. The District Deputy thinks that Government has done all that is possible in the matter.	Water has failed to some extent, and further failure is anticipated. To counteract this, wells are being deepened.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE						
				For each week in October, November and December 1876.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Jowari.	Gram.	
					1st week, Oct.	24	24	18½	27	28½
					2nd do.	24	22½	18½	27	28½
					3rd do.	25½	20½	18½	26	28½
					4th do.	22½	17½	16	24½	27½
					1st week, Nov.	23½	18½	12½	24½	25
					2nd do.	20½	15½	13½	22½	22½
					3rd do.	21½	15½	14	24½	23
					4th do.	21½	15½	14	24½	23
1st week, Dec.	22½	16½	16	27	23½					
2nd do.	20½	17½	16	24½	23½					
Average of six years				40	27½	20	50	32½	2	

HAVELI TALUKA (Acting First Assistant Collec

The kharif and the rabi crops are each estimated at about 6 annas. There will be no further sowings this season.

The revenue is Rs. 1,54,280, out of which the 1st Assistant thinks Rs. 25,000 must be remitted.

The mortality among cattle has been very small, from 75 to 100, and the measures adopted of throwing open forest reserves for free grazing are considered sufficient to prevent further loss.

In the east the water-supply will prove sufficient to last till near rains, but in the west there is always a scanty supply during the hot weather, and some expenditure will be necessary for clearing out wells, &c.

For the week ending	PRICES. LBS. PER RUPEE				
	Wheat.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Rice.	Gram.
1st Oct. 1876	25	23	32½	19½	36½
8th "	23	23	24	19½	32½
15th "	20½	20½	24	19½	27½
24th "	16	21½	24	14½	27½
1st Nov. 1876	16	21½	24	14½	27½
8th "	16	18½	19½	14½	20½
15th "	18½	20½	19½	14½	20½
24th "	18½	20½	19½	14½	20½
8th Dec. 1876	20½	20½	21½	14½	20½
15th "	20½	20½	21½	14½	20½
23rd "	20½	20½	21½	14½	27½
Average of five years, 1871 to 1876	24½	36½	44½	18½	28½

continued.

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ungadhur's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).					
the local stocks (quantity not stated) are considered sufficient till April. Grain is imported from the Talegaon and Poona Railway Stations, and private enterprise will meet all demands, but prices are not likely to fall to any appreciable extent.	The population, numbering 139,100 souls, is of a mixed character, and may be divided as follows: high caste 8,100, low caste 133,000; of these 133,150 are poor, and 15,950 well-to-do. Purely agricultural number 119,800, and partly so 19,300. The total number of artisans is 10,000. Of landholders there are 13,483, but only 185 of these hold more than 100 acres. These will probably aid their tenants, but many of them are much involved.	Emigration has not taken place to any great extent. About 1,500 people annually go to Bombay during the fair season to seek employment, and return about the time the fields are being prepared for sowing. This year about 15 or 20 per cent. more have emigrated. Further emigration is not probable, especially as the people find employment on relief works.	The only relief work in progress in this taluka is the Khed-Pabal Road. As this is not sufficient, the District Deputy proposes other works, such as road-making and tank and well-clearing.	There are 4 aged and infirm poor people, to whom relief is given in food at the rate of 1lb. of bajri per head daily.	The number on relief works is about 300, that relieved by charity 47. The number to be employed hereafter will be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 2,000
r. A. Keyser's Report, dated 30th December 1876.)					
No statistics of local stocks are obtainable. Poona is the great centre of the grain trade, and large importations continue to be made, which have lowered prices considerably; but a slight rise may be anticipated before the hot weather.	Of the total population, numbering 216,885 souls, 46,299 are agriculturists. The land-holders in the distressed part of the taluka are small and of the usual Kunbi or cultivating caste.	There has been little or no emigration; the Mutha Canal having given employment to those needing it directly the distress began to be felt.	The Mutha Canal and the Pimpri Ghât Road are the principal relief works in progress, and employ about 3,000 people of the taluka. The First Assistant states that these works, in conjunction with certain others he recommends, such as clearing wells and constructing tanks at Vaghole, Walti and Bosri, will afford sufficient relief to the people of the taluka.	The infirm and the aged poor obtain relief at Poona from the Municipality and the relief funds. Funds are also placed at the disposal of Patals to relieve persons of this class in outlying villages, each person being allowed 1 lb. of grain a day and an anna a week for chillies, &c.	The number of persons on relief works is about 3,500, and relieved by charity 47. numbers likely to be on relief hereafter will probably be— On Works. Other 1st March ... 5,000 1st May ... 2,500 1st July ... 500

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<p>the kharif crop is estimated at 4, and the rabi at 1½ annas. There will be no further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The remissions will probably amount to about Rs. 1,00,000, out of a revenue demand of Rs.1,64,574.</p>	<p>Out of a total of 75,234 head of cattle, the village officers report that 2,093 have died from starvation, which the Assistant Collector thinks an exaggerated estimate. About 9,746 are reported to have been sold for nominal prices, but the Assistant Collector estimates the number so sold at about 5,000. About 19,751 have been sent out of the taluka for pasture. The cattle that are still left in the taluka will have to be fed with ordinary fodder or prickly pear. Cattle will eat prepared prickly pear, but at present the ryots will not go to the cost of preparing it.</p>	<p>The water-supply will prove sufficient when the necessary improvements to wells, &c., have been made.</p>	<p>SIRUR TALUKA (Assistant Collector Mr. E.)</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">For each week in October, November and December 1876.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Bajri.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Gram.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week, Oct.</td><td>24½</td><td>26</td><td>22½</td><td>14½</td><td>34½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd do.</td><td>25</td><td>28½</td><td>23½</td><td>17½</td><td>28½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd do.</td><td>24½</td><td>27½</td><td>22½</td><td>18½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>4th do.</td><td>23</td><td>25</td><td>19½</td><td>14½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>1st week, Nov.</td><td>20</td><td>22½</td><td>16½</td><td>14½</td><td>22½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd do.</td><td>20</td><td>22½</td><td>16½</td><td>14½</td><td>22½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd do.</td><td>20½</td><td>22½</td><td>16½</td><td>14½</td><td>22½</td></tr><tr><td>4th do.</td><td>20½</td><td>19½</td><td>16½</td><td>14½</td><td>22½</td></tr><tr><td>1st week, Dec.</td><td>20</td><td>19½</td><td>16½</td><td>14½</td><td>24½</td></tr><tr><td>2nd do.</td><td>23</td><td>19½</td><td>19½</td><td>14½</td><td>25½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd do.</td><td>23</td><td>24½</td><td>21</td><td>14½</td><td>27½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>56½</td><td>38½</td><td>44½</td><td>18½</td><td>19½</td></tr></table>	For each week in October, November and December 1876.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE					Bajri.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	1st week, Oct.	24½	26	22½	14½	34½	2nd do.	25	28½	23½	17½	28½	3rd do.	24½	27½	22½	18½	25½	4th do.	23	25	19½	14½	25½	1st week, Nov.	20	22½	16½	14½	22½	2nd do.	20	22½	16½	14½	22½	3rd do.	20½	22½	16½	14½	22½	4th do.	20½	19½	16½	14½	22½	1st week, Dec.	20	19½	16½	14½	24½	2nd do.	23	19½	19½	14½	25½	3rd do.	23	24½	21	14½	27½	Average of six years	56½	38½	44½	18½	19½
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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.

In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.

Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectirates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped; it appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.

The chief relief works now in progress are the Moota Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshophul Tank, and the Poor and Road.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	80,500
On May 1st	...	...	...	...	85,600
On July 1st	...	...	...	...	45,900

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

-concluded.

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zanne's Report, dated 30th December 1876).																				
he local grain stocks are considerable. The chief supplies are drawn from Ahmednagar, and importations by private enterprise have lowered prices. Private enterprise will continue to supply the demands of the taluka.	Of the population, numbering 76,984 souls, 21,000 are peasant proprietors, 8,547 are artisans, 1,023 traders, and the remainder labourers. The people are much in debt, and are highly improvident. There are no large landholders who will aid their tenants. A few of the peasant proprietors are free from debt, and comparatively wealthy, and can bear a famine without ruin, but cannot help others. The Soukars have, to a large extent, become landholders, and the peasant proprietors, in many instances, their tenants. They can, but will not, aid their tenants, and are merciless landlords. Of the class of Inámdars, the chief is the Jagirdar of Malthan, a Sirdar of the 1st class, and wealthy. He declined to aid his tenants, and left the taluka for Dhar at the first symptoms of distress. No help can be expected from this class.	About 18,500 persons have left the taluka. Of these about 2,000 are at work in the neighbourhood. About 5,000 have gone to Bombay and to the Ghât districts, and about 3,500 to the Moglai; but they all went with the full intention of returning next rains or earlier. About 300 of those who went to Gangthari have returned with unfavourable accounts of the place. Further emigration is not probable.	There are sufficient useful works in progress in the taluka, such as tanks, roads, and prickly-pear out-planting to afford employment to the people till March; and for the future the Assistant Collector submits a list of works which require inspection by the Irrigation Department.	A village register of persons requiring charitable relief has been prepared, and relief is given through the agency of the village officers —1½ lbs. of grain to an adult, and 11 ounces to a child. One day's supply is given to needy travellers; and clothing for sick and needy persons has been provided from funds allotted by Poona Famine Relief Fund.	The number employed on relief works at date of report is about 6,000, and that raised by charity about 500. The numbers are estimated at on- <table><tr><th></th><th>On</th><th>By</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>works.</th><th>charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>10,000</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>15,000</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>4,000</td><td>800</td></tr></table>		On	By		works.	charity.	1st March ...	10,000	800	1st May ...	15,000	800	1st July ...	4,000	800
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C. G. W. MACPIHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

The 30th January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. E. P. ROBERTSON.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. J. H. GRANT.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of <i>kharij</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rain-fall.	Actual rain-fall this season.
			Rs.	<i>Kharij</i> . Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
Sholapur	841	180,587	2,58,357	63,121	343,593	28.35	8.68
Bársi	605	130,853	2,01,863	79,848	198,596	29.4	11.14
Karmála	762	105,291	1,70,615	31,235	304,325	22.37	8.41
Mádha	612	103,981	1,51,797	36,436	266,412	25.32	6.48
Pandharpur	455	79,314	1,17,336	28,489	194,826	24.64	6.8
Sángola	647	62,960	85,207	162,704	111,738	21.76	4.29
Málsiras	574	55,048	88,730	43,258	169,734	...	11.78
TOTAL	4,496	718,034	1,073,905	445,091	1,649,224

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SANGOLA Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector)																																																																																							
The kharif yield will be 7, and the rabi 3 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,120, and the probable remissions will be about Rs. 76,252.	Out of 125,140 cattle, 50,000 have left the taluka, many of which are reported to have died or been sold, 6,820 have already perished, and further mortality to the extent of 14,700 is anticipated. As a remedial measure it is proposed to advance tagai, and shortly before the rains to re-transport agricultural cattle by rail at Government expense.	The taluka is dependent on wells and "hels" for its water-supply, which is now very scanty and precarious; wells and "hels" are being deepened, and new "hels" opened in the beds of rivers and nullahs. In some villages it will be impossible to provide water, and they must be deserted.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Bájri.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Rice.</th></tr><tr><td>7th Oct. 1876</td><td>21</td><td>17½</td><td>21</td><td>20½</td><td>17½</td></tr><tr><td>14th " ...</td><td>21</td><td>17½</td><td>21</td><td>20½</td><td>17½</td></tr><tr><td>21st " ...</td><td>21</td><td>17½</td><td>19½</td><td>19½</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>31st " ...</td><td>21</td><td>17½</td><td>19½</td><td>19½</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. 1876</td><td>17½</td><td>15½</td><td>16½</td><td>15½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>14th " ...</td><td>17½</td><td>15½</td><td>16½</td><td>15½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>21st " ...</td><td>17½</td><td>15½</td><td>17½</td><td>17½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>30th " ...</td><td>17½</td><td>19½</td><td>17½</td><td>17½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876</td><td>19½</td><td>19½</td><td>19½</td><td>19½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>14th " ...</td><td>19½</td><td>17½</td><td>19½</td><td>19½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>21st " ...</td><td>17½</td><td>17½</td><td>17½</td><td>17½</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years ...</td><td>58½</td><td>50½</td><td>40½</td><td>31½</td><td>19½</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending.	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE					Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	7th Oct. 1876	21	17½	21	20½	17½	14th " ...	21	17½	21	20½	17½	21st " ...	21	17½	19½	19½	14	31st " ...	21	17½	19½	19½	14	7th Nov. 1876	17½	15½	16½	15½	15½	14th " ...	17½	15½	16½	15½	15½	21st " ...	17½	15½	17½	17½	15½	30th " ...	17½	19½	17½	17½	15½	7th Dec. 1876	19½	19½	19½	19½	15½	14th " ...	19½	17½	19½	19½	15½	21st " ...	17½	17½	17½	17½	14	Average of 6 years ...	58½	50½	40½	31½	19½
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PANDHARPUR Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector)										
The kharif and rabi yield are each under one anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.	The revenue amounts to Rs. 1,17,210, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 1,11,226.	Of 72,700 cattle, the Mámílatdár estimates that 63,800 have been taken away, 4,000 have died, and 4,900 still remain in the taluka. The Revenue Commissioner suggests that Government should aid in re-transporting the cattle by rail, and should advance tagai.	This taluka is traversed by the river Bhima and its tributary, the Mann, and the water-supply is not a matter of much anxiety. In some villages, however, where water is very scarce, "hels" are being dug in the beds of nullahs and wells deepened, and where water entirely fails, the people will be removed.	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE						
				For the Week ending.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	"
				7th Oct. 1876	28	28	24½	28	17½	2
				14th " ...	24½	24½	21	24½	16	2
				21st " ...	24½	24½	21	21	16	2
				31st " ...	23	21	21	21	16	1
				7th Nov. 1876	19½	16	16	19½	16	1
				14th " ...	17½	16	17½	17½	16	1
				21st " ...	17½	17	17½	19	16	1
				30th " ...	20½	19½	19	21½	16	2
				7th Dec. 1876	21	21	21	22	16	2
				14th " ...	21	21	21	23	16	2
				21st " ...	19	19	19	21	16	1
				Average of 6 years ...	53½	45½	31½	31½	18½	2

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J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).																				
re are upwards of 8,000 lbs. of grain the market; pri- te stocks cannot ascertained, but e small. The chief ntres from which ain is imported are olapur and Pand- rpur. No fall in ices can be expect- , but private en- prise will supply e market.	The population amounts to 76,850; of these 65,380 are caste people, and 11,470 Mhars and Mhangs; 6,800 are well-to-do, and 68,250 poor; there are about 65,000 agriculturists, and 5,000 weavers, &c. There are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	35,000 persons have emigrated to the Berars, Central Provinces, Indore, and the Konkan, and some have bettered themselves. In a few cases cholera broke out and carried off some of the emigrants; a few of those who went into the Nizam's territory are returning; further emigration to the extent of 3,000 or 4,000 is expected.	The seven road works now in progress are insufficient, and must be supplemented by irrigation works in the taluka if found practicable, or by the Nira Canal and Dhond-Manmar Manmad Railway.	Charity at Government expense is given to the infirm at the rate of 1 anna for an adult and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for each child. Rs. 505 have been expended from Government resources.	At present there are 15,000 persons employed on the works. This will be on— <table><tr><th></th><th>On</th><th>By</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>works.</th><th>charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March</td><td>22,000</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>1st May</td><td>25,000</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td>1st July</td><td>18,000</td><td>1,200</td></tr></table>		On	By		works.	charity.	1st March	22,000	800	1st May	25,000	1,000	1st July	18,000	1,200
	On	By																		
	works.	charity.																		
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1st July	18,000	1,200																		
J. Davidson's Report dated 27th December 1876).																				
are 858,400 lbs. grain in the mar- the actual stores not be ascertain It is imported n Sholapur and i Roud station; e will be no con- rable fall in ces, but private erprise will sup- the market.	The population amounts to 79,314, of whom 63,740 are caste people, and 15,574 Mhars and Mhangs; 17,722 are well-to-do and 61,592 poor. There are upwards of 60,000 agriculturists and a trifling percentage of artizans. There are no landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	40,000 people have emigrated; those with cattle, as a rule, went to the Berars, the Central Provinces, or Indore, and a few to the Nizam's Ghats; those in search of employment went to Bombay and the Konkan; 500 have returned, but it is anticipated that there will be some further emigration.	The relief works now in progress, and which will prove insufficient, are tank clearances; seven road works and other minor works. There are no large projects to be undertaken in the taluka itself; but if the works proposed in Sangola and Malsiras are sanctioned, the people can be transferred to them failing the Dhond and Manmar Railway and Nira Canal.	Government have spent Rs. 493 on charitable relief.	There are upwards of 10,824 persons on Government works at present. The Mamlatdar expects there will be on— <table><tr><th></th><th>On</th><th>By</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>works.</th><th>charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>20,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>30,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>20,000</td><td>3,000</td></tr></table> But the Assistant Collector considers the numbers on work over-estimated.		On	By		works.	charity.	1st March ...	20,000	2,000	1st May ...	30,000	4,000	1st July ...	20,000	3,000
	On	By																		
	works.	charity.																		
1st March ...	20,000	2,000																		
1st May ...	30,000	4,000																		
1st July ...	20,000	3,000																		

SHOLAPUR

a	b	c	d	e																																									
<p>The kharif yield will be 1 pie and the rabi $\frac{1}{2}$. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The revenue is Rs. 2,74,000; the Mám-latdár estimates the remissions at Rs. 2,58,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers too high.</p>	<p>Out of the total number of 71,000 cattle, 20,000 have been sent to Khandalla to graze, 30,000 have been killed by butchers, or have died of starvation, which statement, however, the Revenue Commissioner considers exaggerated, and 20,000 more are expected to perish. The Collector considers advancing tagai to holders of garden land, the only practicable remedy.</p>	<p>SHOLAPUR Taluka (Deputy Collector's Report)</p> <p>In 87 villages the water-supply will be precarious, but the difficulty can in a measure be obviated by temporary wells. Some villages, however, must be abandoned in the hot weather.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="2">PRICES:— PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowár.</th><th>Bajri.</th></tr><tr><td>7th October 1876</td><td>30</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>14th "</td><td>27</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>21st "</td><td>24</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>31st "</td><td>18</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>7th November 1876</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>21st "</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>30th "</td><td>17</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>7th December 1876</td><td>20</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>20</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>21st "</td><td>20</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>48</td><td>52</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICES:— PER RUPEE		Jowár.	Bajri.	7th October 1876	30	...	14th "	27	24	21st "	24	23	31st "	18	21	7th November 1876	16	18	15th "	16	18	21st "	17	18	30th "	17	19	7th December 1876	20	22	15th "	20	22	21st "	20	23	Average of 6 years	48	52
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KARMALA Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report)

The kharif and rabi yield may each be taken at 1 anna. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except fodder in garden lands.

The total revenue is Rs. 1,68,000, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.

There were about 180,000 cattle in the taluka, of which 85,000 have been taken away for grazing, 2,500 have perished, and further mortality to the extent of 5,000 is anticipated.

A failure in the water-supply of some of the villages distant from the rivers is apprehended; wells are being deepened and cleared.

For the Week ending	PRICES:—LES. PER RUPEE				
	Jowari.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Tur Dall
7th Oct. 1876	85	31½	17½	28	31½
15th "	28	21	17½	21	28
22nd "	24½	19½	15½	21	24½
31st "	21	20½	15½	21	21
7th Nov. 1876	19½	17½	14	17½	19½
15th "	18½	17½	14	17½	17½
22nd "	18½	17½	14	18	19½
30th "	19½	19½	14	20½	21
7th Dec. 1876.	21	21	14	21	21
15th "	24½	22½	14	21	22½
22nd "	23½	22½	14½	22½	22½
Average of 6 years ...	54½	36½	19½	47	34½

continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k												
warded with Collector's remarks, dated 15th January 1877).																	
local stocks are estimated at 10,000 lbs. of jowar. The railway station at Sholapur is the chief centre from which supplies can be drawn. Rices have fallen, and the Revenue Commissioner considers that private enterprise will do all that is required, though the local officers think that grain supplies will run short in the more distant villages of the taluka.	The total population is 170,600, of whom 128,700 are high caste, and 41,900 low caste, 166,600 poor and 4,000 well-to-do; 82,000 agricultural, and 88,600 non-agricultural, of whom 28,000 are artisans. There are no landholders likely to aid their tenants.	About 20,000 people have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, but, failing to better themselves, are returning. No further emigration is probable.	The present relief works are not sufficient; it is proposed to undertake tank clearances and two irrigation tanks if they prove practicable.	2,800 infirm people are being charitably supported.	At present 17,991 persons are supported on works, 2,800 by charity. There will be on— <table><tr><th>On</th><th>works.</th><th>charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>30,000</td><td>3,500</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>35,000</td><td>4,000</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>40,000</td><td>5,000</td></tr></table> If rain fall seasonably, the number on works in July will be reduced to about 25,000.	On	works.	charity.	1st March ...	30,000	3,500	1st May ...	35,000	4,000	1st July ...	40,000	5,000
On	works.	charity.															
1st March ...	30,000	3,500															
1st May ...	35,000	4,000															
1st July ...	40,000	5,000															
warded with Collector's remarks, dated 9th January 1877).																	
are upwards of 5 tons of grain in store; it is imported chiefly from Khairatpur. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population is 101,187, of whom 82,243 are high caste, and 18,944 low caste; 100,687 poor, and 500 well-to-do; 8,300 agricultural and 92,887 non-agricultural, of whom 5,000 are artisans. There are no large landholders able to assist their tenants.	Nearly half of the people have emigrated, some to the Nizam's territory and the Berars, others to the Konkan. They do not appear to have bettered themselves, and 2,000 have already returned, and more are returning. No further emigration is anticipated.	The relief works in progress are not sufficient; many others will be required.	Charitable relief to the extent of Rs. 295 has been given by Government in the shape of food.	The number of people on the hands of Government is at present 6,074 labourers, and 518 people receiving charity, and the estimate is, on— <table><tr><th>On</th><th>works.</th><th>charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March ...</td><td>12,000</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>15,000</td><td>1,000</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>15,000</td><td>1,200</td></tr></table> The Collector, however, thinks the numbers on works will be greater.	On	works.	charity.	1st March ...	12,000	800	1st May ...	15,000	1,000	1st July ...	15,000	1,200
On	works.	charity.															
1st March ...	12,000	800															
1st May ...	15,000	1,000															
1st July ...	15,000	1,200															

a	b	c	d	e																																																																																					
The kharif yield may be taken at 3 annas, and the rabi at 7 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The total revenue is Rs. 85,900, nearly the whole of which must be remitted.	Out of the total number of 117,420 cattle, 867 have died from starvation, 2,300 more are expected to die, and 85,900 have been taken into other districts. Importing pressed grass is proposed as a remedial measure.	The water-supply will prove sufficient: 20 villages are watered by the Nira, and the rest are dependent on wells, which, when improved, will hold a sufficient supply.	MALSIRAS Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Rep																																																																																					
				<table><tr><th colspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th>PRICES: LBS. & RUPEES</th></tr><tr><th></th><th></th><th>Bajri.</th></tr><tr><td>7th October 1876</td><td>...</td><td>27</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>...</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>21st "</td><td>...</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>30th "</td><td>...</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>7th November 1876</td><td>...</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>...</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>21st "</td><td>...</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>30th "</td><td>...</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>7th December 1876</td><td>...</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>...</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>21st "</td><td>...</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>...</td><td>44</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending		PRICES: LBS. & RUPEES			Bajri.	7th October 1876	...	27	15th "	...	20	21st "	...	18	30th "	...	15	7th November 1876	...	15	15th "	...	15	21st "	...	17	30th "	...	20	7th December 1876	...	20	15th "	...	20	21st "	...	20	Average of 6 years	...	44																																											
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The crops have failed completely, and no further sowings are probable this season.	The total revenue is Rs 1,51,681, and the probable remissions Rs. 1,51,019.	There were 102,221 cattle in the taluka, out of which 42,000 have left, 5,000 have perished, and it is expected that $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder will succumb; exportation is the only means of saving them.	The taluka is well watered by rivers, and has numerous wells and tanks, and its water-supply is not a matter of anxiety.	MADHA Taluka (Second Assistant Collec																																																																																					
				<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="5">PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Rice.</th></tr><tr><td>1876.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Oct.</td><td>28½</td><td>21½</td><td>25½</td><td>21</td><td>19 1</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>19½</td><td>23½</td><td>17½</td><td>19 1</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " ...</td><td>21½</td><td>18</td><td>21½</td><td>17½</td><td>17½ 1</td></tr><tr><td>4th " ...</td><td>21½</td><td>18</td><td>21½</td><td>17½</td><td>17½ 1</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Nov.</td><td>18</td><td>16½</td><td>18</td><td>17½</td><td>17 1</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " ...</td><td>18</td><td>15½</td><td>17½</td><td>16</td><td>15 1</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " ...</td><td>21½</td><td>18</td><td>21½</td><td>19</td><td>17 1</td></tr><tr><td>4th " ...</td><td>23½</td><td>21½</td><td>23½</td><td>21</td><td>18 1</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Dec.</td><td>25½</td><td>21½</td><td>25½</td><td>21½</td><td>19 2</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>21½</td><td>26</td><td>21½</td><td>19 2</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " ...</td><td>25½</td><td>21½</td><td>22½</td><td>21½</td><td>19 2</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>71½</td><td>34½</td><td>36½</td><td>56½</td><td>24½ 2</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE					Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.	Rice.	1876.						1st week in Oct.	28½	21½	25½	21	19 1	2nd " ...	25½	19½	23½	17½	19 1	3rd " ...	21½	18	21½	17½	17½ 1	4th " ...	21½	18	21½	17½	17½ 1	1st week in Nov.	18	16½	18	17½	17 1	2nd " ...	18	15½	17½	16	15 1	3rd " ...	21½	18	21½	19	17 1	4th " ...	23½	21½	23½	21	18 1	1st week in Dec.	25½	21½	25½	21½	19 2	2nd " ...	25½	21½	26	21½	19 2	3rd " ...	25½	21½	22½	21½	19 2	Average of 6 years	71½
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The kharif yield may be taken at 1 anna 9 pies, and the rabi at 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 2,05,180, and the probable remissions will be, according to the Assistant Collector, Rs. 1,51,672; but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount too great.	The number of cattle, including sheep, is 102,164, about 18,000 of which have left the taluka. The Assistant Collector anticipates a mortality of half the remainder, but the Revenue Commissioner thinks the number exaggerated. The people do not take advantage of the means of transport to the Ghats offered by Government, as they fear finding themselves in a helpless condition far from home.	A considerable sum of money must be spent in the taluka to improve the water-supply, but there is no reason for anxiety, except as regards the town of Barsi.	BARSI Taluka (Second Assistant Collec																																																																																					
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ere are upwards of 43 tons of grain in store; it is imported from Pomalwari, Deeksal, and Barsi Road Stations. Private enterprise will supply the market, but it may be necessary for Government to keep up a small amount of carriage for the grain transport.	The total population amounts to 63,473, of whom 52,127 are Mahrattas and 11,346 low caste; 60,993 are poor, and 2,480 well-to-do; 48,000 are agriculturists and 12 per cent. artizans. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.	35,500 have emigrated to the Nizam's dominions, the Berars, Nagpur, and the Konkan; 1,000 have returned, and many more are following. No further emigration is probable.	16 relief works are now in progress; they will prove insufficient, and 4 tanks and 2 roads are proposed.	Destitute people receive flour and a few pice. Rs. 1,687 have been spent in this way up to date.	Government at present support 9,020 on works and 598 by charity. The number to be provided for will be on— <table><tr><th></th><th>On works.</th><th>By charity.</th></tr><tr><td>1st March</td><td>... 11,000</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>1st May</td><td>... 26,000</td><td>900</td></tr><tr><td>1st July</td><td>... 14,000</td><td>1,100</td></tr></table>		On works.	By charity.	1st March	... 11,000	800	1st May	... 26,000	900	1st July	... 14,000	1,100
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. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)					
ere are about 17,600 lbs. of grain in the taluka; the chief trade centre is the village of Kurwadai at Barsi Road Station; it forms a centre of export from Pandharpur and Barsi. In the interior of the taluka the phal has acquired importance as a local trade centre. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is 103,981, of whom 84,379 are high, and 19,608 low, caste; 17,894 are cultivators, 86,087 non-cultivators, and 1,777 artizans; the people are wretchedly poor, and there are no land-holders capable of aiding their tenants.	31,800 have emigrated into the Nizam's territory, Dehrur, Bhir, Umrawati, &c., the majority of whom have not bettered themselves; more than 2,000 have returned, and others are following; further emigration is expected.	At present there are 8 roads, 22 tanks, and 20 wells in progress. In addition to these, the Ashti tank will be undertaken, and the Dhond and Mumbad Railway would afford relief.	A comparatively small number of paupers are receiving gratuitous support.	At present Government support 12,500 on works and 1,866 by charity. The numbers requiring relief on works will be on— 1st March ... 30,000 or 40,000 1st May ... 40,000 1st July ... 10,000 or 15,000 if rain falls early. The Revenue Commissioner and Collector think these numbers over-estimated.

. H. A. Acworth's Report dated 1st January 1877.)					
ere are upwards of 1,071 tons of grain in store. Barsi Road Station, the chief centre of supply, is 21 miles from the kasba town. There are 5 large market towns well situated to supply the interior. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 117,664, of whom 98,187 are high caste, and 19,447 low caste; 8,541 are cultivators, 109,123 non-cultivators, and 4,500 are artizans; about 15,000 are well-to-do and the rest poor. There are no land-holders who will aid their tenants.	Many have emigrated, but have not bettered themselves thereby, and are returning: about 1,000 have already done so. Further emigration may be expected.	The relief works in progress are chiefly wells and tanks, and this class of works will be continued till the monsoon.	A number of persons are being fed daily in the kasba town, and all Patels have instructions to relieve and forward all travellers to the Mamlatdars.	Government at present support 810 on works and 2,450 by charity. On 1st March the Assistant Collector thinks there will be about 15,000 on works with an increase on 1st May. But the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the Assistant Collector's estimate of 15,000 will never be reached.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas the crops in two seem bad, and in five very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.

In one taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in six bad.

In two talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in two bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions regarding the grain-supply are entertained.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Acworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála) regarding cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently classes khatedars alone as cultivators.

212,300, out of a population of 718,034, seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is, to a great extent, a cattle-movement.

The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank and the Barsi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st ...	...	...	...	...	...	140,000
„ May 1st ...	...	...	...	...	...	186,000
„ July 1st ...	...	...	...	...	...	132,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable, all the information contained in these Reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

C. G. W. MACPIERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

The 31st January 1877.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. C. P. ROBERTSON.

SATARA DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. F. G. MOORE.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76. Rs.	Rough proportion of <i>kharif</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rainfall. Inches.	Actual rain this season. Inches.
				<i>Kharif</i> . Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.		
1. Karád ...	391	133,122	2,46,531	75,449	34,396	27·97	19·7
2. Wálwa ...	595	156,089	3,25,902	117,991	28,360	25·24	12·6
3. Satara ...	380	115,113	1,33,659	46,935	13,998	40·4	33·1
4. Wai ...	389	86,095	1,13,551	73,738	21,391	32·88	25·4
5. Jauli ...	412	59,836	60,200	41,759	5,741	74·3	59·9
6. Khánápur ...	508	76,783	1,22,209	156,079	21,015	23·34	11·4
7. Koregaon ...	333	82,344	1,69,554	79,032	27,707	27·77	20·1
8. Mán... ...	640	62,198	72,260	184,487	51,700	20·89	9·8
9. Pétan ...	510	115,491	92,433	61,809	2,975	61·71	48·4
10. Khatau ...	530	81,950	1,03,047	141,542	15,929	22·38	11·4
11. Tasgaon ...	345	87,975	1,11,467	108,563	16,100	25·77	9·7
12. Mahableshwar ...	5	4,006	3,357	451	25	273·22	243·7
TOTAL ...	4,988	1,061,002	15,54,329	1,087,835	239,337		

a	b	c	d	e																
18 villages the crop is above the average, a 14 up to it; in 19 it is 10 annas, in 39 it varies from 6 to annas, and in 5 it is nil. Kharif and rabi are not distinguished. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will be Rs. 12,053. The total amount of revenue is not given.	Five animals have died from starvation, and many have been taken to the Gháts.	WAI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W.) There is no fear of the water-supply failing.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is— <table><tr><th>Bájri.</th><th>Jowári.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Tur Dall.</th><th>Wari.</th><th>Nachli.</th></tr><tr><td>33½</td><td>36½</td><td>24½</td><td>18½</td><td>26½</td><td>23½</td><td>36½</td><td>57</td></tr></table>	Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	Nachli.	33½	36½	24½	18½	26½	23½	36½	57
Bájri.	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	Nachli.													
33½	36½	24½	18½	26½	23½	36½	57													
Kharif and rabi fields (between which no distinction has been made) will be from 7½ to 10½ annas. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions, according to the Mámlatdár, will be Rs. 23,373, but the Assistant Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider the amount much over-estimated. The amount of revenue is not given.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, nor is any probable.	SATARA Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W.) No failure of water-supply is anticipated, except in the city and camp of Satara where it will be severely, if not dangerously, felt.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December is not given. The average for the last six years is— <table><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Bájri.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Tur Dall.</th><th>Nachli.</th></tr><tr><td>41½</td><td>26½</td><td>28½</td><td>35½</td><td>21½</td><td>28½</td><td>34</td></tr></table>	Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Nachli.	41½	26½	28½	35½	21½	28½	34		
Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bájri.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Nachli.														
41½	26½	28½	35½	21½	28½	34														
Kharif yield will be 7½ annas, and the rabi in some villages will be up to the average, in 18 from 7½ to 10½, and in one will be nil. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 2,173. The total amount of revenue is not given.	No mortality amongst the cattle has occurred, or is likely to occur.	JAULI Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mr. W.) No failure of the water-supply is anticipated.	The course of weekly prices from 1st October to 25th December has not been given. The average rate for the last six years is— <table><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Nachli.</th><th>Bájri.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Tur Dall.</th><th>Wari.</th></tr><tr><td>39</td><td>38½</td><td>27½</td><td>31½</td><td>25½</td><td>29½</td><td>26½</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Jowári.	Nachli.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.	39	38½	27½	31½	25½	29½	26½	3
Jowári.	Nachli.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	Wari.													
39	38½	27½	31½	25½	29½	26½	3													

f	g	h	i	j	k
<p>st's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).</p> <p>The present stock of grain will probably last for 8 months. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>The bulk of the population of 88,000 belong to the Mahratta caste; there is a small percentage of Brahmans, Mussulmans, Mhars, Mangas, &c.; 25,000 are wholly, and 63,000 partly, agricultural; the rest are artisans, &c. There are a few wealthy Inamdars who will probably aid their tenants.</p>	<p>About 2,000 people have emigrated to Bombay and elsewhere, and have probably found employment.</p>	<p>No relief works are in progress. Failing the commencement of the Nira Canal, which will absorb all available labour, estimates for 7 road-works are under preparation in case of necessity.</p>	<p>No gratuitous relief has yet been afforded except to one man.</p>	<p>As yet only one man is dependent on Government for charity; about 3,000 labourers will be employed through the weather.</p>
<p>st's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).</p> <p>Grain is plentiful, and is imported from the coast and Poona. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>The population is 33,000, consisting chiefly of Mahrattas, 5 per cent. are Brahmans, 10 per cent. outcastes, and 1 per cent. Mussulmans. About 25 per cent. are fairly off, and the remainder poor, 50,800 are purely, and 14,523 are partly, agriculturists. There are about 40 Inamdars likely to assist their tenants.</p>	<p>The usual number. About 300 have left for Bombay in hopes of employment.</p>	<p>No relief works are in progress. None are deemed necessary.</p>	<p>No charitable relief is given by Government.</p>	<p>It is unlikely that Government will have any persons on its hands for relief either by charity or by employment.</p>
<p>st's Report, dated 22nd December 1876).</p> <p>The supply of grain has not failed, and it can easily be obtained from the Konkan and Satara.</p>	<p>The population of this Taluka is 58,565, of whom 1,500 are fairly off. Excluding Mahabaleshwar, only 2,000 are non-agricultural. The bulk of the people are Mahrattas, 2 per cent. are Brahmans, 4 per cent. outcastes, and 1½ Mussulmans. There are about 12 wealthy Inamdars.</p>	<p>About 500 people have left, as usual, for Bombay in search of employment.</p>	<p>No relief works are in progress, and none are likely to be required for the Taluka. Should it be deemed necessary to undertake any, the Kas water-supply scheme and 5 road-works would be suitable.</p>	<p>No charitable relief is required.</p>	<p>If relief works are undertaken about 2,000 people will be taken on 1st March, 3,000 on 1st May, and 4,000 on 1st July if rain does not fall seasonably.</p>

a	b	c	d	e												
			KOREGAON Taluka (1st Assistant Collector Mrs. W.													
The kharif yield in some villages is up to the average; in 13 from 6 to 10, in 12 from 6 to 7, and in 17 from 4 to 5 annas. Beyond the fact that the rabi crop is reported to look well, no mention is made of the probable yield. No further sowings will take place this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 23,000.	No unusual mortality amongst the cattle has taken place, 2,339 have left for the ghats and Konkan. Some slight mortality may be expected before the rains among the weakly ones retained for field work.	There will be a scarcity of water in the hot weather in the villages on the hillslopes. Takavi will be advanced, and grants from Local Funds made to improve the supply.	<p>The course of weekly prices from 1st October to December has not been given. The average rate the last six years is—</p> <table><tr><th>Wheat.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Tur Dall.</th><th>Gram.</th></tr><tr><td>20½</td><td>43½</td><td>* 20½</td><td>45½</td><td>21½</td><td>3</td></tr></table>	Wheat.	Jowari.	Rice.	Bajri.	Tur Dall.	Gram.	20½	43½	* 20½	45½	21½	3
Wheat.	Jowari.	Rice.	Bajri.	Tur Dall.	Gram.											
20½	43½	* 20½	45½	21½	3											

WALWA Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewa

The kharif yield will be 10 annas, and the rabi 8 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season, except in irrigated lands.

The probable remissions will be Rs. 1,05,000, which the Revenue Commissioner considers high. The total amount of revenue is not given.

There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.

There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai must be advanced for deepening and digging wells.

Date.	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE.					
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.
1st Oct. 1876 ...	21½	21½	21½	19½	21½	24½
8th " ...	13½	13½	10½	10½	19½	19½
15th " ...	21½	21½	16½	16½	16½	18½
22nd " ...	21½	...	16½	16½	21½	16½
29th " ...	18½	...	16½	13½	16½	14½
6th Nov. 1876 ...	17½	16½	14	15½	14½	17½
18th " ...	15½	15½	15½	15½	14½	14½
20th " ...	15½	15½	14	12½	16½	12½
27th " ...	18½	18	15½	18½	13½	17½
4th Dec. 1876 ...	18½	12	15½	18½	16½	17½
11th " ...	20½	16½	18½	15½	17½	17½
18th " ...	21½	19½	20½	18½	17½	17½
Average of 6 years	37½	38½	22½	19½	27½	61½

TASGAON Taluka (Extra 2nd Assistant Collector Mr. A. Shewa

The kharif yield will be 8 annas, and the rabi nothing. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

The probable remissions will be Rs. 50,000. The total amount of revenue is not given.

Out of 51,674 cattle, 3,952 have died from starvation, and about 10,742 have been sent to the Konkan to graze. Further mortality is anticipated, unless the experiment of feeding cattle on prickly-pear proves a success.

There will be a general scarcity of water. Tagai advances must be made for digging and deepening wells.

Date.	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE.				
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
28th September 1876 ...	24½	22	22	16½	23
5th October „ ...	22	20½	20½	17½	22
12th „ ...	22	19½	17½	12½	17½
19th „ ...	22	19½	15	13½	16½
26th „ ...	21½	16½	13	11½	17½
2nd November 1876 ...	16½	15½	12½	10½	16½
9th „ ...	16½	16½	12½	11½	15½
16th „ ...	16½	16½	12½	11½	14½
23rd „ ...	16½	13	13½	10½	16½
30th „ ...	16½	16½	14½	12½	17½
7th December 1876 ...	18½	17½	14½	13½	17½
14th „ ...	20½	20½	16½	13½	18½
Average of 6 years ...	48	42½	32½	18	28½

continued.

f	g	h	i	j	k
<p>ast's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)</p>					
<p>rain is plentiful, and private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>The bulk of the people is Mahratta, 6 per cent are Brahmins, 6 per cent outcastes, and 1 per cent Mus-ulmans. One-third of the population are fairly off, and the remainder poor. The proportion of the agricultural to the partly agricultural and the artizans is as 4 to 2 and 4 to 1, respectively. There are 22 Inámdars able to assist their tenants.</p>	<p>2,370 people have left for Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere, and others are likely to follow.</p>	<p>Two road-works have been undertaken for relief, and three others can be undertaken if the necessity for them arises.</p>	<p>No charitable relief seems necessary.</p>	<p>618 people are now on the rolls. No estimate of the relief given.</p>
<p>Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)</p>					
<p>96 tons of grain are estimated to be in store, independent of the current year's harvest; the Collector considers this amount under-estimated, and the Revenue Commissioner considers it quite impossible to form an approximate estimate on this subject. Grain is imported from Bombay via Chiplun and Poona. Private enterprise will supply the market; the Collector anticipates a rise in prices about two months hence.</p>	<p>The Collector's estimate of the population is 133,122; whereas the Mám-latár fixes the number at 158,641, of whom 115,728 are high caste, and 42,913 low caste; 37,000 are purely, and 12,700 partly, agricultural. The majority of the people are Mahrattas, among whom there are no large land-holders willing to aid their tenants.</p>	<p>No emigration has yet taken place, but it may be expected about the end of February.</p>	<p>The present relief works are sufficient for the present. As regards the future, the Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that irrigation works should be selected in preference to all others.</p>	<p>About 60 persons are being supported by a Relief Committee at Ashta.</p>	<p>The number at present on works is 1,285. Government will have to afford gratuitous relief on 1st March to 28th 1st May and 1st July to the number likely to be engaged on works will be 3,000 March, 5,000 in May, and 10,000 in July, provided rain falls well; if it does not, about 10,000.</p>
<p>Report forwarded with Collector's letter, dated 27th December 1876.)</p>					
<p>There are upwards of 2,866 tons of grain in the Taluka; imports are chiefly from Chiplun and Poona via Satara. The Collector anticipates a rise in prices two months hence; private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>The Collector estimates the population at 115,491, the majority of whom are Mahrattas, poor and agricultural; whereas the Mám-latár gives the following estimate:—3,797 high caste, 84,178 low caste, total 87,975, of whom 67,357 are purely, and 9,622 partly, agricultural. There are a few wealthy land-holders from whom, however, no aid can be expected.</p>	<p>14,505 people have emigrated, some to the Konkan, and others to the Berars and Hyderabad. Those who left for the Konkan are returning, the others have remained, having presumably bettered themselves. The Collector anticipates further emigration in a month or two, though the Revenue Commissioner cannot well see where the people can go, as there is distress all around.</p>	<p>The present 9 works consisting of tank clearances, road repairs, and cutting prickly pear, are sufficient for the present.</p>	<p>About 323 infirm people are being supported daily from private subscriptions.</p>	<p>Government have at present 2,866 laborers on their hands, none requiring charitable aid. The number of the former fell to about 18,000 on 1st March, 24,500 on 1st May, probably none will remain in July. The number requiring charitable relief on each of above dates will be 700, 1,200 and 1,200, respectively.</p>

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			KHATAU Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report)																																																																																																																																							
The kharif yield is 9 annas, and the rabi 6 annas. No further sowings are probable this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,01,851, and the probable remissions Rs. 50,925.	Five cattle have died from starvation, and 180 more are likely to succumb. The live stock, other than agricultural, has been removed to the west.	There will be no great distress for want of water. Arrangements have been made to deepen existing, and excavate new, wells in villages where distress is felt.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="6">PRICE : LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Tur Pulse.</th></tr><tr><td>1st October 1876</td><td>22½</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>15</td><td>22½</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>7th "</td><td>22½</td><td>20</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>14th "</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>21st "</td><td>22½</td><td>20</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>17½</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>28th "</td><td>22½</td><td>20</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>17½</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>4th November 1876</td><td>22½</td><td>20</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>17½</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>11th "</td><td>20</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>12½</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>18th "</td><td>15</td><td>12½</td><td>12½</td><td>10</td><td>12½</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>25th "</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>12½</td><td>17½</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>2nd December 1876</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>12½</td><td>17½</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>9th "</td><td>18½</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>12½</td><td>16½</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>16th "</td><td>20</td><td>17½</td><td>17½</td><td>12½</td><td>15</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>43½</td><td>40½</td><td>33½</td><td>18½</td><td>36½</td><td>24</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICE : LBS. PER RUPEE.						Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Pulse.	1st October 1876	22½	20	20	15	22½	20	7th "	22½	20	17½	15	20	17	14th "	17½	15	15	15	15	14	21st "	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17	28th "	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17	4th November 1876	22½	20	17½	15	17½	17	11th "	20	17½	15	12½	17½	15	18th "	15	12½	12½	10	12½	13	25th "	17½	15	15	12½	17½	14	2nd December 1876	17½	15	15	12½	17½	14	9th "	18½	15	15	12½	16½	15	16th "	20	17½	17½	12½	15	17	Average of 6 years	43½	40½	33½	18½	36½	24																														
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The yield of the kharif and rabi crops will each be at least 7 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions according to the Collector and his Assistant will be Rs. 50,170, but the Revenue Commissioner considers this amount capable of reduction. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	The greater part of this Taluka will not suffer from want of water; in a few villages in the highland and to the north, it will be necessary to dig new wells and deepen old ones.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="8">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Tur Pulse.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Nachni.</th><th>Wari.</th></tr><tr><td>7th Oct. 1876...</td><td>19½</td><td>22</td><td>20½</td><td>16½</td><td>22½</td><td>18½</td><td>28½</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>21½</td><td>22</td><td>17½</td><td>14½</td><td>20</td><td>18½</td><td>28½</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>21½</td><td>20½</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>17½</td><td>18½</td><td>28½</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>31st "</td><td>18½</td><td>18½</td><td>16½</td><td>15</td><td>17½</td><td>16½</td><td>26½</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. 1876...</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>13½</td><td>13½</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>26½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>15½</td><td>16½</td><td>15</td><td>13½</td><td>15</td><td>16½</td><td>25½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>17½</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>13½</td><td>15</td><td>16½</td><td>25½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>30th "</td><td>18½</td><td>19½</td><td>17½</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>16½</td><td>25½</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876...</td><td>18½</td><td>19½</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td><td>17½</td><td>20½</td><td>26½</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>18½</td><td>22</td><td>20½</td><td>16½</td><td>17½</td><td>21½</td><td>26½</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>40½</td><td>39½</td><td>28½</td><td>23½</td><td>23</td><td>31½</td><td>52½</td><td>56</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.								Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Tur Pulse.	Gram.	Nachni.	Wari.	7th Oct. 1876...	19½	22	20½	16½	22½	18½	28½	54	15th "	21½	22	17½	14½	20	18½	28½	33	23rd "	21½	20½	16½	16½	17½	18½	28½	33	31st "	18½	18½	16½	15	17½	16½	26½	30	7th Nov. 1876...	16½	16½	13½	13½	16½	16½	26½	24	15th "	15½	16½	15	13½	15	16½	25½	24	23rd "	17½	16½	16½	13½	15	16½	25½	24	30th "	18½	19½	17½	16	15	16½	25½	24	7th Dec. 1876...	18½	19½	17½	15	17½	20½	26½	30	15th "	18½	22	20½	16½	17½	21½	26½	30	Average of 6 years	40½	39½	28½	23½	23	31½	52½	56																		
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The kharif yield may be taken at 11 annas, and the rabi at 10 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions at Rs. 65,078, but, the Collector sees no reason for any remissions save in exceptional cases. The total revenue is not given.	There has been no unusual mortality amongst the cattle, and none is anticipated.	There is no reason to dread a scarcity of water in any but a few hill-villages where wells will be deepened.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="8">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Basri.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Tur Dall.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Nachni.</th><th>Wari.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Oct. 1876 ...</td><td>23½</td><td>23½</td><td>15½</td><td>18½</td><td>19½</td><td>20½</td><td>21½</td><td>26½</td></tr><tr><td>8th "</td><td>23½</td><td>23½</td><td>13½</td><td>16½</td><td>17½</td><td>19½</td><td>21½</td><td>26½</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>23½</td><td>23½</td><td>13½</td><td>16½</td><td>17½</td><td>19½</td><td>21½</td><td>26½</td></tr><tr><td>22nd "</td><td>23½</td><td>23½</td><td>13½</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>18½</td><td>21½</td><td>21½</td></tr><tr><td>29th "</td><td>23½</td><td>23½</td><td>13½</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>18½</td><td>21½</td><td>21½</td></tr><tr><td>5th Nov. 1876...</td><td>21½</td><td>18½</td><td>13½</td><td>16½</td><td>15½</td><td>16½</td><td>21½</td><td>19½</td></tr><tr><td>12th "</td><td>18½</td><td>16½</td><td>13½</td><td>14½</td><td>15½</td><td>16½</td><td>21½</td><td>19½</td></tr><tr><td>19th "</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>12½</td><td>13½</td><td>13½</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>26th "</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>12½</td><td>13½</td><td>13½</td><td>15½</td><td>16½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>3rd Dec. 1876...</td><td>17½</td><td>16½</td><td>13½</td><td>14½</td><td>15½</td><td>18½</td><td>18½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>10th "</td><td>17½</td><td>16½</td><td>13½</td><td>14½</td><td>15½</td><td>20½</td><td>18½</td><td>16½</td></tr><tr><td>17th "</td><td>17½</td><td>19½</td><td>13½</td><td>17½</td><td>16½</td><td>20½</td><td>21½</td><td>19½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>42½</td><td>39½</td><td>21½</td><td>28½</td><td>26½</td><td>31½</td><td>52½</td><td>60½</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.								Jowari.	Basri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Dall.	Gram.	Nachni.	Wari.	1st Oct. 1876 ...	23½	23½	15½	18½	19½	20½	21½	26½	8th "	23½	23½	13½	16½	17½	19½	21½	26½	15th "	23½	23½	13½	16½	17½	19½	21½	26½	22nd "	23½	23½	13½	16½	16½	18½	21½	21½	29th "	23½	23½	13½	16½	16½	18½	21½	21½	5th Nov. 1876...	21½	18½	13½	16½	15½	16½	21½	19½	12th "	18½	16½	13½	14½	15½	16½	21½	19½	19th "	16½	16½	12½	13½	13½	16½	16½	15½	26th "	16½	16½	12½	13½	13½	15½	16½	15½	3rd Dec. 1876...	17½	16½	13½	14½	15½	18½	18½	15½	10th "	17½	16½	13½	14½	15½	20½	18½	16½	17th "	17½	19½	13½	17½	16½	20½	21½	19½	Average of 6 years	42½	39½	21½	28½	26½	31½	52½	60½
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warded with Collector's Memorandum, dated 6th January 1877.)					
<p>present supply of grain is sufficient, and is imported from Poona, Satara, Chiplun and Patan. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>There is a population of 83,427 divided as follows:—66,859 high caste, of whom 55,199 are poor; and 11,660 well-to-do; and 16,568 low caste, of whom 15,904 are poor, and 664 well-to-do. Of these, 60,552 are purely, and 22,875 partly, agricultural. There are no large landholders likely to assist their tenants.</p>	<p>About 4,000 people have emigrated to Bombay, Berar, and the Nizam's territory, and have bettered themselves.</p>	<p>The Nehr and Pingli tanks and road repairs are in progress, and are sufficient for the present. Bye-and-bye the Waruj—Pusegaon Road, and planting road-side trees should be undertaken.</p>	<p>At present 118 incapables are being supported from private sources.</p>	<p>At present there are 7,681 labourers on relief works; in addition to this number, employment must be found for 10,000 on 1st March, 12,000 on 1st May, and 6,000 on 1st July.</p>
Report, dated 24th December 1876.)					
<p>There are stores of about 256,000 lbs. of grain in the Tanuka, besides which almost each family is sufficient for its own consumption for month or two. Grain is imported chiefly from Bombay and Chiplun. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>The population is 110,000; of this, 107,844 are low-caste, 1,000 being well-to-do, and 106,844 poor, and 2,000 are high caste, 500 being well-to-do and 1,500 poor, 40,350 are purely, and 69,494 partly, agricultural; a few landholders of alienated villages will grant remissions to their tenants.</p>	<p>About 115 people have emigrated to Bombay and to the relief works at Karad. Further emigration is expected in the hot weather.</p>	<p>There are at present no relief works in progress, but when absolutely necessary, 6 works can be undertaken.</p>	<p>No gratuitous support has been given.</p>	<p>No persons are at present dependent on Government either by charity or on works. The number likely to require relief on works on 1st March is 500, 1st May 1,500 and 1st July 2,000, and by charity on each of the above dates 50, 100 and 300.</p>
M.P.'s Report, dated 24th December 1876.)					
<p>The local stocks are estimated at 296,000 pounds. Grain is imported from Chiplun and Poona in large quantities, and prices have fallen; whether any further fall will take place is doubtful. Private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>There are 13,337 high-caste people, 11,670 being well-to-do; and 1,667 poor; 117,573 low-caste, 29,394 being well-to-do, and 88,179 poor; 35,733 are purely, and 17,866 partly, agricultural; the rest are manufacturers, tradesmen, &c. There are no landholders who will assist their tenants.</p>	<p>The usual number, viz., about 1,000, have left for Bombay for employment, and more will follow.</p>	<p>The present relief work, the Karad—Tasgaon Road, is found sufficient. Later in the season 4 other road-works will be undertaken.</p>	<p>No charitable aid has been given.</p>	<p>At present there are 500 on Government works, these will increase on 1st March to 1,000, 1st May to 2,500, and 1st July 2,500; no infirm people are being supported at present, but on each of the above dates the numbers will be about 50, 150, 150.</p>

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KHANAPUR Taluka (2nd Assistant Collector Mr. C.																																																																																	
The kharif yield is 4 and the rabi 2 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,858. The total revenue is not given.	The total number of cattle amounts to 90,000. About 3,042 have left the Taluka for the ghâts, and 251 have died from starvation, but these were chiefly useless animals, and 500 more of them are expected to perish within three months. Towards the end of March there will be a great scarcity both of fodder and water, and most of the cattle will have to be driven to the ghâts, where, should the grazing prove insufficient, as is probable, about 20,000 more may perish. People have been told to try the prickly-pear, but as yet have not taken to it.	Villages on the Yerla have a plentiful supply of water, in other villages it is obtained from wells and holes dug in the beds of nullahs. Where the water-supply entirely fails, the villages must be moved, and where it has partially failed the wells must be constructed or deepened.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="5">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Tur Pulse.</th></tr><tr><td>7th Oct. 1876.</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>14½</td><td>18½</td><td>14½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " "</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>14½</td><td>18½</td><td>14½</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>14½</td><td>18½</td><td>14½</td></tr><tr><td>31st " "</td><td>20½</td><td>20½</td><td>14½</td><td>18½</td><td>14½</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. " "</td><td>17½</td><td>16½</td><td>11½</td><td>15½</td><td>12½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " "</td><td>17½</td><td>16½</td><td>11½</td><td>15½</td><td>12½</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "</td><td>17½</td><td>12½</td><td>9½</td><td>13½</td><td>12½</td></tr><tr><td>30th " "</td><td>17½</td><td>12½</td><td>9½</td><td>13½</td><td>9½</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. " "</td><td>16½</td><td>15½</td><td>12½</td><td>13½</td><td>12½</td></tr><tr><td>15th " "</td><td>17½</td><td>18½</td><td>14½</td><td>17½</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>15½</td><td>39½</td><td>20½</td><td>31½</td><td>22½</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE					Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur Pulse.	7th Oct. 1876.	20½	20½	14½	18½	14½	15th " "	20½	20½	14½	18½	14½	23rd " "	20½	20½	14½	18½	14½	31st " "	20½	20½	14½	18½	14½	7th Nov. " "	17½	16½	11½	15½	12½	15th " "	17½	16½	11½	15½	12½	23rd " "	17½	12½	9½	13½	12½	30th " "	17½	12½	9½	13½	9½	7th Dec. " "	16½	15½	12½	13½	12½	15th " "	17½	18½	14½	17½	13½	Average of 6 years	15½	39½	20½	31½	22½
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MÁN Taluka (District Deputy Collector's Report forward

The kharif yield is about 3 annas and the rabi nil. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.

Out of the total revenue of Rs. 70,655, the probable remissions will amount to Rs. 52,991.

The total numbers of horned cattle is 42,063, of which 523 have died, and 9,844 more will probably succumb, in fact, the Deputy Collector thinks one-third of the live stock will be lost. No mortality has occurred amongst the 96,217 sheep. Leaves of trees and sugar-cane are being used as fodder. Preparing prickly-pear is found too expensive for the ryots to undertake.

Many villages will be short of water, wells are being deepened and excavated.

For the Week ending		PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE				
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.
1st Oct. 1876.	17½	20	21½	17½	...	...
7th " "	17½	20	21½	17½	...	...
21st " "	19½	17½	19½	14½	...	...
28th " "	16½	17½	16½	14½	...	...
4th Nov. " "	16½	17½	14½	14½	...	...
11th " "	16½	17½	14½	14½	...	...
18th " "	14½	15	14½	12½	...	...
25th " "	11½	15	14½	9½	...	...
2nd Dec. " "	16½	14½	14½	13½	16½	...
9th " "	19½	16½	15½	14½	19½	...
16th " "	19½	16½	15½	14½	19½	...
Average of 6 years	44½	42½	29½	17½	...	...

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 11 talukas the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

The proposed remissions amount, on what appears to be an outside estimate, to Rs. 507,621.

In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.

In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture. 45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated, some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.

The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	70,500
On May 1st	...	...	...	...	92,500
On July 1st	...	...	...	...	45,500

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept, as accurate or reliable all information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k
op's Report dated 23rd December 1876.)					
<p>l stocks of rain are estimated amount to 360,000lbs; and weekly importations e made from Chip- n, Satara and ona. Prices have llen, but the Col- ector anticipates a se shortly. Private terprise will supply e market.</p>	<p>The total population is 84,416, of whom 71,409 are high caste, 64,209 of them be- ing poor and 7,140 well-to-do; 13,006 low caste, 12,746 be- ing poor and 260 well-to-do. Of these again 33,900 are pure- ly, and 35,000 partly, agricultural, one- fourth are money- lenders, and the rest manufacturers and artizans. A few land-holders may grant remissions to their tenants.</p>	<p>4,098 people have emi- grated, some to Bombay, others to the Nehr, Pingli and Islampur works, and have not suffered in consequence. There will be further emi- gration to the Nehr Tank, and large numbers will accom- pany their cattle to the ghâts.</p>	<p>At present there are 3 road-works, one tank, and digging pits for road-side trees in progress, but they should be sup- plemented by 3 more tanks.</p>	<p>No charitable expen- diture has as yet been incurred.</p>	<p>At present there are 1,354 people on relief works. The number of people requiring relief of works will be 6,000 on 1st March, 7,000 on 1st May, and 2,000 on 1st July; and by charity on each of the above dates there will be 200, 400 and 600.</p>
h Collector's remarks, dated 6th January 1877.)					
<p>e present stock of rain is estimated at 80,866 pounds. It imported from Sa- ara, Pandharpur, nd Diksal via Phal- an and the Mogoolo hât. Prices have llen and private terprise will sup- y the market.</p>	<p>The population is 70,572, of whom 51,930 are high-caste, 39,006 being poor and 12,324 well-to- do; and 18,642 low- caste, 17,286 being poor and 1,356 well- to-do; of these, 31,580 are purely, and 29,206 partly, agricultural, and 9,816 urban. There are no land-holders able to assist their tenants.</p>	<p>16,275 people have emigrated, 7,000 to relief works in the Taluka and the rest to Bombay, towards Berar, and the Ni- zam's territory, and have bettered them- selves. None have returned and 5,000 are likely to follow.</p>	<p>The relief works in progress at present consist of two road- works, 3 wells, and a tank and miscella- neous projects for improving the water- supply, but they are not sufficient and must be supplement- ed by 5 more road- works and 2 tanks.</p>	<p>Persons are at pre- sent being charitably relieved.</p>	<p>At present there are 7,266 la- bourers on the works. The numbers will increase on 1st March to 22,000, 1st Ma- y to 27,000, and 1st July 17,000.</p>

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. A. E. D. GREY.

KALADGI DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. C. M. HOGG.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realizable revenue in 1875-76. Rs.	Rough proportion of <i>kharif</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rain- fall. Inches.	Actual rain-fall of season. Inches.
				<i>Kharif</i> . Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.		
Indi	837	105,475	1,97,090	70,192	272,579	27·32	8·9
Muddebihal	552	83,848	1,25,681	102,846	100,123	24·46	5·1
Sindgi	792	99,798	2,12,567	30,613	328,824	20·83	6·5
Bágewári	757	98,738	1,84,134	99,003	194,701	23·98	6·1
Bágalkot	684	110,185	1,30,839	86,230	69,188	22·77	8·8
Bádami	690	130,816	1,04,476	84,600	17,940	22·0	7·1
Hungund	518	105,866	1,19,694	69,357	98,714	20·22	7·4
Bijápur	865	86,311	1,33,635	227,845	84,602	17·90	3·7
TOTAL	5,695	816,037	12,08,110	770,686	1,184,671		

BAGALKOT (Acting First Assistant)

The kharif harvest will yield a half anna crop, and the rabi the same. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about $\frac{1}{4}$ th (30,598) and the Collector at $\frac{1}{2}$ (38,223) of the total revenue (Rs. 1,52,892), but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	No mortality as yet among agricultural cattle. Among other cattle about 1,000 have died. This taluka is better off for fodder than other parts of the Kaládgi district, there is enough to last till the end of February. The experiment of prickly-pear as fodder has been tried, but not with much success as yet. All valuable animals have been taken to the Kanara jungles to graze. It is anticipated that about $\frac{1}{4}$ (3,701) of the whole number in the taluka (59,215) may die hereafter. They will be the worst of the cattle, useless for agricultural purposes.	The water-supply is chiefly from the rivers and from shafts sunk in the larger nullahs; but as the water in the rivers is unusually low this year, it is feared that there will be a failure to a certain extent. Steps are being taken to clear out and deepen existing wells.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE						
				For THE WEEK ENDING	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dur.	
				1st Oct. 1876	32	26	18	22	24	1
				7th do. ...	24	22	16	18	20	1
				15th do. ...	20	16	11	18	14	1
				23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	1
				31st do. ...	18	14	12	17	14	1
				7th Nov. 1876	14	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	14	1
				15th do. ...	12	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	12	1
				23rd do. ...	12	12	11	14	13	1
				30th do. ...	13	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	13	1
				7th Dec. 1876	15	14	12	16	13	1
15th do. ...	15	14	12	16	16	1				
19th do. ...	17	15	12	17	16	1				
Average for six years, 1870-75.				51	26	20	24	28	4	

HUNGUND (Acting First Assistant)

The kharif harvest has yielded a 2-pie, and the rabi a 1-pie crop. The crops have been almost a complete failure. There is no prospect of further sowings this year.	The Assistant Collector considers that about Rs. 30,000 will have to be remitted, but the Collector thinks it probable that the amount will be greater; but the exact sum can be ascertained only at the jamábundi.	About 1,500 deaths have occurred among cattle; how many of these are among agricultural stock is not stated, and about 2,500 more have been sold to butchers at prices varying from 4 annas to Rs. 2. The Assistant Collector thinks it possible that some 25,000 may die before the rains, but this will include a large number of worthless animals. Most of the really valuable cattle were driven out of the district at the commencement of the scarcity. Feeding on prickly-pear is being tried, but without much success.	This taluka is—excepting the villages on the Krishna and the Malprabha, badly off for water, and great scarcity is apprehended in the hot weather. The only remedy will be to clear out and deepen the wells in the hope of thereby reaching more copious springs.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.						
				FOR THE WEEK ENDING	Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Dall (Tur).	Misc.
				7th Oct. 1876.	24	17	14	18	18	2
				15th do. ...	20	17	13	16	16	1
				23rd do. ...	20	17	12	16	16	2
				31st do. ...	18	16	11	14	15	1
				7th Nov. 1876	16	14	11	14	14	1
				15th do. ...	12	12	10	12	12	1
				23rd do. ...	13	12	10	13	12	1
				30th do. ...	11	10	10	14	12	1
				7th Dec. 1876.	13	13	12	14	13	1
				15th do. ...	14	14	12	16	14	1
23rd do. ...	14	12	12	14	14	1				
Average for six years, 1870 to 1875.	62	40	16	40	36	6				

SINDGI (Supernumerary Assistant)

The kharif harvest has yielded a crop of 3, or at the utmost 4, annas. Rabi crop here is none. There is now no prospect of further sowings this season.	The Mámálatdár estimates that 4th (Rs. 1,60,000) of the whole revenue (Rs. 2,00,000) will have to be remitted, and the Assistant Collector thinks this a fair estimate, but the Collector considers it a high one; but no correct estimate can be given before the jamábundi.	About 20,000 cattle have died or been sold to butchers, and an equal number have been conveyed to the Nizam's Dominions and the Gháts in search of fodder. There is among the wealthy ryots sufficient fodder in this taluka for about 10,000 cattle for 3 or 4 months. The poorer classes are feeding their cattle on the leaves of trees. An attempt has been made to utilize prickly-pear as fodder, but as yet with little success. The Assistant Collector offers two suggestions for preserving the cattle: First, that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers and conveyed to the Gháts; and secondly, that if prickly-pear can be used as food, Government undertake its preparation and feeding cattle thereon; the Collector thinks it would not be worth while to attempt conveying the cattle to the Gháts, as many may not survive the journey.	The water-supply is very fair, the taluka being intersected in all directions by nullas, and water can always be had by digging holes in their beds. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE						
				FOR THE WEEK ENDING						
				Jowári.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Tall.	
				2nd Oct. 1876.	40	38	32	28	16	2
				9th do. ...	32	32	26	26	16	2
				16th do. ...	24	22	20	22	16	2
				23rd do. ...	22	20	20	22	16	2
				30th do. ...	24	24	18	18	18	1
				6th Nov. 1876.	23	23	18	18	16	1
				13th do. ...	16	16	16	16	14	1
				20th do. ...	16	16	14	14	12	1
				27th do. ...	16	16	16	18	12	1
4th Dec. 1876.	18	18	16	20	14	1				
11th do. ...	18	18	17	20	14	1				
Average for the last six years.				72	...	...	...	...	-

ADGI.

f	g	h	i	j	k
Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 21st December 1876.)					
<p>The local stock is estimated at from 5,367 to 7,143 tons. Grain is imported in large quantities from Sholapur and Belgaum, and prices have in consequence declined to some extent and are likely to continue falling should importation be kept up; but some importers have lost by being undersold, and the local dealers have a great command over the market.</p>	<p>The people are generally poor; about 35 per cent. are of the labouring class, including a large number of ryots with very small holdings, who eke out their means by working in the fields of others. The remaining proportion (about 65 per cent.) are ryots, traders, and artisans of fair means, and persons in Government employ. The landholders are rich and able to help their tenants and followers, and will, in the opinion of the Assistant Collector, do so by loans; but the Collector does not think the landholders, with the exception of a very few of the very wealthy ones, are likely to do much for their tenants.</p>	<p>According to the Assistant Collector's report, about 4,000 people have left the taluka and have bettered themselves by so doing; but the Collector thinks the number to be underestimated, and that at least 10,000 people must have left, some with their cattle, and others in search of employment. The commencement of the relief works has, however, stopped further emigration. It is not probable that many will now leave; on the contrary, some who left are already returning.</p>	<p>The Sholapur-Hubli road is in progress, as also the Turchi-geri and the Gangershivani tanks and several other relief works. The Belgaum-Hungund road will be commenced as soon as sanctioned. This work and those already started will, the Collector thinks, suffice for the present.</p>	<p>The Mamlatdar Bilge has 450 and the Bilge Mahalkari Rs. 200 available for charitable relief to travellers and to the aged, infirm, &c.; but little has been spent on this account, as no such relief has been called for. A fund of Rs. 8,593 has also been raised by private subscription for this purpose.</p>	<p>The number of persons now employed on relief works is stated, but the Assistant Collector reports that according to Mamlatdar's estimate, the maximum, prior to 31st May will be about 41,000 persons on relief works, and about 6,000 to be supported by charity.</p>
Collector Mr. J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 27th December 1876.)					
<p>It is difficult to obtain accurate information regarding local stocks; the Assistant Collector estimates them at 813 and the Collector at 1,161 tons, which will not last longer than the end of March. There is very little probability of private importations to any large extent, as there are no merchants of wealth and enterprise in this taluka. Supplies come via Belgaum and Solapur, the former 120 and the latter 150 miles from Hungund.</p>	<p>The proportions of high and low castes are about $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. The agricultural class numbers about 50,000, artisans, traders, Government servants, &c. about 40,000 and the remainder about 10,000, are agricultural and other labourers. The only wealthy landholders are the Amraoti and Hulgihnal Desais, both of whom are likely to help their tenants and followers.</p>	<p>Emigration has been checked by relief works being opened and by the return of people who left the district early in the season for the Nizam's dominions and the Ghats, but failed to better themselves, and brought back reports of cholera.</p>	<p>The chief special relief work in progress is the Sholapur-Belary road, which passes through Hungund. The Hungund, Amingad, and Yerankeri tanks are also in hand, as well as ordinary local projects, such as roads and tank clearances. It is proposed to take up similar works as occasion may require.</p>	<p>The amount spent in gratuitous relief is small. Subscription funds had been formed at some of the principal towns, but the subscriptions have not been liberal.</p>	<p>In the Assistant Collector's opinion, 38,320 will be the maximum number that the Government will have on their hands during the season, of which 34,597 will be employed on works, and 3,723 will have to be supported by charity. He puts down about 20,000 people on 1st March, 30,000 on 1st April, and the number on the 1st May. The Collector considers these estimates somewhat high, and that about 25 per cent. of the population may require relief.</p>
Collector Mr. H. Silcock's Report, dated 22nd December 1876.)					
<p>It is difficult to ascertain exactly what the local stocks are, but they are not large; and the importations from Sholapur are barely sufficient to keep down prices to a fair level. There are not many wealthy merchants in the taluka, and there is a want of enterprise. The condition of the food supply will be a cause of anxiety throughout the season.</p>	<p>The population is of a mixed character. Agriculture is their chief occupation, and the ryots are in general fairly comfortable. The Inamdars are mostly wealthy, being mostly in debt, and will be unable to help their tenants.</p>	<p>Emigration to the Nizam's dominions has taken place to a considerable extent, the number being between 25,000 and 30,000. As a rule, the people have bettered themselves; it still continues towards the Konkan but at a decreasing rate. Some who left are returning to obtain employment on the relief works.</p>	<p>The relief works already started appear sufficient for the present. The Assistant Collector specifies others which can be taken up as occasion requires. He also recommends the construction, when the works in progress are concluded, of a tank at Hipargi.</p>	<p>No relief has yet been given to travellers, as they have not been found to require it. Private charity has done much to assist the aged and the infirm, &c. The Mamlatdar has been advanced Rs. 450 for charitable relief, which sum seems sufficient for present wants.</p>	<p>The number of persons now employed on relief works is about 4,000; that relieved by charitable measures only 14, which is likely to increase as private charity ceases. The number of relief works on the 1st March will probably amount to 15,000 or 20,000, and that receiving charitable relief to about 60, which number is likely to remain the same up to 1st May. By 1st July, if rain should fall, the number will probably have decreased to 8,000, but the number requiring charitable relief will remain the same.</p>

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BADAMI (Acting 1st Assistant Collect																																																																																													
<p>The Assistant Collector estimates the yield of the kharif harvest at 4 annas, and that of the rabi at 5 annas 4 pies, but the Collector considers these estimates incorrect, as only half of the kharif and one quarter of the rabi crop have been sown. The Assistant's estimates may represent, he thinks, the yield of the land actually sown. No prospect of further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The Assistant Collector estimates the remissions to be about Rs. 25,000, which the Collector believes to be under the mark. The exact amount can be determined only at the jamábundi.</p>	<p>5,000 deaths are stated to have occurred among agricultural stock and 3,500 among other cattle; of these, about 1,000 deaths are attributed to want of fodder. It is estimated that the total numbers that may die this year will be, of agricultural stock about 11,000, and of other cattle about 7,000. Fodder is scarce, and numbers of cattle have been and are being sent off to the Ghâts and Kanara. The experiment of utilizing prickly-pear as fodder may possibly be successful, but at present the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and expense of preparing the leaves on their own account.</p>	<p>The Assistant Collector does not apprehend the supply of water running short before the monsoon, as a year's supply was provided by the rains which fell late in the season. The Collector, however, anticipates a scarcity of water next hot season.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="5">PRICES :—LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Tur Dall.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Oct. 1876.</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>20</td><td>22</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>8th "</td><td>32</td><td>26</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>22</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>22nd "</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>29th "</td><td>22</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>5th Nov. 1876.</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>12th "</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>19th "</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>12½</td><td>14</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>26th "</td><td>13</td><td>11</td><td>13½</td><td>13</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>3rd Dec. 1876.</td><td>15</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>10th "</td><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>17th "</td><td>16</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Average for six years 1870-71 to 1875-76 ..</td><td>52</td><td>26</td><td>24</td><td>26</td><td>30</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICES :—LBS. PER RUPEE					Jowári.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Tur Dall.	1st Oct. 1876.	32	28	20	22	20	8th "	32	26	18	18	18	15th "	22	18	16	14	16	22nd "	20	16	14	14	14	29th "	22	18	14	14	14	5th Nov. 1876.	18	16	13	14	14	12th "	13	13	12	13	12	19th "	16	12	12½	14	13	26th "	13	11	13½	13	13	3rd Dec. 1876.	15	12	13	13	12	10th "	15	13	13	14	12	17th "	16	13	13	16	12	Average for six years 1870-71 to 1875-76 ..	52	26	24	26	30
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BAGEWARI Taluka (District Deputy Collect																																																																																													
<p>The kharif harvest will yield a crop of one pie, and the rabi ½ of a pie. No further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The amount that will have to be remitted is estimated by the District Deputy Collector at ¼ (Rs. 155,440) of the whole assessment Rs. 2,07,253. The Collector, however, considers this estimate too high.</p>	<p>Of cattle and agricultural stock numbering 53,875, exclusive of sheep, 8,400 are reported to have died from all causes, and 16,100 to have been taken to Kanara, the Nizam's Dominions, &c., in search of fodder. The Mamlatdár anticipates the future mortality at about 14,700. The permission accorded for free grazing of cattle in Government forests has not been taken advantage of, owing to the length of the journey. A few who can afford it have imported and laid in a stock of kirby, but those who cannot afford to do this feed their cattle on leaves of trees. Experiments to utilize the prickly-pear as fodder have as yet succeeded only to a very slight extent.</p>	<p>The chief source of water-supply is the river Krishna, which, however, is immediately available only to the eleven villages situate on it. The remaining villages depend for their water-supply on wells and pools in beds of nullahs. These sources are likely to fail earlier this year than in ordinary seasons. The remedial measures proposed are the clearance of wells and the sinking of new ones.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES :—LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Bájri.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Rice.</th></tr><tr><td>2nd Oct. 1876.</td><td>34</td><td>32</td><td>30</td><td>24</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>9th "</td><td>32</td><td>30</td><td>28</td><td>20</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>16th "</td><td>28</td><td>24</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>30th "</td><td>22</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>15</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>6th November.</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>13</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>13th "</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>20th "</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>27th "</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>4th December.</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>11th "</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>18th "</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>Average for six years ..</td><td>66</td><td>90</td><td>36</td><td>34</td><td>16½</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending.	PRICES :—LBS. PER RUPEE					Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	2nd Oct. 1876.	34	32	30	24	16	9th "	32	30	28	20	16	16th "	28	24	18	16	12	23rd "	24	20	16	16	12	30th "	22	18	18	15	11	6th November.	20	18	18	13	11	13th "	14	12	14	12	11	20th "	12	12	12	12	10	27th "	12	12	12	12	11	4th December.	16	16	16	16	12	11th "	16	16	16	16	12	18th "	16	16	16	16	13	Average for six years ..	66	90	36	34	16½
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J. F. Fleet's Report, dated 2nd December 1876.)					
<p>Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain to be small (about 107 tons). The Collector thinks his assistant mistaken, and that the stocks amount to 714 tons. Small quantities have been coming in from Shapur and from the Hubli and Coomate regions, and prices have in consequence gone down. There are not many traders, and wealth and position rely to enter into extensive importations.</p>	<p>Three-fourths of the people (taking the total population at 125,000) are high-caste, the rest low-caste. About 75,000 are purely agricultural, the rest are traders, artisans, Government servants, &c., and ryots who trade as well as cultivate. The only large landholders are Ghorepade of Gajendragad and the Kerur Desai. The former is much involved and unable to help his tenants, the latter, though well-to-do, is niggardly and not likely to do any thing in the way of help.</p>	<p>About 15,000 people have already emigrated; whether they have bettered themselves by so doing is not known. The Collector does not think that further emigration is probable, but that, on the contrary, many of those who have left their homes will return.</p>	<p>The great special relief work now in hand is the Sholapur-Hubli road, besides which several petty local projects are in progress. Estimates for several tanks are in course of preparation.</p>	<p>The Mamlatdar has Rs. 450 available for charitable relief, but does not state how much of this sum has been spent. Private subscription funds are being formed in the large towns, and the German Missionaries have been asked to co-operate in administering the fund at Gulegad.</p>	<p>The number of persons Government has on their hands for relief at date of report is not stated. The Assistant Collector estimates that by March there will be 15,000 persons seeking employment, and that 3,000 will require charitable aid. The number is expected to diminish in April, if rain falls, or may increase if the drought continues. The Collector expects that he will have 25 per cent. of the people on his hands before the close of the hot weather.</p>

Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)

<p>There are no means of ascertaining with accuracy the local stocks, but the District Deputy Collector estimates the quantity as sufficient for about 5 months. Sholapur is the central railway station from which supplies are drawn. Private enterprise has imported grain largely, which has had the effect of slightly lowering prices, and inducing private holders of stores to bring theirs to market. Private importation, if continued, will be sufficient to meet all wants, and other fall in prices may be expected; but it is apprehended that when the supply of fodder, which is not expected to last beyond a couple of months, is exhausted, the importations of grain will cease.</p>	<p>The population consists of all castes, but chiefly of Lingayets. The low castes also form a considerable portion. The population is purely agricultural. The general condition of the people is good. There are no wealthy persons in the taluka; but there are a few large landholders who assist their tenants.</p>	<p>About 6,400 people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's Dominions; but not faring well there, some have returned and others are expected to return. There is no likelihood of further emigration.</p>	<p>Certain tank works are in progress, besides some minor works, such as clearing out wells, repairing roads, and cutting prickly-pear, giving employment to about 1,900 people. The Hubli and Sholapur road is also being metalled by the Public Works Department, and employs about 1,200 men. Certain new works (excavation of tanks in different localities) have been proposed by the District Deputy Collector as relief works, entailing an expenditure of Rs. 38,500. Also the completion of the tanks now in progress at Mulwar-Satibal and Bagewari, at an outlay of Rs. 6,000. These works are considered sufficient to give employment to the able-bodied.</p>	<p>A fund of about Rs. 2,200 has been raised by private subscription. The number of travellers and aged and infirm people fed daily from this fund is 175 at Bagewari, and about 40 at Manogoli. The discretionary allowance made by Government will afford relief to some, and private charity will relieve others.</p>	<p>The number of persons on hand at date of report for relief by works is about 3,200, including those employed by Public Works Department. None are receiving charitable relief from Government, but some may soon be expected. The number which Government is likely to have on its hands hereafter is roughly estimated by the Deputy Collector as follows:—</p> <table> <tr> <td colspan="2">On 1st March.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For relief on works</td> <td>... 4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " by charity</td> <td>... 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">On 1st May.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For relief on works</td> <td>... 6,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " by charity</td> <td>... 700</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">On 1st July.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For relief on works</td> <td>... 4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td> " by charity</td> <td>... 700</td> </tr> </table> <p>The Collector estimates the maximum number of labourers on hand in April and May at about 25 per cent. (22,922) of the entire population (91,688 souls) and the number in July will depend entirely on the time the monsoon sets in.</p>	On 1st March.		For relief on works	... 4,500	" by charity	... 500	On 1st May.		For relief on works	... 6,000	" by charity	... 700	On 1st July.		For relief on works	... 4,000	" by charity	... 700
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The yield of the kharif and the rabi crops, where sown, is only 1 anna each.	The Assistant Collector estimates the probable amount of remissions at about Rs. 1,01,500, or about three-fourths of the revenue, Rs. 1,34,000, which estimate the Collector thinks rather high, but no reliable information can be obtained till the jamábundi.	About 12,000 head of cattle, mostly old and useless, have died, out of a total of 60,000. About 30,000 have been driven out of the district for grazing purposes, and 30,000 or 40,000 remain, for which forage is not obtainable. The Assistant has no other suggestions to offer regarding measures to be taken for their preservation than those proposed by him with reference to the Sindgi Taluka, viz., that the best cattle be selected by Government Officers, and conveyed to the gháts; and secondly, that Government undertake the preparation of, and feeding cattle on, prickly-pear or other suitable food. The prickly-pear experiment has already been tried in this district, and cattle will eat the leaves when prepared, but the owners do not care to undertake the trouble and incur the expense of preparing them on their own account.	The water-supply is fair, the source being wells and nullahs; and there is no apprehension of a scarcity.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the Week ending</th><th colspan="5">PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jawári.</th><th>Báji.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Dall.</th><th>Rice.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Oct. 1876...</td><td>27½</td><td>...</td><td>20½</td><td>22½</td><td>15½</td></tr><tr><td>8th " ...</td><td>24½</td><td>...</td><td>22½</td><td>19½</td><td>16½</td></tr><tr><td>16th " "...</td><td>21</td><td>...</td><td>19</td><td>15</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "...</td><td>21</td><td>...</td><td>19</td><td>18½</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>30th " "...</td><td>17½</td><td>...</td><td>15</td><td>18½</td><td>16½</td></tr><tr><td>6th Nov. 1876</td><td>17½</td><td>...</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>13th " ...</td><td>13½</td><td>...</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>12½</td></tr><tr><td>20th " ...</td><td>13½</td><td>...</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>27th " ...</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>16½</td><td>17</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>4th Dec. 1876</td><td>16½</td><td>17½</td><td>18</td><td>17½</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>11th " ...</td><td>16½</td><td>17½</td><td>17</td><td>17½</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>18th " ...</td><td>16½</td><td>17½</td><td>17</td><td>17½</td><td>13½</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years.</td><td>55½</td><td>56</td><td>36</td><td>39½</td><td>22</td></tr></table>	For the Week ending	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE					Jawári.	Báji.	Wheat.	Dall.	Rice.	1st Oct. 1876...	27½	...	20½	22½	15½	8th " ...	24½	...	22½	19½	16½	16th " "...	21	...	19	15	13½	23rd " "...	21	...	19	18½	16	30th " "...	17½	...	15	18½	16½	6th Nov. 1876	17½	...	16	15	13½	13th " ...	13½	...	14	15	12½	20th " ...	13½	...	15	15	13½	27th " ...	16½	16½	16½	17	13½	4th Dec. 1876	16½	17½	18	17½	13½	11th " ...	16½	17½	17	17½	15	18th " ...	16½	17½	17	17½	13½	Average of six years.	55½	56	36	39½	22
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MUDDEBIHAL Taluka (District Deputy Collector)									
The kharif and rabi yield will each be less than one pie. There is no prospect of any further sowings this season.	Last year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,57,875, and the probable remissions will be Rs. 39,468.	Out of 77,615 cattle, 7,000 have perished, and 13,000 have left the taluka; the rest are emaciated and weak, and only about 20 per cent. will be saved. Government have permitted free grazing in Kanara and other forest districts; but the distances from this taluka are great, and only the more valuable animals are sent.	The taluka is on the whole well off for water, but wells will be dug where required.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE					
				Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	
				Average price per Rupee from 1st October to 25th December 1876 ...	20	16	18	17½	43
				6 years' average	72	72	32	30	24
The weekly statement of prices has not been given for this taluka.									

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H. Silcock's Report, dated 28th December 1876.)														
<p>Assistant estimates the local stock grain at about 86 tons, which, with the large imitations from Sholapur by private enterprise, will amply suffice to meet the requirements of the taluka next harvest. Owing to the large fluctuations, prices are slightly fallen.</p>	<p>The inhabitants of this taluka are of the ordinary class, there being but a few high-caste, chiefly Brahmins, priests, &c., not well-to-do. The Lingayets are rather numerous and well-to-do. Of these, a few are merchants, the rest are ryots, who have been supplying grain to the poorer cultivators of their own villages. The majority of the inhabitants are ordinary ryots, who, in general, live very comfortably in their villages, but are obliged to labour this year. There are very few tradesmen and artisans. There are a few wealthy inamdars, but, being in debt, they will be unable to help their tenants.</p>	<p>According to the Mamlatdar's report, about 20,000, out of a population of 85,000, have already emigrated to the Nizam's dominions and the ghats, and appear to have bettered themselves. A number of agricultural labourers have also left in search of work, but are now returning, preferring to work near their own villages. Further emigration to any great extent is not thought probable.</p>	<p>The works in progress are repairs to the Hubli-Sholapur and Bijapur-Bagewari roads; filling in the moat round the Arkilla in Bijapur, and repairing the tanks at Torsal, Dasgal, and Kunmoenal. Work can be found in the moat for 4 or 5 months more if an increase is made to the estimate. The above works are sufficient to give employment for 4 or 5 months to the inhabitants of the taluka, but as numbers from other districts are flocking in, and are employed, the works will be finished sooner. The Assistant Collector proposes, as one of the most useful future relief works, the Bijapur Scheme, and station roads. Also repairing the Begum Talao, some hundred acres in extent, and once the principal source of the water-supply of the city. He also proposes repairs to the large irrigation tanks at Mandepur, Koomatgi, and repairs to the Naga-than road.</p>	<p>A monthly subscription has been opened for the relief of the aged, infirm, and those unable to work. The amount not being large will have to be supplemented by Government. Rs. 145 per mensem has been promised. There is a daily distribution of food to the poor. Travellers are very few, and no separate provision has been made for them.</p>	<p>The number of people on relief works is at present 7,000 men, supported by charity by Government; but grain is given for 2 or 3 days to those coming from a distance for employment, and without means of support. The probable number on relief works in future will be on</p> <table> <tr> <td>1st March</td> <td>...</td> <td>2,500;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1st May</td> <td>...</td> <td>2,500;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1st July</td> <td>...</td> <td>5,000;</td> </tr> </table>	1st March	...	2,500;	1st May	...	2,500;	1st July	...	5,000;
1st March	...	2,500;												
1st May	...	2,500;												
1st July	...	5,000;												

Balkrishna Devrao's Report, dated 7th January 1877.

<p>present supply grain is ample, is drawn chiefly from Sholapur. Prices have fallen, but private enterprise will supply the market.</p>	<p>The population, amounting to 81,638, is purely agricultural consisting of Hindoos, Muslmans, Wadars and Lewans or wandering tribes. A few landholders have assisted their tenants.</p>	<p>Seven thousand five hundred people have emigrated to Kanara and the Nizam's territory, but are returning; there will probably be no further emigration, as those who have returned give unfavourable reports.</p>	<p>Six road works and 2 tanks are in progress, but as these will shortly be completed, they will have to be supplemented by 4 more tank works.</p>	<p>Private subscriptions relieve about 220 infirm people a day.</p>	<p>On works 1,825 and none by charity. It is impossible to say how many will be dependent on Government hereafter.</p>
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				INDI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector)																																																																																															
The kharif yield will be nil, and the rabi 3 annas. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The revenue is Rs. 1,95,742, out of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,45,742 must be remitted.	The total number of cattle is 89,000, out of which 15,847 have already died, and it is probable that 25,000 more will die. 40,000 have been taken to the Ghât districts. Prickly pear fodder is not a success, but if Government would carry grass to Sholapur, it is thought that some of the Kalâdgi ryots would buy it.	There is not much reason to dread a failure in the water-supply.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Jowâri.</th><th>Bâjri.</th><th>Pulse.</th></tr><tr><td>7th Oct. 1876</td><td>14</td><td>28</td><td>30</td><td>30</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>15th " "</td><td>16</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>31st " "</td><td>16</td><td>22</td><td>22</td><td>20</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. 1876.</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>15th " "</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>10</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>30th " "</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876.</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>15th " "</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>31st " "</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>6th Jan. 1877.</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>21½</td><td>38½</td><td>53½</td><td>56½</td><td>29</td></tr></table>	Date.	PRICES:—LBS. PER RUPEE					Rice.	Wheat.	Jowâri.	Bâjri.	Pulse.	7th Oct. 1876	14	28	30	30	20	15th " "	16	24	24	24	20	23rd " "	16	20	20	20	16	31st " "	16	22	22	20	18	7th Nov. 1876.	16	16	18	14	16	15th " "	12	16	18	10	16	23rd " "	12	16	16	16	16	30th " "	12	16	16	16	16	7th Dec. 1876.	12	16	16	16	16	15th " "	16	20	20	18	20	23rd " "	16	18	18	18	18	31st " "	14	18	18	18	18	6th Jan. 1877.	14	16	16	16	18	Average of six years	21½	38½	53½	56½	29
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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the 8 Talukas the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373. In one Taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory and in 7 bad.

In 5 Talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity, due to failure of water, is anticipated by Government.

The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain-supply of 5 Talukas.

The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorates, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.

One hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred, out of a population of 8,16,037 appear to have migrated. Their movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are the Sholâpur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	82,000
On May 1st	...	...	...	...	1,19,500
On July 1st	...	...	...	...	63,320

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable, all information contained in these Reports; the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

concluded.

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Mr. H. Silcock's Report, dated 12th January 1877.)					
There are upwards of 165 tons of grain in store, and it is being imported from Sholapur. Private enterprise will supply the market provided Government will supply fodder along the Sholapur-Hubli and Sholapur-Bellary roads, so far as they pass through this district.	The majority of the population of 105,000 are agriculturists, and fairly off. There are 200 or 300 artisans and a fair sprinkling of Brahmans and Mussalmans. There are a few Jagirdars from whom no aid can be expected.	Forty thousand have emigrated, some of whom have bettered themselves, while others are returning. No further emigration is expected.	The two road-works at present in progress are sufficient. On their completion, four road-works and four tanks will be undertaken, when the necessity arises.	Rs. 500 have been given for charitable aid. Travellers receive a day's food, and the infirm one pound of grain a day.	Thirteen thousand and fifty persons are at present on relief works, and about 70 are receiving gratuitous support. Numbers of the former will be to 15,000 or 20,000 on 1st May, and fall to 8,000 on 1st July, if it rains seasonably. The number requiring charitable relief on the above dates, including children unable to work, will be 1,000 to 1,500.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

Under Secretary to Government

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—MR. A. E. D. GREY.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. T. BOSANQUET.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76. Rs.	Rough proportion of <i>kharij</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rainfall. Inches.	Actual rainfall this season. <i>Up to 30th October 1876.</i> Inches.
				<i>Kharij.</i> Acres.	<i>Rabi.</i> Acres.		
Belgaum ...	607	134,621	1,48,611	72,194	3,959	41·88	35·78
Sampgaou ...	409	131,504	2,39,918	132,852	11,784	32·52	17·97
Bidi ...	632	78,875	1,19,770	66,245	1,778	59·44	50·64
Chikori ...	848	248,685	2,64,841	142,157	26,491	19·86	15·56
Parasgad ...	638	120,691	1,86,441	106,047	51,535	21·38	15·77
Gokák ...	668	109,697	1,34,519	87,280	54,801	19·72	6·94
Athni ...	789	114,677	1,59,817	76,100	143,041	18·57	6·74
TOTAL ...	4,591	938,750	12,53,917	682,875	293,389		

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There are 3,700,000 lbs. of grain in the taluka at present, and supplies are imported from Goa and from Bombay <i>via</i> Vingorla and Belgaum; there is no probability of the grain supplies brought by private enterprise failing.	The Shenvee Brahmins preponderate and are well off. These and the Lingayets Soucars at Nandgad form the wealthy portion of the population; the rest are poor. The richer cultivators may possibly aid their tenants.	Immigration, and not emigration, has taken place. Hard times may compel a few to go to Kanara and Goa for employment.	At present there is only one road-work in progress: this is insufficient, and others will have to be undertaken.	A relief-house has just been started at Khunapur, but the amount of charity dispensed is small.	The Mamlatdar estimates the following numbers will require relief, but the Assistant Collector considers the numbers requiring relief by charity to be under-estimated. <table><tr><th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr><tr><td>On 1st Jan.</td><td>400</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>" 1st Mar.</td><td>1,300</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>" 1st May</td><td>1,300</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>" 1st July</td><td>800</td><td>100</td></tr></table>		On Works.	By Charity.	On 1st Jan.	400	100	" 1st Mar.	1,300	100	" 1st May	1,300	100	" 1st July	800	100
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Local stocks of grain, are estimated at lbs. 10,165,380. There is no probability of the supply failing, as it is being largely imported from Bombay via the Coast. Private enterprise will continue to supply the market.	There is no marked preponderance of one caste over another; the total population is 129,292; one-half of whom are engaged in agriculture, the rest are weavers and artisans. There are no landholders likely to assist their tenants.	There has been immigration, but no emigration.	At present labourers are employed on tank repairs and roads; other relief works will be started in January.	There is a relief-house at Belgaum, towards which Rs. 7,000 have been subscribed and which has relieved 9,380 persons. When able-bodied men appear, they are given one cooked meal, and then sent to work on a neighbouring tank.	At present there are 1,000 people on the works; on 1st March there will be 3,900, on 1st May 5,000, and 1st July 5,000. The Assistant Collector considers the numbers over-estimated.

Mr. G. McCorkell's Report, dated 29th December 1876).																	
There is a vast quantity of grain in store, and large importations continue from Vingorla and Belgaum; but the Assistant Collector thinks prices will not fall. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The population is almost purely agricultural; by far the larger number are Lingayets by caste. There are no landholders willing to aid their tenants.	Not more than 1,300 have emigrated, but many more will follow unless relief works are started at once.	No relief works, except one road, are in progress at present, but 3 road works can be commenced when necessary.	A relief-house has been opened, but up to the present no large demands for charity have been made.	At present there are no people on relief works, but the Assistant Collector expects that support will have to be provided for about - <div> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>On Works.</th><th>By Charity.</th></tr> <tr> <td>On 1st Mar.</td><td>9,000</td><td>3,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>" 1st May</td><td>9,750</td><td>3,250</td></tr> <tr> <td>" 1st July</td><td>6,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr> </table> </div>		On Works.	By Charity.	On 1st Mar.	9,000	3,000	" 1st May	9,750	3,250	" 1st July	6,000	2,000
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e Mámálatdár estimates the kharif crop at 1 anna, and the rabi at nearly 2½ annas; but the First Assistant considers his estimate unreliable, and calculates that the average throughout the Collectorate is about 5 annas, the crop being almost entirely kharif, and consisting largely of rice. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Frist Assistant estimates the remissions at Rs. 40,000, and suggests that the collection of the revenue to the extent of Rs. 30,000 more may be deferred till next year.	Of the cattle and agricultural stock, numbering 187,734, about 20,000 have been driven to the Ghâts to graze, and about 4,000 worthless animals have already perished, and 1,000 more are likely to die from hunger. There are considerable stocks of kurbi in the taluka, and the Ghâts are near, so there should be little difficulty in feeding all animals worth preserving. The ryots will not go to the trouble and expense of preparing prickly pear for fodder.	Chickori is a well-watered taluka; 90 of its villages being upon the banks of rivers, and no serious inconvenience is likely to be experienced as regards the rest.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">DATES.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Túr dhall.</th></tr><tr><td>5th Oct. 1876</td><td>...</td><td>22 24</td><td>18 20</td><td>22 18</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>12th " "</td><td>...</td><td>22 20</td><td>11 11</td><td>14 17</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>19th " "</td><td>...</td><td>16 16</td><td>13 16</td><td>16 16</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>26th " "</td><td>...</td><td>16 16</td><td>12 14</td><td>16 18</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>2nd Nov. 1876</td><td>...</td><td>13 16</td><td>13 16</td><td>14 16</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>9th " "</td><td>...</td><td>15 16</td><td>13 14</td><td>14 16</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>16th " "</td><td>...</td><td>18 18</td><td>12 14</td><td>16 17</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "</td><td>...</td><td>16 18</td><td>13 14</td><td>15 18</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>30th " "</td><td>...</td><td>16 18</td><td>13 14</td><td>15 18</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876</td><td>...</td><td>17 18</td><td>14 15</td><td>15 18</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>14th " "</td><td>...</td><td>19 18</td><td>14 16</td><td>15 18</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years</td><td>...</td><td>44 43</td><td>25 22</td><td>25 26</td><td>...</td></tr></table>	DATES.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.					Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Túr dhall.	5th Oct. 1876	...	22 24	18 20	22 18	...	12th " "	...	22 20	11 11	14 17	...	19th " "	...	16 16	13 16	16 16	...	26th " "	...	16 16	12 14	16 18	...	2nd Nov. 1876	...	13 16	13 16	14 16	...	9th " "	...	15 16	13 14	14 16	...	16th " "	...	18 18	12 14	16 17	...	23rd " "	...	16 18	13 14	15 18	...	30th " "	...	16 18	13 14	15 18	...	7th Dec. 1876	...	17 18	14 15	15 18	...	14th " "	...	19 18	14 16	15 18	...	Average of 6 years	...	44 43	25 22	25 26	...
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Average of 6 years...	48	28	40	32	48	40 52																																																																																																	

GOKAK Taluka (District Deputy Collector MR. J. A. Guerin)																																																																																																	
kharif yield will be 9 and the rabi 10 pies. There are no prospects of further sowings this season.	The probable remissions will amount to Rs. 72,273. The total revenue is not given.	Out of the total number of cattle, amounting to 36,466, 1,955 have died, 8,272 have been sold, and 3,474 sent to the Ghâts. Of the rest 15,000 may perish. Attempts are being made to introduce prickly pear as fodder.																																																																																															
Although this part of the district is watered by the River Ghatprabha, which will supply a number of villages, there will be a certain amount of inconvenience as regards water-supply in many villages distant from the Ghatprabha, as nullahs and wells are fast drying up. Wells and tanks are being deepened and cleared out on a large scale.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">DATES.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Bajri.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Tur.</th></tr><tr><td>5th Oct. 1876</td><td>16 1/2</td><td>24</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>12th " "</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>12</td><td>15 1/2</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>19th " "</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>26th " "</td><td>16 1/2</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>2nd Nov. 1876</td><td>10 1/2</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>9th " "</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>16th " "</td><td>13</td><td>17</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " "</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>30th " "</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>11</td><td>15</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>15</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>14th " "</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>21st " "</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>14</td><td>15 1/2</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>25th " "</td><td>18</td><td>...</td><td>13</td><td>18</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>Average of 6 years ...</td><td>45</td><td>47</td><td>23</td><td>25</td><td>25</td></tr></table>		DATES.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.					Jowari.	Bajri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur.	5th Oct. 1876	16 1/2	24	18	16	16	12th " "	18	20	12	15 1/2	13	19th " "	18	20	12	18	13	26th " "	16 1/2	18	12	18	14	2nd Nov. 1876	10 1/2	11	12	18	18	9th " "	13	14	10	12	14	16th " "	13	17	10	15	12	23rd " "	14	16	12	14	14	30th " "	14	14	11	15	13	7th Dec. 1876	15	16	12	15	12	14th " "	16	20	12	16	12	21st " "	19	20	14	15 1/2	14	25th " "	18	...	13	18	...	Average of 6 years ...	45	47	23	25	25
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Steward's Report, dated 4th January 1877).																	
The present supply of grain, added to the vast quantities imported from Vingoria, Chiplun, and other places, is sufficient to last till the monsoon. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	There is no marked preponderance of any one caste over another. Weaving is the only trade carried on; the cultivators are exceedingly well-to-do, and the population is almost entirely agricultural, though the coolie class is a large one.	About 2,000 people have emigrated towards the Kanara jungles and relief works, and are supposed to have bettered themselves.	At present the eight road works in progress are sufficient; hereafter some large irrigational project in Hukeri Mahál may require to be undertaken.	Relief houses, under Government supervision, are established at four villages, where the wants of travellers and incapables are administered to.	There are at present 6,000 people on the works and 250 in the poor-houses; the numbers of the former will rise to about 14,000 or 15,000 throughout the dry season, and the latter to about 1,000.												
McCorkell's Report, dated 30th December 1876).																	
There are upwards of 3,202 tons of grain in store; importations are large, and there is no probability of the supply failing. Prices have fallen since the large importations, but will rise as soon as the rains close the Southern Mahratta ports. Private enterprise will supply the market.	The prevailing caste is that of the Lingayets; the majority of the population is agricultural, and in poor circumstances. There are no landholders capable of assisting their tenants.	About 5,000 people migrated with their cattle, but are returning. No further migration has taken place. There are a large number of immigrants from Dharwar, Kaládgi, and the neighbouring Jaghir States.	The greater number of the thirteen relief-works undertaken are completed: in addition to these the Assistant Collector proposes fourteen tank-works and two roads.	A relief-house has been established where the wants of incapables are attended to.	At present there are 8,200 on the works: it is expected that there will be— <table><tr><td></td><td>On works.</td><td>By charity.</td></tr><tr><td>On 1st March</td><td>22,350</td><td>1,500</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st May</td><td>16,870</td><td>1,750</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st July</td><td>12,000</td><td>2,000</td></tr></table>		On works.	By charity.	On 1st March	22,350	1,500	„ 1st May	16,870	1,750	„ 1st July	12,000	2,000
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„ 1st July	12,000	2,000															
Report, dated 10th January 1877).																	
There are upwards of 571 tons of grain in stores. Further supplies are being drawn from Vingoria, Chikori, Bidi, and Sampgaon Talukas. So long as importations from Vingoria continue, private enterprise will supply the market.	The population amounts to 109,697, and is almost entirely of Hindus, 40,063 being high caste and 60,060 low caste. There is a small percentage of Jains and Musalmans; about 27,424 purely and 3,428 partly agricultural; and the rest are urban, artisan, &c. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no landholders able to assist their tenants.	About 4,600 people have emigrated towards Mysore and the Western Ghâts; some have returned, and others have found employment. No further emigration is expected.	11 tank works, 1 well and 1 road are at present in progress, but will not meet the demand for labour; and it is proposed to commence the Gokak Canal.	A relief house has been established at Gokak, and the infirm and children are fed daily; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief-works, partly by Government and partly by private charity.	7,759 persons are now on the works, and 57 are being supported by charity: the number will probably increase to— <table><tr><td></td><td>On works.</td><td>By charity.</td></tr><tr><td>On 1st March</td><td>20,000</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st May</td><td>27,000</td><td>700</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st July</td><td>22,000</td><td>900</td></tr></table>		On works.	By charity.	On 1st March	20,000	400	„ 1st May	27,000	700	„ 1st July	22,000	900
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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the seven talukas, the crop in four seem fair, and in three bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.

In five talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in two bad.

In five talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in two indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either purely agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture: 22,900, out of a population of 938,750, appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is, to a great extent, due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.

The chief relief works are roads.

The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be upon the hands of Government is about—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	87,650
„ May 1st	...	...	...	...	98,720
„ July 1st	...	...	...	...	79,800

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

concluded.

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A. Guerin's Report, dated 10th January 1877).																				
are upwards of 1,697 tons of grain in store. Supplies are obtained from Sholapur, Chiplun, and in small quantities from Nipani and Belgaum. Prices have fallen, and private enterprise will supply the market.	The total population of Athni is 114,677, of whom 74,374 are high caste Hindus, and 16,487 low caste, 12,705 Jains, and 11,109 Musalmans. About 21,502 are purely agricultural and 78,840 combine agriculture with other grades; the remaining 14,335 are non-agricultural. The people, as a rule, are poor, and there are no large landholders capable of aiding their tenants.	About 10,000 people emigrated to the Nizam's territory and the Konkan, and a few to Amrāoti, but many have returned.	9 tank works and 3 roads are in progress at present, but are found insufficient. In the absence of Government sanction to the Gokak Canal, several smaller works must be undertaken.	A relief house has been established at Athni, and the infirm and children are fed daily with cooked food; the sick are supplied with medicines; and able-bodied travellers are assisted to relief works by Government and private charity.	At present there are 6,931 works and 140 are supported by charity. The numbers will be— <table><tr><td></td><td><i>On</i></td><td><i>By</i></td></tr><tr><td></td><td><i>works.</i></td><td><i>charity.</i></td></tr><tr><td>On 1st March</td><td>18,000</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st May</td><td>25,000</td><td>800</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st July</td><td>20,000</td><td>800</td></tr></table>		<i>On</i>	<i>By</i>		<i>works.</i>	<i>charity.</i>	On 1st March	18,000	800	„ 1st May	25,000	800	„ 1st July	20,000	800
	<i>On</i>	<i>By</i>																		
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C. G. W. MACPHERSON,

The 29th January 1877.

Under-Secretary to Government

KANARESE DIVISION.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER MR. A. E. D. GREY.

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR—MR. F. B. RICHEY.

TALUKAS.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Government realisable revenue in 1875-76.	Rough proportion of <i>kharif</i> to <i>rabi</i> cultivation.		Average annual rainfall.	Actual rainfall this season.
				<i>Kharif</i> . Acres.	<i>Rabi</i> . Acres.		
			Rs.			Inches.	Inches.
1. Dharwar	460	123,730	2,12,351	75,056	30,453	32·34	20·71
2. Hubli	310	101,238	2,19,355	41,502	74,689	27·83	14·11
3. Nawalgund	565	104,700	3,54,333	3,542	226,080	22·22	6·64
4. Gadag	701	120,655	2,55,267	74,584	170,794	25·67	11·1
5. Bankapur	341	83,175	1,49,052	61,985	19,274	21·83	15·24
6. Hāngal	298	67,390	1,42,783	55,809	5,480	34·83	22·34
7. Karajgi	439	95,217	1,49,830	81,268	32,434	25·23	13·31
8. Rānibennur	463	86,601	1,33,472	82,820	27,281	22·53	10·9
9. Kod	399	79,099	1,53,384	92,188	4,738	21·26	15·44
10. Kalghatgi	279	52,729	1,01,844	50,750	730	33·09	20·21
11. Ron	369	73,503	1,61,620	17,424	140,296	23·48	4·7
TOTAL	4,564	988,037	20,33,291	636,988	732,229		

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				HUBLI Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr.																																																																																			
The yield of the kharif and the rabi crop where sown is about 4 annas each, but nearly half the culturable area has been unsown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The total land revenue of the taluka is Rs. 2,25,000, and the remission to be given is estimated by the M á m l a t d á r at Rs. 25,000, which the First Assistant considers somewhat high, as the people are well-to-do.	No unusual mortality has occurred among the cattle, nor is any anticipated. Fodder plentiful. No special measures are required on this account.	The water-supply is fair, the chief source being wells. No scarcity of water is apprehended.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For each week of October, November, and December 1876.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Túr, dhall.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week in October ...</td><td>32</td><td>16</td><td>22</td><td>26</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " ...</td><td>26</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " ...</td><td>21</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>22</td></tr><tr><td>4th " ...</td><td>16</td><td>13</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in November</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " ...</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " ...</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>4th " ...</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in December</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " ...</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 22nd December</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ..</td><td>52</td><td>28</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>24</td></tr></table>	For each week of October, November, and December 1876.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.					Jowári.	Rice.	Túr, dhall.	Wheat.	Gram.	1st week in October ...	32	16	22	26	24	2nd " ...	26	16	18	20	22	3rd " ...	21	16	16	20	22	4th " ...	16	13	16	14	20	1st week in November	14	14	14	16	20	2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18	3rd " ...	16	16	15	16	18	4th " ...	16	14	14	16	18	1st week in December	16	14	14	16	18	2nd " ...	16	14	14	16	18	Up to 22nd December	20	16	14	18	20	Average of six years ..	52	28	20	30	24
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				GADAG Taluka (First Assistant Collector Mr. G						
he yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 8 annas, and that of the rabi at 1 anna; but only a third of the culturable area has been sown. There will be no further sowings this season.	The Múmlatdár estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,000, out of the total assessment of Rs. 2,46,522. The First Assistant Collector, however, thinks this estimate too low, and puts the amount at about Rs. 60,000.	No cattle have died from starvation, but some have been sent for grazing to the jungles. There are considerable stocks of fodder, and the people will be able to keep alive the best of their cattle, but difficulty in procuring fodder will be felt by the owners of carts coming into the taluka with grain supplies, &c.	In some villages there is already a great scarcity of water, and in seven others there is no supply at all, the villagers having to go two or three miles for it; these are black soil villages and depend for their supply upon tanks, which are filled up by the rain. The only remedial measure that appears feasible to the First Assistant is the sinking of wells to a great depth (100 feet) where good water may be found, that found at a moderate depth being brackish.	For each week of October, November and December 1876.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.					
					Jowari.	Rice.	Tur Dall.	Wheat.	Gram.	Bajri.
				1st week in October ...	32	20	32	20	32	...
				2nd " ...	22	14	20	20	20	...
				3rd " ...	22	16	20	20	20	...
				4th " ...	13	12	16	14	16	...
				1st week in November	13	12	14	14	14	...
				2nd " ...	15	13	16	16	16	...
				3rd " ...	14	12	16	16	16	...
				4th " ...	14	12	15	15	16	...
				1st week in December	14	14	15	15	16	...
				2nd " ...	18	14	16	16	18	...
				3rd " ...	19	15	16	16	18	...
				Up to 26th December	19	15	16	16	18	...
				Average of six years ..	61	22	24	28	23	21

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Addington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
<p>The Māmlatdār estimates the local stock of grain at about 694 tons, which the First Assistant considers absurdly low. He believes there are large stocks in the taluka. There are many rich traders in the town of Hubli, who are importing largely, as also are Messrs. Nicol and Co., of the Karwar Company (Limited); and the effect of this importation is a considerable fall in prices. If it continue, there is no need of apprehension for the taluka.</p>	<p>Of the total population (101,238) of the taluka, 17,170 persons are purely agricultural, 24,410 are artisans, and 59,658 of no special employment. Out of the whole number, about 500 persons are computed to be of independent means, but of these those of the land-holding class are heavily involved, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants.</p>	<p>No emigration has taken place from this taluka, but about 2,500 have immigrated from Kalāḍgi and elsewhere, who now find employment on the road under construction between Hubli and Konur.</p>	<p>The only relief work now in progress here is the road from Hubli and Konur, upon which about 3,000 persons are employed. There are also minor local fund works sanctioned, which will afford relief. A list is appended of works which can, if necessary, be sanctioned for relief.</p>	<p>No charitable relief has been given as yet, and it is doubted if any such will be required in the town of Hubli itself, where many of the wealthy merchants already distribute food daily to large numbers, and will continue to do so during the scarcity. In the villages also little will be required, as Hubli is the grand centre to which all needing employment or charity naturally gravitate.</p>	<p>The number of persons employed on relief works is at present about 3,000, most of whom are immigrants. The Māmlatdār estimates the probable number in future as follows:— On 1st March ... 5,000 „ 1st May ... 5,000 „ 1st July ... 5,000 supposing no rain to have fallen. The First Assistant considers this estimate to be a fair one.</p>

Addington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).

<p>The Māmlatdār estimates the local stock of grain at about 826 tons, which the First Assistant considers unreliable, but states he is himself unable to supply a more reliable estimate. Grain is largely imported from Bellary, Coompta, and Karwar, and the stock is sufficient for the wants of the usual inhabitants of the taluka, though, in the absence of importation, prices would be high. Importation, too, is requisite, not only to keep down prices, but to provide grain for the people employed on relief works, the majority of whom are immigrants from other districts. Later in the season difficulty will be experienced in procuring fodder for cart bullocks bringing grain into the district. The Revenue Commissioner, therefore, suggests the desirableness of storing, as a precautionary measure, a certain amount of fodder for sale to the public on the main lines of communication.</p>	<p>Of the total population, numbering 120,655 souls, 24,141 are purely agricultural, 1,026 artisans, and 95,488 of no special employment. The people are on the whole well-to-do. There are no large or wealthy land-holders who are in a position to assist their tenants.</p>	<p>According to the Māmlatdār's report about 10,000 people emigrated to the forests; but in consequence of suffering from fever and want of employment, many are returning to their homes. The First Assistant Collector observes that annually considerable numbers of the poorer classes emigrate to the western talukas for employment in reaping the rice crops, and return after harvest, and thinks that these persons form a considerable portion of the labour in the Māmlatdār's estimate. Further emigration is not considered probable, if employment on relief works can be found in the taluka.</p>	<p>The relief works in progress are improving the tank at Dambal and making a road between Hurtee and Mulagund, 1,250 persons being employed on the former, and 1,500 on the latter work. A list of other relief works which can be undertaken is also submitted.</p>	<p>The amount of charitable relief has as yet been very small, nor is there any likelihood of its rising to anything very considerable.</p>	<p>At present only about 4,000 persons are employed on relief works. It is difficult to make a forecast of the numbers likely to be so employed in future, as it must entirely depend upon the seasonableness or otherwise of the rainfall. The Māmlatdār estimates the number that will require charitable relief at— On 1st March ... 60 per diem „ 1st May ... 80 do. „ 1st July ... 100 do.</p>
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KALGHATGI Taluka (First Assistant Collector)																																																																																																			
The taluka is entirely kharif, and the crop is 5 annas.	About Rs. 500.	No unusual mortality among cattle, and fodder is abundant. A considerable number of cattle, belonging to immigrants from Kaladgi and elsewhere, have died on their way through this taluka to the forests. Many of them were poor, worthless creatures; their deaths are partly attributable to the scarcity of food and over-driving, and partly to the coarse fodder of this taluka not suiting them.	The water-supply is fair, the source being nullahs and holes sunk in the beds of nullahs. Where the want of water is likely to be most felt will be along the road, by cartmen travelling with grain carts from Sangatikop to Hubli. Suggests the sinking of temporary wells at each of the halting places along the line.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For each week in October, November, and December 1876.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Tur dall.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week in October ...</td><td>36</td><td>24</td><td>28</td><td>32</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " ...</td><td>26</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " ...</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>5th " " ...</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in November</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " ...</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " ...</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " ...</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in December</td><td>18</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " ...</td><td>17</td><td>15</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Up to 22nd December</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years...</td><td>46</td><td>26</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>18</td></tr></table>	For each week in October, November, and December 1876.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.					Jowari.	Rice.	Tur dall.	Wheat.	Gram.	1st week in October ...	36	24	28	32	20	2nd " " ...	24	18	20	16	20	3rd " " ...	26	18	18	18	20	4th " " ...	20	18	20	18	20	5th " " ...	12	12	16	12	12	1st week in November	20	20	16	16	16	2nd " " ...	16	16	16	14	16	3rd " " ...	16	16	16	14	16	4th " " ...	16	16	16	14	16	1st week in December	18	15	14	14	16	2nd " " ...	17	15	14	14	16	3rd " " ...	18	16	14	14	20	Up to 22nd December	20	18	16	16	20	Average of six years...	46	26	18	20	18
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The kharif crop is as follows: ragi 5 annas; rice 4 annas; jowari 3½ annas, and tur pulse 1 anna. There has been no rabi crop at all. There will be no further sowings this season.	Rs. 1,000 will probably have to be remitted.	No unusual mortality has occurred, or is anticipated. Fodder sufficient.	From February and March the water-supply will fail in some villages, but no special distress from scarcity of water will be felt, as the ryots will, as usual, sink temporary wells in nullahs, tanks, &c.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="5">PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Ragi.</th><th>Jowari.</th><th>Tur, pulse.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th></tr><tr><td>1st October 1876 ...</td><td>48</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>8th " " ...</td><td>32</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " ...</td><td>32</td><td>24</td><td>22</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " ...</td><td>32</td><td>22</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>1st November 1876...</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>8th " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>10</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " ...</td><td>32</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>10</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>1st December 1876</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>11</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>8th " " ...</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " ...</td><td>32</td><td>22</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years...</td><td>104</td><td>69½</td><td>23½</td><td>26</td><td>34</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.					Ragi.	Jowari.	Tur, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.	1st October 1876 ...	48	32	28	28	24	8th " " ...	32	24	20	16	20	15th " " ...	32	24	22	16	20	22nd " " ...	32	22	20	16	20	1st November 1876...	14	14	16	16	14	8th " " ...	24	20	16	10	16	15th " " ...	32	20	16	10	16	22nd " " ...	24	18	14	12	16	1st December 1876	24	20	16	11	16	8th " " ...	24	20	16	12	16	15th " " ...	32	22	16	12	20	Average of six years...	104	69½	23½	26	34												
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The Assistant Collector estimates the kharif crop at 1½ annas, and the rabi at 6½ annas. The Collector thinks the Assistant's estimate of the kharif crop is slightly too low. There will be no further sowings this season.	About Rs. 10,000 will probably have to be remitted out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,33,734.	3,000 cattle have died, of which one-half were valuable agricultural stock. About 33,500 valuable animals have been sent to Mysore and Kanara to graze; of these about 4,200 have died. It is anticipated that about 1,000 more will die, of which only 300 will be valuable animals. The Second Assistant has no other suggestions to offer for the preservation of cattle than those made with reference to Sindgi Taluka.	The tanks of ten villages are dry, and those of fifteen villages will also be dry in a fortnight, when, with the exception of three villages, the inhabitants of which will have to go three miles, all villagers will have to go from one to two miles for water.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Date.</th><th colspan="4">PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowari.</th><th>Tur, pulse.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th></tr><tr><td>1876.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1st to 14th October</td><td>32</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>15th October ...</td><td>24</td><td>22</td><td>24</td><td>24</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " ...</td><td>22</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>1st November ...</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>8th to 21st November.</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>22nd November to</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>7th December ...</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>8th December ...</td><td>17</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " ...</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>28th " " ...</td><td>21</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>68½</td><td>23½</td><td>31</td><td>36½</td></tr></table>	Date.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.				Jowari.	Tur, pulse.	Wheat.	Rice.	1876.					1st to 14th October	32	24	24	24	15th October ...	24	22	24	24	22nd " " ...	22	18	16	18	1st November ...	20	16	14	14	8th to 21st November.	18	16	14	14	22nd November to					7th December ...	18	14	12	14	8th December ...	17	12	12	14	15th " " ...	18	14	12	14	22nd " " ...	20	16	14	16	28th " " ...	21	16	16	16	Average of six years	68½	23½	31	36½																					
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Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 30th December 1876).					
The local stock of grain is estimated at 3,117 tons, but the First Assistant does not consider this estimate very reliable. Large imports are being made from Karwar, and Messrs. Nicol and Co. have set up a grain store at Kalghatgi. Private enterprise is likely to provide the requisite supply and prices, which have already fallen, are not likely to rise excessively.	About 10,000 persons, out of a total population of 52,729, are purely agricultural, the remainder are composed of labourers, traders, and artisans and manufacturers. There are no very wealthy persons or large landholders in the taluka, the few that may be considered as such being involved in debt, and there is no probability of their assisting their tenants, though a few are taking advantage of the cheap labour obtainable to improve their lands.	No emigration has taken, or is likely to take place in this taluka; but about 5,000 persons have immigrated into it from Kaládgi and elsewhere, and the number is daily increasing.	No relief work has yet been started nor is any at present needed, as there has been no demand for employment, except to a very limited extent. A list of works that may hereafter be necessary is submitted.	No expenditure has as yet been incurred on charitable relief, but hereafter it may be found necessary to grant such relief to immigrants returning home in April or May, after the first showers.	The number of persons now employed on relief works is 260. The Mámátdár estimates on the— 1st March ... 2,000 1st May ... 1,000 1st July ... 1,000 This must depend entirely on the rainfall being early and plentiful or otherwise.

Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 23rd December 1876).

The Second Assistant Collector estimates the local stocks of grain at 11,826 tons, but the Collector does not consider much weight is to be attached to this estimate. As Hángal is favourably situated, as regards the ports of Karwar and Coompta, private enterprise is likely to meet all requirements.	Of the population numbering 67,300 souls, 28,422 are of high and 35,083 of low caste; 332 men are rich, and of the remainder half are well-to-do and half are poor. There are 36,974 agriculturists, 5,551 artisans, and 500 professional mendicants. Of the balance, one-half are petty shop-keepers, and the other labourers or private servants. There are six wealthy landholders, who are able and willing to aid their tenants. Of these, two at their own expense employ each from 400 to 500 immigrant labourers on works.	There has been and will be no emigration, but 1,000 beggars and 3,000 coolies have immigrated, who are now gradually returning to their homes.	The local fund works are very small. The sum of Rs. 4,331 for small works has been raised by local subscriptions and will be expended in deepening 3 kalwas and 12 tanks. The Collector does not anticipate much demand for relief employment from the population of Hángal itself, but there is a prospect of considerable immigration. At present there is sufficient work for the immigrants. Should the necessity for extensive relief arise, tank-digging is, in the opinion of the Collector, the proper object for expenditure.	No charitable relief has been given. The Second Assistant has on hand a reserve of Rs. 1,000, to be as spent.	The Second Assistant cannot give accurate information as to the number of persons on relief works. The number is like to be on the— 1st March ... 4,000 1st May ... 5,000 1st July ... 3,000 On each of these dates 50 persons unable to work will have to be supported by charity.
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Mr. C. Wiltshire's Report, dated 29th December 1876).

The local stocks of grain, as far as ascertainable, are not less than 595 tons. A large quantity is also imported from Coompta and from Mysore. In the opinion of both the Second Assistant and the Collector, private enterprise is likely to be sufficient to meet all demands, but the importations will not be sufficiently large to lower prices to any great extent.	Of the population, 67,730 are high and 15,678 low caste; 1,077 are rich, 21,312 are well-to-do, and the remainder poor. Of the population, 29,200 are agriculturists, 38,720 artisans, 1,908 merchants, 3,800 dealers in cattle, 600 carriers of goods, 3,300 are Government and other servants, 880 are priests, and 3,700 compose the moneyed gentry. There are no large wealthy landholders able to aid their tenants.	There has been no emigration except an exodus of 300 persons, who have taken their cattle to Mysore and Kanara, and who are not likely to return till the scarcity is over. No further emigration is anticipated.	The metalling of the Poona-Hurryhur road is in progress; also the Medleri tank, the former employing 334, and the latter 150 labourers. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 6,440 for famine works. With this sum a well, hound, and dharmsala will be built, and several hounds, tanks, and wells will be repaired. A list is submitted of other works, chiefly roads, which are suitable relief works.	No charitable relief has as yet been given.	Government have on their hand about 484 labourers. The number likely to require relief hereafter is, on the 1st March, 40 on works and 100 by charity; 1st May, 4,000 on works and 200 by charity; and on 1st July 3,000 on works and 200 charity.
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KARAJGI Taluka (Supernumerary Assistant Collector Mr.																																																																																																												
The kharif crop is about 1 anna and the rabi ½ an anna.	Remissions will probably amount to nearly Rs. 30,000 out of a revenue of Rs. 1,50,504, but no accurate estimate can be formed till the jamabandi.	No unusual mortality as yet among the cattle in the taluka, but it is anticipated. Of the cattle that have been sent to Malad to graze, about 1,000 have died from the effects of the climate, and some are returning thence. The Collector thinks the effect of the Malad climate exaggerated, and that the animals were weak when they arrived there. He considers that Government cannot do more for the cattle than is being done.	The rivers Warad and Tungabhadra run through the taluka, the former almost through the centre, and the latter bounds the greater part of the eastern side. But in villages where water is deficient measures are being taken to improve the supply.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">WEEKS.</th><th colspan="4">PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Togari.</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week in Oct. ...</td><td>22</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " ...</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " ...</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " ...</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Nov. ...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Dec. ...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " ...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " ...</td><td>20</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>68½</td><td>24½</td><td>32½</td><td>28½</td></tr></table>	WEEKS.	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.				Jowári.	Togari.	Rice.	Wheat.	1st week in Oct. ...	22	16	16	16	2nd " " ...	20	16	16	16	3rd " " ...	20	16	16	16	4th " " ...	20	16	16	16	1st week in Nov. ...	18	12	12	12	2nd " " ...	18	12	12	12	3rd " " ...	18	12	12	12	4th " " ...	18	12	12	12	1st week in Dec. ...	18	12	12	12	2nd " " ...	18	12	12	12	3rd " " ...	18	12	12	12	4th " " ...	20	14	16	12	Average of six years	68½	24½	32½	28½																														
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The kharif crop was ½ an anna; rabi crop nil. There will be no further sowings this season.	The District Deputy estimates the amount of remissions at about one-third(Rs.54,000) of the total assessment, Rs. 1,62,679. The Collector thinks it may be brought below this.	About 7,000 cattle and agricultural stock have died from want of fodder, and about as many more deaths are anticipated. Permission to graze cattle in the forests has eagerly been taken advantage of. Some who could afford it have laid in a stock of fodder sufficient to last for two months or more. The attention of the people has been drawn to the advantage of utilising the leaves of prickly pear as fodder.	Of the 58 villages, 53 have a supply of water sufficient till next rains, the remaining 5 have tanks which are now dry; but temporary wells have been sunk in the beds of nalas, one or two miles distant, to supply their need; these wells will have to be made deeper as the dry season advances.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="6">PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Túr (pulse).</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Báiri.</th></tr><tr><td>5th Oct. ...</td><td>36</td><td>20</td><td>22</td><td>28</td><td>20</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>12th " ...</td><td>22</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>..</td></tr><tr><td>19th " ...</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>26th " ...</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>..</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>2nd Nov. ...</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>9th " ...</td><td>17</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>16th " ...</td><td>14</td><td>13</td><td>13</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " ...</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>30th " ...</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. ...</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>14th " ...</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>21st " ...</td><td>22</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>..</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>76</td><td>22</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>22½</td><td>64</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES: LBS. PER RUPEE.						Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Báiri.	5th Oct. ...	36	20	22	28	20	30	12th " ...	22	18	18	20	20	..	19th " ...	20	18	16	20	16	20	26th " ...	20	18	16	20	..	20	2nd Nov. ...	14	13	12	12	13	14	9th " ...	17	14	13	12	14	16	16th " ...	14	13	13	16	14	14	23rd " ...	16	14	14	14	14	14	30th " ...	16	14	14	14	18	14	7th Dec. ...	16	14	14	14	18	16	14th " ...	18	14	16	14	18	16	21st " ...	22	16	16	16	20	..	Average of six years	76	22	27	28	22½	64
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Callum's Report, dated 30th December 1876).											
<p>The Assistant Collector estimates the local stock at about 3,759 tons, but the Collector cannot place any reliance on the estimate. The centres from which further supplies can be drawn are Bellary, distant 14 miles; Coompta, distant 100; and Karwar, distant 112 miles. A good deal of grain is being imported by private enterprise; there has already been a fall in prices and a further decline is probable. No dearth of food is anticipated.</p>	<p>Of the population about 25,000 are well-to-do, the remainder 64,262 are poor. The cultivators number about 23,574, and the artisans 20,384. There are no large landholders likely to help their tenants.</p>	<p>About 3,000 people have emigrated and have bettered themselves by so doing, but owing to sickness some have returned. Further emigration is not anticipated.</p>	<p>Relief works, such as clearing tanks and cutting prickly-pear are being carried on out of voluntary subscription at seven different places. Relief works are also in progress, under the Public Works Department, such as clearing out the Gutal pond and metalling the Harrihar road, and making a new line of road near Tahihulli. A road from Gutal to Ranibennur is also in progress. Other relief work recommended is enlarging a tank between the villages of Timapur, Hattimattur, and Neighur.</p>	<p>Infirm people, unable to work, are at present supported by voluntary subscriptions, 2 lbs. of jowari per day being given to them. In Haveri and Devihosur there are one or two sowcars who give relief gratuitously.</p>	<p>The number of people whom Government had on their hands on the 23rd December for relief by works was 2,000, and by charity 500. Government will probably have on their hands for relief on the—</p> <table><tr><td>1st March</td><td>... 5,000</td></tr><tr><td>1st May</td><td>... 3,000</td></tr><tr><td>1st July</td><td>... 1,500</td></tr></table> <p>The Collector supposes that the average number between 1st of March and 1st of June will be 5,000; and that if rain be seasonable and copious, little or no relief will be required in July.</p>	1st March	... 5,000	1st May	... 3,000	1st July	... 1,500
1st March	... 5,000										
1st May	... 3,000										
1st July	... 1,500										
Report, dated 5th January 1877).											
<p>The local stock of grain is estimated at about 231 tons, besides which there have been large importations from the coast via Hubli, which is the centre depôt for grain, and from which other markets are supplied. The effect of these importations has been to lower prices, but there is no likelihood of any further considerable fall. Private enterprise is considered sufficient to meet all requirements.</p>	<p>Of the total population, numbering 73,606 souls, 9,200 are high caste and well-to-do, the remaining 64,406 are low caste and poor. Of the whole 55,200 are cultivators, 6,900 artisans, and 11,506 urban. The landholders are not very wealthy, and are not known to have aided their tenants.</p>	<p>About 8,000 persons are estimated to have migrated towards Kanara to assist in harvest operations. Of these some have returned owing to the breaking out of cholera and the prevalence of fever. It is expected that in February about 5,000 or 6,000 people will move into North Kanara to gather the seed of the bamboo, which is in full blossom now.</p>	<p>The only relief work in progress is the new Ron-Nawal Gund road, on which about 5,000 persons are employed. On its completion the District Deputy suggests the following works: the collecting of moorum for the Palla-Badami road, and improving the tanks at Naregal, Howjerry, Belwanki, Yavgal, and Halkeri. The Collector and the Revenue Commissioner are of opinion that, where possible, relief works should take the form of tanks, instead of new roads, which over a black soil country are useless, unless metalled and which must in future years be a permanent charge on the local fund of the district.</p>	<p>About Rs. 451 have been spent in minor relief works such as improving tanks, and Rs. 71 in giving purely charitable relief to travellers, and to the aged and infirm poor.</p>	<p>The number employed on relief works is about 5,064, and that receiving charity about 51. The number in future is estimated by the District Deputy as follows: on the 1st March, 6,000 on works and 100 by charitable measures; 1st May, 8,000 on works and 200 by charitable measures; and on 1st July, 6,000 on works and 300 by charitable measures. The Collector assumes that the number seeking employment between 1st February and 1st May will average 7,000, after which date, if rain fall seasonably and copiously, the number will rapidly diminish.</p>						

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<p>The kharif crop will yield as follows: jowári 6 annas, bájrí 1 anna, rice 2 annas, tūr 2 annas, rági, &c., 8 annas; areas of each not stated. There will be no rabi crop. There is no prospect of further sowings this season.</p>	<p>The District Deputy estimates the remissions at about Rs. 36,268, or one-fourth of the total assessment (Rs. 1,45,072), which both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner consider excessive, and they are of opinion that the remissions should not exceed Rs. 2,000.</p>	<p>No unusual mortality among cattle, and none is anticipated.</p>	<p>The water-supply is sufficient to last till the commencement of the hot weather in March, after which temporary wells in beds of nalas and in rice lands will have to be sunk and resorted to, as is usually done. The District Deputy recommends the sum of Rs. 400 to be placed in the Mamlatdar's hands to enable him to assist the people in the digging of temporary wells.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="5">PRICES • LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Rice.</th><th>Jowári.</th><th>Tūr (pulse).</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Wheat.</th></tr><tr><td>7th Oct. 1876</td><td>18</td><td>32</td><td>23</td><td>23</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " "</td><td>17</td><td>24</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " " "</td><td>16</td><td>22</td><td>18</td><td>21</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>31st " " "</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. 1876</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>19</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " "</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>19</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " " "</td><td>15</td><td>15</td><td>13</td><td>17</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>30th " " "</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>19</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>15</td><td>19</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " "</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>19</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>23rd " " "</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>26$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>45$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>22$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>22$\frac{1}{2}$</td><td>26$\frac{1}{2}$</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES • LBS. PER RUPEE					Rice.	Jowári.	Tūr (pulse).	Gram.	Wheat.	7th Oct. 1876	18	32	23	23	28	15th " " "	17	24	18	20	20	23rd " " "	16	22	18	21	20	31st " " "	14	15	16	20	15	7th Nov. 1876	15	16	16	19	16	15th " " "	15	16	16	19	16	23rd " " "	15	15	13	17	15	30th " " "	15	16	14	19	16	7th Dec. 1876	15	16	15	19	16	15th " " "	16	18	16	19	16	23rd " " "	16	20	16	20	16	Average of six years	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$												
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<p>The yield of the kharif crop is 5 annas; that of the rabi 2 annas; as only seven villages grow rabi, its failure is not serious. There will be no further sowings this season.</p>	<p>Remissions will probably amount to Rs. 1,000.</p>	<p>No unusual mortality among cattle or agricultural stock, nor is any anticipated.</p>	<p>The water-supply is good.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="4">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Tūr (pulse).</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Rice.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Oct. 1876</td><td>...</td><td>32</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>26</td></tr><tr><td>8th " " "</td><td>...</td><td>28</td><td>20</td><td>20</td><td>23</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " "</td><td>...</td><td>26</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>19</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " "</td><td>...</td><td>21</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>1st Nov. 1876</td><td>...</td><td>22</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>8th " " "</td><td>...</td><td>22</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " "</td><td>...</td><td>22</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " "</td><td>...</td><td>20</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>1st Dec. 1876</td><td>...</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>8th " " "</td><td>...</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>15th " " "</td><td>...</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>12</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>22nd " " "</td><td>...</td><td>22</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>1st Jan. 1877</td><td>...</td><td>20</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>14</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>66</td><td>30</td><td>28</td><td>30</td><td></td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE.				Jowári.	Tūr (pulse).	Wheat.	Rice.	1st Oct. 1876	...	32	24	20	26	8th " " "	...	28	20	20	23	15th " " "	...	26	16	14	19	22nd " " "	...	21	14	14	15	1st Nov. 1876	...	22	16	14	15	8th " " "	...	22	12	14	15	15th " " "	...	22	12	12	15	22nd " " "	...	20	14	14	15	1st Dec. 1876	...	18	12	12	15	8th " " "	...	18	16	12	15	15th " " "	...	18	16	12	16	22nd " " "	...	22	14	14	18	1st Jan. 1877	...	20	18	12	14	Average of six years	66	30	28	30			
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<p>The kharif and jowári is 6, the rice 5, and the cotton crop 4 annas; relative areas not given. There is no rabi crop in this taluka. There will be no further sowings this season.</p>	<p>Rs. 1,500 will probably have to be remitted, out of a revenue demand of Rs. 1,77,836.</p>	<p>There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle in the taluka, nor is any anticipated. Fodder is tolerably abundant. The Mamlatdar reports that of the cattle that were sent to the jungles to graze, about 1,000 have died.</p>	<p>The water-supply of this taluka is fair, except in 2 or 3 black soil villages in the north-east extremity.</p>	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For each week in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.</th><th colspan="5">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Tūr, (dhal).</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th></tr><tr><td>1st week in Oct.</td><td>72</td><td>48</td><td>52</td><td>56</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>44</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>26</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>56</td><td>32</td><td>40</td><td>44</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>40</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Nov.</td><td>28</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>28</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>40</td><td>27</td><td>32</td><td>29</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>40</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>36</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>24</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>5th " " "</td><td>36</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>24</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>1st week in Dec.</td><td>36</td><td>30</td><td>28</td><td>24</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>2nd " " "</td><td>42</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>28</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>3rd " " "</td><td>48</td><td>32</td><td>40</td><td>30</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>4th " " "</td><td>48</td><td>32</td><td>34</td><td>30</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years</td><td>120</td><td>84</td><td>64</td><td>56</td><td>44</td></tr></table>	For each week in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876.	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE					Jowári.	Tūr, (dhal).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	1st week in Oct.	72	48	52	56	44	2nd " " "	44	32	32	26	32	3rd " " "	56	32	40	44	32	4th " " "	40	32	32	32	32	1st week in Nov.	28	32	28	28	32	2nd " " "	40	27	32	29	32	3rd " " "	40	32	32	28	32	4th " " "	36	32	28	24	32	5th " " "	36	32	28	24	32	1st week in Dec.	36	30	28	24	32	2nd " " "	42	32	32	28	32	3rd " " "	48	32	40	30	32	4th " " "	48	32	34	30	32	Average of six years	120	84	64	56	44
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f	g	h	i	j	k												
Mr. J. C. Auding's Report, dated 3rd January 1877).																	
<p>The District Deputy estimates the local stock of grain at about 925 tons, besides which there have been large importations from the coast <i>via</i> Hubli, the effect of which has been to lower prices considerably. The Collector has no confidence in the above estimate, but agrees with the District Deputy that there is little danger of a failure of food, as private importations will suffice to meet all requirements. He thinks, however, that there is no prospect of a material fall in prices; the imported grain is considered inferior to the local grain and is selling cheaper.</p>	<p>The population is mixed, but the high caste greatly predominates over the low caste. Of the total number 15,532 are cultivators, 23,771 artisans, and 83,427 urban. There are not any very large landholders, and though some are to a certain extent wealthy, they are not likely to assist their tenants.</p>	<p>About 5,000 people have emigrated towards Kanara to assist in harvesting operations. Of these some have returned, owing to cholera breaking out there. It is expected that in February about 10,000 will emigrate thither to gather the seed of the bamboo which is now in blossom.</p>	<p>The Collector states that at present there is no urgent demand for employment in this taluka; the only work in progress is the improvement of the Mavunkope tank, on the Dharwar and Hualial road. There are other tank projects which will be taken up as relief works as occasion may require.</p>	<p>The expenditure on account of charitable relief has as yet been trifling, amounting to Rs. 5.</p>	<p>At date of report on relief works 200. The District Deputy estimates the number likely to be on Government hands hereafter for relief as follows:</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>On works.</th><th>By charitable measures.</th></tr><tr><td>On 1st Mar. ...</td><td>10,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st May ...</td><td>5,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>„ 1st July ...</td><td>1,000</td><td>100</td></tr></table> <p>The Collector thinks the District Deputy wrong in estimating the larger demand in March, but is of opinion that there may be an average of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, more or less during February, March, and April and until rain falls.</p>		On works.	By charitable measures.	On 1st Mar. ...	10,000	100	„ 1st May ...	5,000	100	„ 1st July ...	1,000	100
	On works.	By charitable measures.															
On 1st Mar. ...	10,000	100															
„ 1st May ...	5,000	100															
„ 1st July ...	1,000	100															

Wiltshire's Report, dated 1st January 1877).

he local stocks are estimated at from 10,906 to 15,000 tons. Importations are still going on from Karwar and Coompta.

Of the population, 40,000 are high and 38,425 of low caste; 200 men are rich; 40,000 are well-to-do, and the remainder are poor: 41,141 are agriculturists, 50 dealers in cattle, 18,642 are artisans, 500 carriers of goods, 2,000 traders, 1,450 Government servants and their families, 2,000 compose the monied gentry, 50 are private schoolmasters, and the residue private servants. There is no fear of distress among the people. There are no wealthy landholders to aid their tenants.

There has been no emigration, and none is anticipated; about 200 beggars and 1,300 labourers have emigrated.

The Hirekerur tank, on which immigrants are chiefly employed, is being repaired by the Irrigational Department. The ryots have subscribed Rs. 3,795 for famine works, with which amount 7 roads, 2 tanks or hounds, and 1 well will be repaired, and 3 tanks deepened. The Second Assistant submits a list of roads as relief works on which people might hereafter be employed, but the Collector shows that the capabilities of the taluka for irrigational reproductive works are very great, and is strongly of opinion that future relief works should be of this nature rather than roads.

No charitable relief has been given, but the Second Assistant has a reserve of Rs. 1,000 to be so spent.

The Government are likely to have on their hands on the—

	On works.	By charitable measures.
1st Mar. ...	2,000	100
1st May ...	1,500	75
1st July ...	1,000	50

Mr. G. Waddington's Report, dated 6th January 1877).

The local stock of grain is estimated at about 7,143 tons. Large imports are being made from Karwar and elsewhere, and there is no likelihood of supplies for this taluka failing. Prices have considerably fallen, and the Mamlatdar anticipates a further considerable fall, but the first Assistant thinks it probable that prices will remain much as they are for some months to come.

The population of the taluka is 83,175, of whom 52,000 are of the agricultural class and 5,000 are artisans; the remainder 26,175 are traders, including 550 men of some means. There are several landed proprietors of the class of district hereditary officers, who, being involved in debt, are not likely to assist their tenants.

No unusual emigration has taken or is likely to take place. Some labourers who had gone to the jungles to seek employment in the rice harvest have returned.

There has as yet been no great demand for employment. Certain minor works are in progress, such as metal-collecting for the Poona-Harihar road and improving the irrigational tank at Yalwagi. The First Assistant submits a list of projects which, if necessary, can be carried out hereafter as relief works.

There has been no demand as yet for charitable relief, and it is anticipated that in future it will be inconsiderable.

Only about 1,500 persons are present employed on relief works but this number will probably increase considerably. The Mamlatdar estimates the numbers likely to be employed hereafter as follows:—

On 1st Mar.	...	4,000
„ 1st May	...	2,000
„ 1st July	...	2,000

if the usual rain should fall in April and May. About 1 may require to be supported by charity.

a	b	c	d	e																																																																																																								
			NAWALGUND Taluka (District Deputy Collect																																																																																																									
The yield of the kharif crop is estimated at 1 pie, and that of the rabi at 2 annas.	The remissions are estimated at about Rs. 85,000, or nearly one-fourth of the revenue demand, Rs. 3,55,816.	About 550 cattle have died from want of fodder, and about 1,180 more deaths are anticipated from the same cause. The people are taking advantage of the permission accorded by Government to graze their cattle free in the forests. The attention of the people has also been drawn by the local officers to the advantage of utilising the prickly pear leaves as fodder.	The water-supply is very scanty, except in the very few villages situated on the river Malprabha. Temporary wells will have to be sunk in the beds of nalas to meet the difficulty.	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">For the week ending</th><th colspan="6">PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE</th></tr><tr><th>Jowári.</th><th>Túr (pulse).</th><th>Rice.</th><th>Wheat.</th><th>Gram.</th><th>Báir.</th></tr><tr><td>7th Oct. 1876</td><td>38</td><td>32</td><td>26</td><td>36</td><td>32</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>32</td><td>32</td><td>18</td><td>30</td><td>32</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>24</td><td>32</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>32</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>31st "</td><td>24</td><td>32</td><td>16</td><td>24</td><td>32</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>7th Nov. 1876</td><td>17</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>16</td><td>14</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>17</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>16</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>30th "</td><td>17</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>7th Dec. 1876</td><td>18</td><td>14</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>15th "</td><td>19</td><td>15</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>20</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>23rd "</td><td>24</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>31st "</td><td>24</td><td>18</td><td>18</td><td>20</td><td>22</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Average of six years ...</td><td>51</td><td>24</td><td>24</td><td>32</td><td>24</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	For the week ending	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE						Jowári.	Túr (pulse).	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Báir.	7th Oct. 1876	38	32	26	36	32	4	15th "	32	32	18	30	32	3	23rd "	24	32	16	20	32	2	31st "	24	32	16	24	32	2	7th Nov. 1876	17	13	14	17	17	1	15th "	16	14	12	16	16	1	23rd "	17	14	14	16	16	1	30th "	17	13	14	16	17	1	7th Dec. 1876	18	14	14	16	18	1	15th "	19	15	17	17	20	1	23rd "	24	16	17	18	20	2	31st "	24	18	18	20	22	2	Average of six years ...	51	24	24	32	24	4
For the week ending	PRICES : LBS. PER RUPEE																																																																																																											
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7th Nov. 1876	17	13	14	17	17	1																																																																																																						
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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Of the eleven talukas, the crops in five seem to have been tolerable, in two bad, and in four very bad.

The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.

In seven talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in three indifferent, and in one bad.

In eight talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, but in one considerable, and in two large expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water.

No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.

The majority of the population of this as of all other Collectorates is either agricultural or very intimately connected with agriculture.

36,600, out of a population of 988,037, appear to have migrated, but many have returned, owing to outbreaks of sickness. Upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo seeds.

The Poona-Harihar, Rou-Nawalguund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads and some irrigation tanks are the chief relief works in progress.

The expenditure on charity has been trifling.

The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is—

On March 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,000
„ May 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,500
„ July 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,000

This Government must guard themselves against the supposition of being held to accept as accurate or reliable all the information contained in these reports, the time allowed for their preparation having been so short, considering the intricacy and difficulty of the inquiry, especially at a time when the district officers have been so fully engaged in other matters.

concluded.

f	g	h	i	j	k												
r. J. C. Auding's Report, dated 11th January 1877).																	
the local stocks of grain are estimated by the District Deputy at about 5,457 tons. The Collector, however, has not much reliance on these figures, but agrees with the District Deputy in thinking that the large imports which are being made from the coast <i>via</i> Hubli by private enterprise will meet all demands, and there will be no serious rise in prices.	Of the population, numbering 101,042 souls, 77,200 are high caste and well-to-do, and 23,842 low caste and poor. There are 53,285 cultivators, 4,889 artisans, and 42,868 urban population. The landholders, though wealthy to a certain extent, are not known to have aided their tenants in any way.	About 10,600 people have emigrated to Kanara, to assist in harvesting operations; but owing to the breaking out of cholera, and the prevalence of fever, some have returned; but in February large numbers are expected to go there to gather the bamboo seed, which is freely eaten by the poor.	The only large relief work in progress in the taluka is the new road from Kunur to Nawalgund (the Hubli-Sholapur road) under the Public Works Department, on which about 10,000 persons are now employed, besides which some minor works are in progress. As these will not last long, the District Deputy recommends for future execution, the Ron-Nawalgund road and improving the tanks at Tirapur, Halikeri, Bhigranbathi, Jagapur, Nargund, Arkurbatti, Dattanball, Ballarwar, and Nalwadi.	Ra. 115-0-9 have been expended on charitable minor works, and Ra. 36-8-3 in relieving travellers and the aged and infirm poor unable to work.	The number of persons Government have on their hands at present is 10,213 on relief work and 20 relieved by charity. The number they are likely to have hereafter will be as follows. On the— <table><tr><th></th><th>On works.</th><th>By charitable measures.</th></tr><tr><td>1st Mar. ...</td><td>12,000</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>1st May ...</td><td>13,000</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>1st July ...</td><td>10,000</td><td>250</td></tr></table>		On works.	By charitable measures.	1st Mar. ...	12,000	100	1st May ...	13,000	150	1st July ...	10,000	250
	On works.	By charitable measures.															
1st Mar. ...	12,000	100															
1st May ...	13,000	150															
1st July ...	10,000	250															

The 25th January 1877.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

SUMMARY
OF THE
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS
APPENDED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY
TO THE FOREGOING
DISTRICT STATEMENTS.

**SUMMARY of General Observations on the Answers to the Questions asked by the Government
Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara**

Collectorates.	a	b	c	d	e & f	
KHANDESH ...	Of the 15 talukas and 3 pethas, the crops in 10 seem fair, and in 8 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 4,66,000.	The condition of the cattle, except in 4 talukas, appears satisfactory.	The recent heavy rain in Khandesh has probably dissipated all fears regarding the water-supply.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For six previous years.
					Jowári ... 35½ Bájrí ... 28½	50½ 44½
NASIK ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 8 seem fair, and in 3 indifferent.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 3,69,500.	The condition of the cattle throughout the Collectorates appears satisfactory.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 6 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For six previous years.
					Jowári ... 25½ Bájrí ... 10½	48 40½
AHMEDNAGAR ...	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 2 seem to have been fair, in 5 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,77,943.	In 6 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 2 indifferent, and in 3 bad.	In 4 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory; but it is reported that in 5 considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure on this account will have to be incurred; no calamity due to failure of water-supply is, however, anticipated by the Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For six previous years.
					Jowári ... 26 Bájrí ... 25½	59½ 53½
POONA ...	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem good, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 5,46,354.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 3 rather the reverse.	Some expenditure of money will render the water-supply throughout the Collectorate satisfactory.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply.	
					For October, November, and December 1876.	For six previous years.
					Jowári ... 27½ Bájrí ... 24½	53½ 47

India in their letter No. 459 of 30th November 1876, as regards the Districts of Khandesh, Násik, Jaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar.

g	h	i	j	k						
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been hardly any migration from the district.	The chief relief works are the Dhulia-Pimpalner, and Songir-Nandurbár Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	<div>The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—</div> <table><tr><th>1st March.</th><th>1st May.</th><th>1st July.</th></tr><tr><td>16,950</td><td>28,200</td><td>16,650</td></tr></table>	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.	16,950	28,200	16,650
1st March.	1st May.	1st July.								
16,950	28,200	16,650								
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	There has been very little emigration.	The chief relief works are the Bhawarbari-Vinchur, Kapralla-Ghât, Vinchur-Niphád and Niphád-Deopur Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been very trifling.	<div>The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—</div> <table><tr><th>1st March.</th><th>1st May.</th><th>1st July.</th></tr><tr><td>43,000</td><td>53,100</td><td>36,800</td></tr></table>	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.	43,000	53,100	36,800
1st March.	1st May.	1st July.								
43,000	53,100	36,800								
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	128,553 people out of a population of 773,958 appear to have migrated, but some have returned. A further migration of upwards of 5,000 people is anticipated. The migration appears to this Government to be due mainly, if not entirely, to the cattle movements, and to the movement of the people towards relief works.	A considerable number of relief works is in progress, but the local officers are unable to suggest sufficient to meet the future demand for labour, unless the Dhond and Manmád Railway earthworks are undertaken.	The expenditure on charity has not been large.	<div>The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—</div> <table><tr><th>1st March.</th><th>1st May.</th><th>1st July.</th></tr><tr><td>98,900</td><td>148,200</td><td>47,500</td></tr></table>	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.	98,900	148,200	47,500
1st March.	1st May.	1st July.								
98,900	148,200	47,500								
The majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	101,989 people seem to have migrated. The movement has now stopped. It appears to be to a great extent caused by the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle. The people are expected to return before or during the monsoon.	The chief relief works now in progress are the Mutha Canal, the Yewut Tank, the Shirshopal Tank, and the Poona-Poud Road.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	<div>The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—</div> <table><tr><th>1st March.</th><th>1st May.</th><th>1st July.</th></tr><tr><td>80,500</td><td>85,500</td><td>45,800</td></tr></table>	1st March.	1st May.	1st July.	80,500	85,500	45,800
1st March.	1st May.	1st July.								
80,500	85,500	45,800								

Collectorates.	a	b	c	d	e & f	
HOLAPUR	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 2 seem bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 10,01,169.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears indifferent, and in 6 bad.	In 2 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 2 bad. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 19½ Bájrí ... 21½	
					For six previous years. 56½ 49½	
KATARA	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 7 seem to be fair, in 2 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	The proposed remissions amount on what appears to be an outside estimate to Rs. 5,07,621.	In 8 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 1 indifferent, and in 2 bad.	In 6 talukas the prospects of the water-supply appear satisfactory, and in 5 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water-supply is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 26½ Bájrí ... 24½	
					For six previous years. 41½ 37½	
KALADGI	Of the 8 talukas, the crops in 3 seem to have been bad, and in 5 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 6,95,373.	In 1 taluka the condition of the cattle appears tolerably satisfactory, and in 7 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seem satisfactory, and in 3 indifferent. No calamity due to failure of water is anticipated by Government.	The local officers appear slightly apprehensive regarding the grain supply of 5 talukas. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 19 Bájrí ... 17½	
					For six previous years. 60 62	
BELGAUM	Of the 7 talukas, the crops in 4 seem fair, and in 3 bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,50,772.	In 5 talukas the condition of the cattle appears satisfactory, and in 2 bad.	In 5 talukas the prospects of the water-supply seems satisfactory, and in 2 indifferent. No calamity due to the failure of water is anticipated by Government.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 17 Bájrí ... 17½	
					For six previous years. 44 41	
DHARWAR	Of the 11 talukas, the crops in 5 seem to have been tolerable, in 2 bad, and in 4 very bad.	The proposed remissions amount to Rs. 2,70,000.	In 7 talukas the condition of the cattle seems satisfactory, in 3 indifferent, and in 1 bad.	In 8 talukas the prospects of the water supply seems satisfactory; but in one considerable, and in 2 large, expenditure seems to be considered necessary. Government do not anticipate any calamity due to the failure of water.	No apprehensions are entertained regarding the grain supply. For October, November, and December 1876. Jowári ... 22½ Bájrí ... 19	
					For six previous years. 64 41	
TOTAL	.....	Rs. 46,84,732	.....	.....	.....

g	h	i	j	k		
majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture. The figures given by Mr. Loworth (and by the District Deputy as respects Karmála), regarding the cultivators and non-cultivators, are obviously absurd. He apparently assumes Khatidars alone as cultivators.	212,800 out of a population of 718,034 seem to have migrated. More are expected to follow their example, but, on the other hand, some have returned. This migration is to a great extent a cattle movement.	The chief relief works are the Ashti Tank, and the Bársi-Yedsi and Pandharpur-Wangi Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been considerable.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				140,000	186,000	133,300
majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	45,163 people out of a population of 1,064,002 seem to have emigrated; some have returned, but further emigration is expected. It appears to be partly a cattle movement, and partly the annual movement in search of labour intensified by the present scarcity.	The chief relief works are the Nehr and Pingli irrigation tanks.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				70,500	92,500	45,800
majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	123,900 out of a population of 816,037 appear to have migrated. This movement seems now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are the Sholapur-Hubli and the Sholapur-Bellary Roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				82,000	119,500	63,300
majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either purely agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	22,900 out of a population of 938,750 appear to have migrated. This movement appears now to have nearly stopped. It is to a great extent due to the necessity of obtaining pasture for the cattle.	The chief relief works are roads.	The expenditure upon charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is about on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				87,650	98,720	79,800
majority of the population of this, as of all other Collectorate, is either agricultural, or very intimately connected with agriculture.	36,600 people out of a population of 988,037 appear to have migrated, but many have returned owing to outbreaks of sickness; upwards of 15,000 are shortly expected to go into the Kanara jungles to gather bamboo-seeds.	The Poona-Hurrihar, Ron-Nawalgund, and Hubli-Kaládgi roads, and some irrigation tanks, are the chief relief works in progress.	The expenditure on charity has been trifling.	The number of labourers anticipated to be on the hands of Government is on—		
				1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
				58,000	51,500	43,000
.....	No. 671,405	.....	.....	677,500 863,220 506,300		

(a) Out of the 89 talukas forming the Collectorates of Khandesh,* Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kaládgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar, the crops of 89 would appear to be fair, of 18 indifferent, and of 37 bad. It must, however, be observed that, as the respective areas of kharif and rabi are not always given, it is occasionally difficult to judge of the position of a taluka from the answer.

(b) The estimate by the local officers of revenue to be remitted is Rs. 46,84,732. This would seem to be for the year 1876-77; but the question may have been interpreted in various ways.

(c) The condition of the cattle in 54 talukas appears to be satisfactory, in 14 indifferent, and in 21 bad. This Government are inclined to hope that, except in Sholapur and Kaládgi, the mortality among cattle will be confined almost entirely to the old and worthless animals.

(d) The water-supply of 58 talukas seems satisfactory, while in 31 considerable expense may have to be incurred by Government, however, do not anticipate any calamity due to failure of water-supply.

(e & f) Private enterprise appears quite able to supply the demand for grain, and there are large stocks in the Bombay markets, and on their way from Central India, the North-West Provinces, and elsewhere; but prices seem unlikely to fall materially, as they now appear to be close upon the margin of profit on importation. The average prices throughout the districts for October, November, and December are shown to be—

Jowári, 26½ lbs. per rupee.

Bájri, 21½ lbs. per rupee.

and the average for the previous six years—

Jowári, 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bájri, 47 lbs. per rupee.

It must, however, be remembered that the great general rise of prices did not occur early in October. The average is now about 23½ lbs. per rupee.

(g) This question has been variously understood. In some talukas Brahmins alone would appear to be entered as high caste; in others all, save Mhars, &c., are so entered. The population of the affected area may be said to be almost entirely agricultural.

(h) The migration is stated to amount to 671,405, and is chiefly from Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Kaládgi. It is probable that most of these people have simply moved from one part of British territory to another, either in search of work or pasture, and the majority will, no doubt, return to their villages next monsoon.

(i) The expenditure of Government money upon charity has not been large.

(k) The estimate of the number of people upon relief works is as follows:—

1st March.	1st May.	1st July.
677,500	863,220	509,370

The estimate made by this Government in November was an average of 750,000, 800,000, and 800,000 respectively for the above three months.

* No return of the Jámner Taluka, which is reported to be unaffected by scarcity, has been received.

C. G. W. MACPHERSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 10th February 1877.

STATEMENT B.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT A

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

N. B.—This Abstract is compiled from Statement A, the weekly progress statements issued by the Bombay Government, and the original reports of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, Collectors, and Revenue Commissioners.

STATEMENT

DISTRICT.			AREA IN SQUARE MILES.		POPULATION.		PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN Rs. PER RUPEE.								RAIN.)		
			TOTAL.	Affected.	TOTAL.	Affected.	ORDINARY PRICES 6 YEARS' AVERAGE.		AVERAGE PRICES ON						5 years' average.	Up to February 9th, 1877.	
									November 29th, 1876.		January 5th, 1877.		February 9th, 1877.				
							Jowári.	Bájrí.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Jowári.	Bájrí.			
1	Khandesh	...	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	56	54	31	26	31	28½	34½	28½	24·94	14	
2	Násik	...	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	54	47	29	26	33	28	32	29	35·29	27·5	
3	Ahmednagar	...	6,647	5,340	773,938	640,000	76	66	22½	20½	28	28	26	24	24·3	10·6	
4	Poona	...	5,099	2,500	907,235	318,601	65	51	18½	18½	20½	20	25½	23½	30·6	20·7	
5	Sholapur	...	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	66	60	17	...	20	...	20	...	25·21	8·1	
6	Satara	...	4,988	2,682	1,061,002	461,000	39	35	16	17	19	19½	20	20	54·60	25·4	
7	Kaládgi	...	5,695	5,695	816,037	816,037	56	76	12	...	16	...	17½	17½	22·43	6·13	
8	Belgaum	...	4,591	2,660	938,750	501,000	43	54	16	...	18	20	19	19	30·48	21·3	
9	Dharwar	...	4,564	3,000	988,037	630,000	43	...	13	...	17½	...	18	...	26·39	13·8	
TOTAL			...	54,355	33,873	7,963,927	4,981,616										

B.

TION AND PROSPECTS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

CULTIVATION, PROPORTIONS OF				LAND REVENUE.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TO BE RELIEVED									
KHARIF.		RABI.		Approximate demand.	Estimated remissions.	By CHARITY.					On WORKS.				
Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.			Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.	Christmas, 1876.	Actual on February 9th, 1877.	March 1st, 1877.	May 1st, 1877.	July 1st, 1877.
				Rs.	Rs.										
1,842,822	84.81	279,896	15.19	80,26,127	4,66,000	201	532	920	1,510	1,740	4,598	3,480	16,950	28,200	16,650
974,918	58.02	409,250	41.98	12,48,995	3,69,500	1,782	7,859	250	300	500	14,926	17,000	43,000	53,100	36,800
988,215	16.35	1,181,343	83.65	13,22,040	5,77,943	2,215	3,953	650	1,300	500	37,703	25,716	98,900	148,200	47,500
1,059,821	55.83	591,679	44.17	11,29,956	5,46,354	1,129	20,704	1,255	1,655	1,625	46,854	49,700	80,500	85,500	45,800
445,091	26.99	1,649,224	73.01	10,73,905	10,01,169	7,716	4,288	7,500	10,950	11,500	72,219	49,415	140,000	186,000	132,000
1,087,835	78.00	239,337	22.00	15,54,329	5,07,621	1	4,351	1,200	2,150	2,650	20,734	14,391	70,500	92,500	45,500
770,686	34.95	1,184,671	65.05	12,08,116	6,95,373	84	122	14,723	14,923	14,920	29,083	50,835	82,000	119,500	63,320
682,875	57.04	293,389	42.96	12,53,917	2,50,772	547	491	6,300	2,000	6,800	28,890	12,034	87,650	98,720	79,800
636,988	13.01	732,229	86.99	20,33,291	2,70,000	571	Return not received.	810	1,055	1,050	26,721	26,587	58,000	51,500	43,000
8,489,251	77.29	6,561,018	22.71	1,38,50,676	46,84,732	14,246	42,300	33,608	35,873	41,288	281,728	249,158	677,500	863,220	509,370

careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas; <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.	An estimate, as close as may be at the time practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.	Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.	The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.	The course of prices west of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each case, and 1 years' averages.														
<p>After making allowance for the proportions of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> cultivation, the amount of crop saved is approximately as under:—</p> <table><tr><td>Full average in 4 sub-divisions.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Three-fourths</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Two-thirds</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>One-half</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>One-third</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>19</td></tr></table> <p>Of these sub-divisions, 16 are talukas, and 3 are pethas, or portions of a taluka separately administered and reported on.</p>	Full average in 4 sub-divisions.		Three-fourths	3	Two-thirds	2	One-half	4	One-third	6		19	<p>The reduction in the estimate of remissions, resulting from further scrutiny of the effects of the drought, is very remarkable. The original estimate was Rs. 7,56,000. In paragraph 12 of Sir R. Temple's minute of January 12, however, the amount is put down, on the statement of the local authorities, at 5 lakhs, and we now learn that Rs. 4,66,000 is probably a maximum estimate.</p>	<p>There has been no unusual mortality among the cattle and none is anticipated, excepting in a group of four talukas bordering on the Taptee, where want of fodder and water are expected to be severely felt. The throwing open of the Government Forest reserves appears to have had an excellent effect.</p>	<p>No anxiety regarding the water-supply, except in one taluka, where the failure has been serious, and in the group of four already mentioned, where it may be considerable. In other parts scarcity will be felt in individual villages or groups of villages only. The deepening, clearing, or repair of existing wells, and in some cases the sinking of new ones, are recommended for several talukas. The recent heavy rain may have improved matters somewhat.</p>	<p>Famine prices do not exist in any part of Khandesh. In the taluka of Erandol where they are higher than in any other part, the number of lbs. the four principal grains which could be purchased for one rupee was follows: <i>bājri</i> wheat, 24 lbs; <i>jowāri</i>, 28 lbs.; <i>atūr dal</i>, 16 lbs. The average prices during six years were 32, 38, 48 and 22 lb respectively.</p>		
Full average in 4 sub-divisions.																		
Three-fourths	3																	
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One-half	4																	
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<p>The crop saved is estimated as—</p> <table><tr><td>Three-fourths in</td><td>1 taluka.</td></tr><tr><td>Two-thirds</td><td>3 talukas.</td></tr><tr><td>One-half</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>One-third</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>One-fourth</td><td>1 taluka.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>11 talukas.</td></tr></table>	Three-fourths in	1 taluka.	Two-thirds	3 talukas.	One-half	4	One-third	2	One-fourth	1 taluka.		11 talukas.	<p>The remissions are put at Rs. 3,69,000, but the Collector informed Sir R. Temple that they would probably not exceed 3 lakhs.</p>	<p>This district possesses the Ghāt mountainous country to the westward, besides the Chandore range of hills, and other advantages of which the people have freely availed themselves; so the condition of the cattle is generally satisfactory.</p>	<p>In all except three or four talukas, the scarcity of water will be considerable, and in parts of some it will be severe. The habilitation of all existing wells, the digging of holes in beds of tanks and streams, and even temporary desertion of villages will be resorted to.</p>	<p>This district was rather pinched by a rise in prices about the middle of November, but they rapidly recovered, and have since further improved though perhaps the whole they are not quite so low in Khandesh.</p>		
Three-fourths in	1 taluka.																	
Two-thirds	3 talukas.																	
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Two-thirds in	3 talukas.																	
One-half	2																	
One-third	3																	
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<p>The crop saved is believed to be—</p> <table><tr><td>One-half in</td><td>3 talukas.</td></tr><tr><td>One-third</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>One-fourth</td><td>1 taluka.</td></tr><tr><td>Nil</td><td>2 talukas.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8 talukas.</td></tr></table>	One-half in	3 talukas.	One-third	2	One-fourth	1 taluka.	Nil	2 talukas.		8 talukas.	<p>The proposed remissions are Rs. 5,46,000 according to these reports, but 6 lakhs are mentioned by Sir R. Temple. The Revenue Commissioner, however, considers that much of the revenue proposed for remission can be collected either this year or next.</p>	<p>The cattle in Bhimthari and Indapur talukas have suffered considerably, and in three other talukas there has been some mortality. But the bulk of the cattle have been taken off to pastures out of the district.</p>	<p>Considerable expenditure on deepening wells, &c., is contemplated in order to supplement the water-supply, which is failing partially in most talukas.</p>	<p>There are some singular differences of price in different talukas but on the whole the rates are scarcely favourable as to average.</p>				
One-half in	3 talukas.																	
One-third	2																	
One-fourth	1 taluka.																	
Nil	2 talukas.																	
	8 talukas.																	
<p>In one taluka one-fourth of the crop has been saved, but in the remaining six nothing whatever.</p>	<p>The proposed remissions amount to ten lakhs, or nearly the whole realisable revenue of the year, and it would appear that this estimate is not likely to be much improved upon.</p>	<p>Out of 720,646 animals, 344,700 have been sent to other districts for pasture, and 49,000 are believed to have died. Further large mortality is expected in at least four talukas.</p>	<p>The water-supply in three talukas is indifferent, and in two bad. Considerable expense will have to be incurred.</p>	<p>Prices are generally higher than in the Collectorates above mentioned, and especially so in the Sanjla taluka.</p>														

-continued.

local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be sent, and the probability of prices rising or falling, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.	The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions urban or artisan; also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants and likely to do so, or the reverse.	The movements of the people; how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.	The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.	The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers and to the aged, infirm, and who are unable to work.
local stocks are considerable in some taluks, and importations by railway and from the Nizam's dominions are equal to all demands.	The population is chiefly agricultural, and in some parts decidedly well-to-do. The western taluks which contain a large proportion of Bhils, who are poor and of unsettled habits, have fortunately escaped the drought almost entirely. There is no large land-holder class, but in three taluks a few individuals will help their tenants, and in six more the money-lenders are said to be likely to make advances freely.	There has been no noticeable emigration except from one taluk, Bhosawul, and there further emigration is said to be probable.	There is no complete list of works, but it appears from the weekly report that on December 31st, 23 had been completed, and 53, nearly all small, except one tank at Mhasawul, were in hand. Of the Pimpalner locality it is said that "no relief works are in progress, nor will any be needed."	Scarcely any charitable relief has been given though the public have raised subscriptions in seven taluks; portions of these have been applied with questionable prudence and success though with the most beneficent motives, in purchasing grain for sale to the poor.
local stocks in nearly all taluks are believed to be small, but the railway being everywhere within easy reach, no apprehensions are entertained, and private enterprise will keep up adequate supplies.	There may be said to be no land-holders, except the Chief of Vinchur, who are in a position to aid their tenantry.	Many people of this district are in the habit of going to Bombay and elsewhere every year, during the fair season, in search of a livelihood. This emigration and that of the people in charge of cattle sent away to graze may be rather more extensive than usual and will tend to relieve local pressure.	Three roads have been completed, and three more, of which two employ from 5,000 to 10,000 persons, are in progress.	No charitable relief has yet been found necessary in eight out of the eleven taluks, and in the others the expenditure has been small.
considerable stocks exist in some talukas and importation is going on briskly on both the railway and the Nizam's Territory.	There are a few large land-holders, but a fair proportion of the population are tolerably well-to-do.	From eight of the talukas there has been a considerable emigration, estimated at one-sixth of the entire population of the district; some few have returned, but others are going and likely to go.	Fifty-one works have been completed, and 42 more are in progress.	Charitable relief is being dispensed in eight talukas, but on a small scale.
local stocks of grain in least half the district are considerable, and the railway will supply all that may be needed.	There are no wealthy land-holders in the district to help their tenantry, and the ryots are for the most part deeply in debt.	The emigration from three talukas has been unusually large, and, in all, the district has been relieved of above one-eighth of its population. The care of cattle has been one chief cause, but others have gone for employment. All who survive are expected to return.	56 relief works have been completed, and 99 more are in progress, including the Moota canal, two large tanks, and a considerable road-work. Many small works are also proposed for execution if required.	The demand for charitable relief has been considerable, chiefly of children under 7 years old whose parents are on relief works, and of women taking care of them.
stocks do not seem to be anywhere large, but the importation by rail will be ample.	The people generally are very poor, and there are no large land-holders.	About one-third of the population of the district have emigrated, and on the whole are understood not to have bettered their condition. Some have returned, and all who survive may be expected to return by the cultivating season.	Thirty-four works have been completed, and 192 are in progress. Some others are proposed, especially irrigation works which are considered to be most likely to be beneficial. The Dhond-Manmar Railway will be some help, but it is at a considerable distance from most parts of the district.	Considerable charitable relief has been given both by Government and the Sholapur Relief Committee, who have influential support from Bombay, and have been most conspicuous in their public-spirited exertions.

STATEMENT

	<p>careful estimate of the amount (if any) of the crop which has been saved, calculated in annas, on the assumption of an average yield being represented by 12 annas: <i>khari</i> and <i>rabi</i> should be shown separately. If there be any prospect of further sowings, it should be mentioned.</p>	<p>An estimate, as close as may at the time be practicable, of the amount of revenue to be remitted.</p>	<p>Information as to the mortality, past and anticipated, among cattle and agricultural stock; the measures already adopted by Government and the people, their result, and suggestions for the future.</p>	<p>The nature of the water-supply, extent of its failure, further anticipated failure up to next rains, and remedial measures possible, if any.</p>	<p>The course of prices of each of the principal food-grains from October 1st up to the date of report in each year, and six years' average.</p>																
SATARA.	<p>The crop saved is estimated at:—</p> <table><tr><td>Full average in 2 Talukas.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Three-fourths „ 3</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>Two-thirds „ 2</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>One-half „ 1</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>One-third „ 1</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>One-fourth „ 1</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>One-sixth „ 1</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>11</td></tr></table>	Full average in 2 Talukas.		Three-fourths „ 3	„	Two-thirds „ 2	„	One-half „ 1	„	One-third „ 1	„	One-fourth „ 1	„	One-sixth „ 1	„	—	11	<p>The remissions are estimated by the local officers at Rs. 5,07,621, but this sum, amounting to half the entire land revenue, is higher in proportion than the estimate for other districts which have suffered more severely, and is considered by both the Collector and the Revenue Commissioner to be capable of reduction.</p>	<p>The condition of the cattle is on the whole satisfactory, and the vicinity of the Gháts prevents any serious apprehension, but in three Talukas there has been some mortality, and more is anticipated.</p>	<p>Five Talukas will be somewhat short of water, and some expenditure will be necessary in deepening and clearing wells, &c.</p>	<p>There was a sudden and severe rise in prices in November, occasioned chiefly by a panic, but the recovery was rapid, and grain was poured in both from the port of Chiploon and Poona, and prices are now fair, though still below Poona and what they might be expected to be. The Collector anticipates a second rise before the rains on exhaustion of existing supplies.</p>
Full average in 2 Talukas.																					
Three-fourths „ 3	„																				
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KALADGI.	<p>The crop saved is estimated at:—</p> <table><tr><td>One-fourth in 1 Taluka.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>One-sixth „ 1</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>Nil „ 6</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>8</td></tr></table>	One-fourth in 1 Taluka.		One-sixth „ 1	„	Nil „ 6	„	—	8	<p>The remissions are put at Rs. 6,95,373, and the local officers do not hold out much prospect of reduction in this amount. Its lowness in proportion to the estimate for Sholapur is probably attributable to the people generally being more thrifty and well-to-do, and less in debt, as also to Kaládgi having had a better harvest in 1875-76.</p>	<p>The loss of cattle has been very severe in two Talukas, and serious in the others, except one. A certain number have been taken to the Gháts and the Nizam's Dominions to graze, but further heavy loss is expected.</p>	<p>The water-supply is sufficient in five Talukas, and indifferent in three, but no calamity is anticipated.</p>	<p>Prices have been, and continue still to be, to a certain extent lower than in other District.</p>								
One-fourth in 1 Taluka.																					
One-sixth „ 1	„																				
Nil „ 6	„																				
—	8																				
BELGAUM.	<p>The crop saved is estimated at:—</p> <table><tr><td>Two-thirds in 1 Taluka.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>One-half „ 2</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>One-third „ 1</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>Nil „ 3</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	Two-thirds in 1 Taluka.		One-half „ 2	„	One-third „ 1	„	Nil „ 3	„	—	7	<p>Remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,50,772, or about one-fifth of the revenue, are proposed, and this amount seems not likely to be exceeded, according to the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner, who has passed some years in the District as Collector.</p>	<p>In two Talukas the cattle have suffered a good deal, and further mortality is apprehended. In the rest they are doing fairly.</p>	<p>There will be some difficulty and consequent expense in two Talukas only.</p>	<p>Prices are still comparatively high, though much improved, and better than in the adjoining District of Kaládgi and Dharwar.</p>						
Two-thirds in 1 Taluka.																					
One-half „ 2	„																				
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Nil „ 3	„																				
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DHARWAR.	<p>The crop saved is as under:—</p> <table><tr><td>One-half in 1 Taluka.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>One-third „ 3</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>One-fourth „ 2</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>One-sixth „ 2</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>Nil „ 3</td><td>„</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>11</td></tr></table>	One-half in 1 Taluka.		One-third „ 3	„	One-fourth „ 2	„	One-sixth „ 2	„	Nil „ 3	„	—	11	<p>The proposed remissions are Rs. 2,70,000, but this amount appears, from the remarks of the District Officers, to be an outside estimate. On the other hand, 4 lakhs was the figure given to Sir Richard Temple by the late Collector, Mr. Robertson.</p>	<p>Four Talukas have suffered as regards cattle, but not very severely compared with other Districts.</p>	<p>The Government of Bombay anticipate considerable expenditure in one Taluka, and large outlay in two more, in consequence of the failure of the water-supply.</p>	<p>Prices are somewhat higher than in the adjacent District Belgaum.</p>				
One-half in 1 Taluka.																					
One-third „ 3	„																				
One-fourth „ 2	„																				
One-sixth „ 2	„																				
Nil „ 3	„																				
—	11																				

concluded.

<p>local stocks, as far as ascertainable; the centres, railway stations or otherwise, whence further supplies are being, or may be, sent, and the probability of prices rising being sufficient to warrant them, as also of a fall in prices owing to ample importation.</p>	<p>The character of the population, whether high or low caste, poor or well-to-do, purely or only partly agricultural, and if the latter, in what proportions, urban or artisans; also the character of the land-holders, whether large, wealthy, able to aid their tenants, and likely to do so, or the reverse.</p>	<p>The movements of the people: how far emigration has taken place, and with what result (have the people bettered themselves, or merely gone elsewhere to starve, or are they returning), and whether further emigration is probable.</p>	<p>The relief works already started, their sufficiency or otherwise, and the further works which are considered practicable, arranged in the order of their necessity.</p>	<p>The nature and amount of charitable relief given to travellers and to the aged, infirm, and who are unable to work.</p>
<p>Grain is plentiful, local stocks are believed to be considerable, and importation goes on freely from Poona and the port of Chiploon.</p>	<p>Four or five Talukas contain a few wealthy Inámdars who may be expected to aid their tenants.</p>	<p>The emigration is reported to have been 45,163 out of a population of 1,064,002. The emigration during the fair season in search of labour is always considerable in this district, and has been intensified by the scarcity.</p>	<p>The Pingli and Nehr tanks, to cost about 3½ lakhs, were in progress, and the Mhaswar tank, to cost about 18 lakhs, was about to be commenced at the close of the year. Thirty-six other works, mostly small, were also in hand.</p>	<p>No charitable relief has been required, except in four Talukas, where it is given to a trifling extent.</p>
<p>The local stocks are believed to be generally small, and the importations labour under some difficulties, so that apprehensions of their cessation and of consequent high prices are entertained regarding five Taluks.</p>	<p>There is a certain sprinkling of large land-holders, some of whom will help their tenants.</p>	<p>Fully one-sixth of the population have emigrated, drawn especially from the Indi, Sindgi, Bejapur and Badami Talukas, but the movement has stopped.</p>	<p>The chief works are two main roads. Sixty-five works had been completed at the close of the year and 70 more were in hand, of which one employed above 5,000 and the other above 10,000 labourers.</p>	<p>The expenditure by Government on charitable relief has been trifling but considerable sums have been subscribed at some places by private parties.</p>
<p>Prices have been greatly improved by large supplies from the sea-ports of Goa and Vingorla, and no rise is anticipated, at least till the monsoon closes the coast. The local stocks in some parts are considerable.</p>	<p>There is a fair proportion of well-to-do people, but no body of large land-holders able to help their tenants.</p>	<p>The emigration has been comparatively trifling, and chiefly connected with the cattle. Three Talukas have an influx of persons from other parts.</p>	<p>Sixteen works were completed, and 64 others, mostly small, in progress at the close of the year. The Golkak canal is about to be commenced.</p>	<p>Relief houses have been established, but little relief has actually been given as yet. Private persons have subscribed liberally.</p>
<p>The local stocks of grain are fair in some few Talukas, and importation is going on freely from the port of Carwar.</p>	<p>The people generally are well-to-do, and there are some large land-holders; but they are not expected generally to aid their tenants.</p>	<p>The emigration has been comparatively small, and it is not likely to extend, with the exception of a body of 15,000 expected to go to Kanara to gather bamboo seeds.</p>	<p>Nineteen relief works had been completed, and 43 were in progress at the end of the year. Others had been proposed. One work employed over 4,000 and another over 10,000 labourers.</p>	<p>The charitable relief has been trifling.</p>

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA, at the Office of SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. } Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 8.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 9.—Leave of absence for two months and sixteen days, with effect from the 17th instant, is granted to Mr. Amír Ali, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta for the Indian Law Reports.

No. 10.—APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta for the Indian Law Reports, during the absence on leave of Mr. Amír Ali, or until further orders.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 20th February 1877.

No. 137.—The Honorable F. B. Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for four months, from such date in April next as he may avail himself of it.

No. 139.—The Honorable C. Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William

in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months with effect from the 5th April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 144.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, to officiate as Inspector General of Prisons, Sanitary Commissioner and Superintendent of Vaccination in British Burma, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major W. P. Kelly, or until further orders.

Mr. E. Darlington, Assistant to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to officiate as Junior Secretary.

No. 146.—The furlough granted to Mr. A. Anderson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Punjab, commenced on the 27th March last, and expired on the 26th December following, instead of 16th April 1876 and 15th January 1877, respectively, as notified in Home Department Notification No. 809, dated the 8th December last.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 149.—APPOINTMENTS.—Colonel H. F. Waddington, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Colonel J. B. Denny, retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Colonel Waddington.

Major J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Colonel Playfair.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Major Loch.

Major T. H. B. Brooke, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Mr. MacGeorge, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Captain W. Vertue, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Class, *vice* Major Brooke, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Mr. F. Venning, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Vertue, and to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.

Captain T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Venning, and to continue to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Jubbulpore.

No. 150.—APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. J. Hornby, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, *vice* Ali Hussain Khan, retired.

Munshi Liladhar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Hornby.

Mr. Moreshwar Rao, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, *vice* Munshi Liladhar.

MEDICAL.

The 21st February 1877.

No. 122.—The services of the under-mentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras:—

Surgeon W. E. Griffiths.
 " G. Bomford.
 " A. Barclay, M.B.
 " Shibram Borah, M.B.
 " P. deHaga Haig.
 " H. A. C. Gray.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 142.—The services of Surgeon-Major S. C. Amesbury are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

SANITARY.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 22.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 25 of Act XXII of 1864, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the rules and regulations made under Clause 7, Section 19 of the above Act, for the prevention of venereal disease among European troops in the Dum-Dum Cantonment, to the whole of the area contained within the thanahs of Dum-Dum and Areadah.

POLICE.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 50.—The services of Major F. H. Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Peshawur, who has resigned his appointment in the Punjab Police, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

EDUCATION.

The 21st February 1877.

No. 21.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Residency College, Indore, to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st January 1877, and up to the standard for the B. A. Examination.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th February 1877.

No. 53.—APPOINTMENTS.—The under-mentioned Junior Chaplains* to be Senior Chaplains, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

The Reverend G. T. Carruthers, Chaplain of Nagpur,—11th December 1876.

The Reverend A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Fatehgarh,—15th January 1877.

The Reverend T. Stephenson, Chaplain of Allahabad,—12th December 1876.

The Reverend H. J. Mathew, Chaplain of Simla,—15th February 1877.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 55.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 8th instant.

PATENTS.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 117.—Specifications of the under-mentioned Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 41 of 1876.—Major F. E. B. Beaumont, R.E., and Mr. Woodford Pilkington, Civil Engineer, both of London, County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in roller skates.

No. 79 of 1876.—Mr. M. J. Roberts, of the City of Bath, England, for improvements in applying ropes, chains, or belts, for driving machinery or for other purposes.

No. 80 of 1876.—Mr. F. J. Cleaver, of 32, Red Lion Street, Holburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Manufacturing Perfumer, for improvements in soaps, pomades, cosmetics, and the like.

No. 81 of 1876.—Mr. William Walker, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, and No. 115, St. George's Road, in the County of Surrey, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called England, for an improved system of an apparatus for extracting, dressing, and treating hemp, flax, jute, rhea, New Zealand flax and other like fibres, and spinning or preparing the same for spinning, converting

ropes or other cordage and textile fabric into oakum, tow and paper stuff.

No. 82 of 1876.—Mr. E. H. Sibold, Shellac Manufacturer, of Mirzapore, North-Western Provinces, at present residing at Dinapore, Bengal, for the manufacture of shellac by machinery.

No. 96 of 1876.—Mr. H. Bull, Engineer, at present of Sahibgunge, Bengal, India, for improvements in punkahs and their connections.

No. 4 of 1877.—Mr. C. A. Bouton, of New York, in the United States of America, but at present of King William Street, in the City of London, and Kingdom of England, for improvements in air brakes, which improvements are also applicable to motive power engines.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 29.—Two years' furlough is granted, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, to Mr. G. Nevill, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, from the 1st April next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 108.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Vanrenen, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in the Revenue Survey, and the subsequent return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, the following Officers of the Revenue Survey reverted to their substantive grades, with effect from the 23rd ultimo:—

Major Donald Macdonald, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr. James Campbell, from Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—POLITICAL.

Fort William, the 20th February 1877.

No. 368P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. George Groux as Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

The 21st February 1877.

No. 381P.—The friendly relations between the British Government and His Highness Meer Muhammad Khodadad Khan, Khan of Kheilat, which were suspended in 1873, having been renewed, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased, in compliance with the wishes of His Highness, to direct the re-establishment of the Kheilat Agency, withdrawn at the period above-mentioned, and to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government:—

Major R. G. Sandeman, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed Agent to the Governor General for Beloochistan, and will take rank with Residents of the 2nd Class in the Gradation List of the Political Department.

Mr. R. I. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed 1st Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 2nd Class.

Captain E. S. Reynolds, Sind Horse, is appointed 2nd Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. Wylie, 1st Punjab Cavalry, is appointed 3rd Assistant, and will take rank with Political Agents of the 3rd Class.

Surgeon O. T. Duke is appointed Medical Officer to the Agency.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 407P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Sirdar Imám Baksh Khan Mazari, and Sirdar Jamal Khan Loghari, Bilúch Sardars of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the title of "Nawab," as a personal distinction.

GENERAL.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 454G.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Law, Officiating Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Special Medical Officer in attendance on His Highness the Nizam.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 481G.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant of the Deolee Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Clay, proceeding on furlough.

Captain P. W. Smith, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain Greenfield.

Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, Staff Corps, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Smith.

No. 486G.—APPOINTMENT.—Major A. L. Playfair, B.S.C., at present doing general duty at Fort William, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

No. 487G.—POSTING.—Major A. L. Playfair, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, is posted to Neemuch as Cantonment Magistrate.

T. H. THORNTON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

No. 1015.—Furlough under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, without medical certificate, for thirteen months from 1st March 1877, with subsidiary leave from 18th February 1877, is granted to Mr. H. A. Mangles, B.C.S., Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr. Mangles made over charge of his duties, after noon, on the 17th February 1877.

Mr. D. M. Barbour is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Mangles on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, B.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson received charge of the office of Under Secretary to the Government of India in this Department from Mr. D. M. Barbour, after noon, on the 19th February 1877.

No. 1029.—Mr. T. W. Biss received charge of the offices of Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from Mr. L. C. Probyn, after noon, on the 10th February 1877.

No. 1150.—Leave of absence without allowances is granted to Mr. G. FitzGerald, an Officer of the Second Class of this Department, for a period not exceeding two years, with effect from the 18th January 1877.

The 23rd February 1877.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c.

No. 1154.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following names be added, in their proper places, to the Nominal Roll printed at pages 147 to 159 of the Civil Leave Code:—

NAMES.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Bolton, W. H. ...	Deputy Collector in Sind.
Crawford, D. B. ...	3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
FitzGerald, H. V. S. ...	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
Forston, W., B.A. ...	1st Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Giles, R., B.A. ...	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.
Lambert, R. M. ...	3rd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Steele, C. E. S. ...	Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.

NAMES.	Designation of Office held when the Officers were recommended for admission.
Tyndall, S. W. ...	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Watson, H. E. ...	2nd Class Deputy Collector in Sind.
Taylor, A. ...	Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Cole, W. T. ...	Collector of Customs, Kurrachee.
Beynon, R. C. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.
Beyts, N. B. ...	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.
Bulkley, A. S. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat.
Disney, H. K. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Nasik.
Fletcher, W. M. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Fforde, A. B. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Gibson, J. R. ...	Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagiri.
Grant, H. M. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Harrison, W. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagiri.
Hearn, E. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Rutnagiri.
Light, R. E. H. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country.
Prosscott, W. B. ...	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Price, W. S. ...	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Southern Mahratta Country.
Scott, J. W. ...	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Poona and Nasik.
Summers, H. H. ...	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Wingate, R. T. ...	1st Class Assistant Settlement Officer, Guzerat.
Whitecombe, J. C. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik.
Young, A. B. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.
Young, J. W. ...	Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Rutnagiri.
Giertzen, G. T. ...	Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Bombay.
Spencer, N. ...	2nd Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
Cooper, C. P. ...	Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay.
Fox, C. E. ...	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay.
Orr, J. W. ...	Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar, High Court, Bombay.
Filgate, T. M. ...	Inspector General of Registration, Bombay.
Ryan, P. ...	Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Miles, G. ...	Assistant Secretary to Government, Bombay.
Corke, W. G. ...	Protector of Emigrants, Bombay.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 1156.—Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877.

				BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED.		Coined and examined.
				From Government.	From Merchants.	
In the month of January 1877—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	524	10,66,911	26,39,187
Bombay ...	...	...	...	...	1,14,72,314	89,99,000
TOTAL				524	1,25,39,225	66,38,187

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877.

	GOLD.			SILVER.			TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of January 1877	13,86,797	48, 26	11,39,571	1,22,11,361	21,51,677	1,00,59,894	1,35,98,168	22,02,709	1,13,95,455

SEPARATE REVENUE—(Stamps.)

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 1046—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the whole of the duties chargeable under the said Act on all security bonds for the due performance of their duties by headmen nominated or appointed in accordance with the rules made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the provisions of Section 99 of Act III (B. C.) of 1876.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 23rd February 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 148.—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major W. E. Cates, Bombay Medical Department, in Medical charge, 19th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., proceeding on furlough.

No. 149.—ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT—

Lieutenant H. P. Willoughby, Royal Artillery, Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Factories, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Captain S. Murray.

No. 150—STAFF CORPS—

The under mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major Thomas James Watson,—20th February 1877.

No. 151.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles Henry Ewart ...
 Captain William Ewbank Chambers ...
 Captain Arthur Power Palmer ...
 Captain Edwin Beddy ...

20th February 1877.

No. 152.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal War-

rant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Robert Frederick Bardin, Madras Staff Corps ...
 Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac Torseyth MacAndrew, Bengal Staff Corps ...

20th February 1877.

No. 153.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following Extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 29th December 1876, page 7145.

WAR OFFICE, PAUL MALL,
29th December 1876.

* * * *

Brevet.

* * * *

Ensign and Assistant Commissary Richard Busher, Warrant Officer, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 25th April 1875.

Deputy Assistant Commissary George Edward Wiffen, Warrant Officer, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant (but to be junior of that rank for one year). Dated 24th July 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary John Lyons, who was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant (but to be junior of that rank for one year), dated 22nd February 1876, belongs to the *Bombay* and to the *Bengal* Establishment, as stated in the *Gazette* of 14th July 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Fairbrother, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 19th July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Armstrong, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Murray Grant, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 22nd July 1876.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Keer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 26th July 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Hessey, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Money Battye, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 20th August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Williams, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd August 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederic Berthon, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th September 1876.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin George Vander-Gucht, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th September 1876.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred on the under-mentioned Warrant Officers, Bengal Establishment, in the *Gazette* of 5th October 1875 and 30th May 1876, respectively, to be post-dated to the 25th April 1875:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary Archibald Litster.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole.

The under-mentioned Senior Apothecaries of the Bombay Medical Establishment to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon:—

J. Lawrence. Dated 30th December 1876.

W. Waite. Dated 30th December 1876.

London Gazette, Extraordinary, dated the 1st January 1877, page 2.

INDIA OFFICE,
1st January 1877.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the proclamation this day, at Delhi, of the addition of Empress of India to Her Majesty's Royal style and titles, to make the following appointments to the first, second, and third classes of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

To be Companions.

* * * *

Major Robert Groves Sandeman, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Leopold John Herbert Grey, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

George Welsh Kellner, Esq., Accountant General, Military Department, Calcutta.

London Gazette, 12th January 1877, page 171.

INDIA OFFICE,
11th January 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

Brevet.

Captain Arthur William Capel, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Colonel

(borne as Major-General on the Indian List) H. T. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 12th July 1876.

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SUB-TANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Major) James Sconce. Dated 11th October 1876.

Captain Francis Gellie. Dated 20th October 1876.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, C.S.I. Dated 20th October 1876.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Norton Charles Martelli. Dated 11th October 1876.

London Gazette, the 16th January 1877, page 217.
Brevet.

* * * *

The second Christian name of Brevet Colonel Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps, who was granted the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement, in the *Gazette* of 25th August 1876, is *Marlon*, and not *Martone*, as therein stated.

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Clyde Fletcher, Madras Staff Corps, to be Major-General. Dated 17th January 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Markham Carter, Madras Army, to be Major-General. Dated 17th January 1877.

Major George Bowen Cassan Simpson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 17th January 1877.

The under-mentioned Warrant Officers to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, but to be junior of that rank for one year:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary Cyril Tyler, Bombay Establishment. Dated 1st July 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Donald McIntosh Smith, Bombay Establishment. Dated 1st July 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Butler, Madras Establishment. Dated 19th September 1876.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Frederick John White, Madras Establishment. Dated 21st October 1876.

No. 154.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
<i>Permanent.</i>			
Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) B. Morley.	Conductor ...	23rd January 1877.	Vice Conductor T. Hunt, transferred to the Harness and Saddlery Factory, and his name placed on the seconded list.
Magazine Sergeant (Officiating Sub-Conductor) Owen Maguire.	Sub-Conductor on probation.	Ditto ...	Vice Sub-Conductor B. Morley, promoted.
<i>Temporary.</i>			
Sub-Conductor Edward McCarthy ...	Officiating Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Conductor Morley, promoted, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant James Williams ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	Ditto ...	Vice Officiating Sub-Conductor Maguire, promoted, or until further orders.
Magazine Sergeant Henry Mitchell ...	Officiating Sub-Conductor.	8th February 1877.	Vice Sub-Conductor McDermott, on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, or until further orders. Officiating Sub-Conductor James Riddle having reverted to his substantive grade on proceeding to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

NOTE.—Officiating Sub-Conductor Mitchell will revert to his substantive grade with effect from the 19th February 1877, consequent on the return to duty of Sub-Conductor McDermott.

No. 155.—NATIVE ARMY—*10th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

Havildar Mowla Bux Khan, to be Jemadar *vice* Ismdar Khan, deceased. Dated the 10th December 1876.

15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Attar Sing, to be Subadar *vice* Essur Sing, deceased; Havildar Jewun Sing, to be Jemadar *vice* Attar Sing, promoted. Dated the 3rd February 1877.

35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Abdool Raheem, to be Subadar *vice* Sunkur, deceased. Dated the 4th October 1876. Havildar Beharie, to be Jemadar *vice* Jeet Singh, deceased. Dated the 24th September 1876. Havildar Mohun, to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdool Raheem, promoted. Dated the 4th October 1876.

2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Seeboo Aswal, to be Subadar *vice* Lall Sing Gurtee, invalided; Jemadar Seebah Gullay, to be Subadar *vice* Narnain Thappa, invalided; Havildar Muhabeer Bhist, to be Jemadar *vice* Seeboo Aswal, promoted; Havildar Bagdul Goorung, to be Jemadar *vice* Seebah Gullay, promoted. Dated the 1st November 1876.

No. 156.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—*5th Punjab Cavalry.*

Duffadar Gundah Sing, to be Jemadar *vice* Ram Sing, discharged. Dated the 12th December 1876.

No. 157.—Jemadar Raja Kurmdad Khan, appointed on probation to the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 121 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 29th January 1875.

No. 158.—Jemadar Sirdar Mukhun Singh, appointed on probation to the 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry in G. G. O. No. 122 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 29th January 1875.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 159.—The services of Colonel C. H. Dickens C.S.I., Royal Artillery, are, with reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 33, dated the 1st February 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 6th February 1877.

No. 160.—The services of Lieutenant H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 121 A, dated the 15th February 1877, placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for employment on His Honor's Personal Staff, with effect from the date on which he quitted his appointment on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces.

No. 161.—The services of Surgeon E. Bovill, M.B., officiating in Medical charge 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 162.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel H. St. G. Tucker, of Infantry, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Ranikhet, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 125 A, dated the 15th February 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

HONORS AND REWARDS.**No. 163.—GOOD SERVICE PENSION—**

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 15th June 1876, in room of Colonel C. M. Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps, retired:—

Brevet Colonel JAMES EDMUND MAYNE, Madras Staff Corps, late Judge Advocate-General (since retired).

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	... 24th January 1839.
Lieutenant	... 20th February 1844.
Captain	... 1st November 1849.
Brevet Major	... 6th June 1856.
Major	... 15th February 1861.
Brevet Lieut.-Col.	... 2nd July 1862.
Lieut.-Colonel	... 24th January 1865.
Brevet Colonel	... 24th „ 1870.

Appointments.

Quartermaster and Interpreter, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry	... 1st March 1845.
Adjutant, 8th Regiment Light Cavalry	... 19th July 1849.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Kurnool	... 22nd July 1857.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General	... 27th November 1857.
Deputy ditto, Centre Division	... 4th December 1857.
Judge Advocate-General	... 17th March 1873.

War Services.

Commanded a Regiment and subsequently a Brigade of Cavalry in the Turkish Contingent, during the war with Russia, and has received the order of the Medjidie—served as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General in the Kurnool Moveable Column, and as Deputy Judge Advocate in the Saugor Field Division—was engaged in Central India, in suppression of the mutiny under Major-General Sir G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B.—was present at the affairs of Sheegunge and Kobraie, battle of Banda, and storming the heights of Punwaree—Turkish Medal. Medal and clasp for Central India.

No. 164.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 2 of 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the following Native Officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur," with effect from the 1st January 1877:

Madras.

Subadar-Major Hyath Khan, 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subadar Narrainsawmy, "Queen's Own,"
Sappers and Miners.
Subadar Muhummud Ayoob, 26th Regiment
Native Infantry.

RETIREMENT.

No. 165.—Conductor David Cordwell, Head Clerk, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in India, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £75 per annum, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in Europe, with effect from the 24th February 1877.

PENSIONS.

No. 166.—Gunner Joseph McDougall, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial Revenue) in India, *viz.*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 167.—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General John Douglas Campbell, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, 3rd Circle, Provincial, Punjab Public Works Department,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 6th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Worsley Montagu, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major Alfred Eteson, in Medical charge Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major William Edward Allen, in Medical charge Bhopal Battalion and Political Agency,—private affairs, for twelve months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Arthur Noel Phillips, late 19th Regiment Native Infantry, 1st Grade Assistant Commissioner, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Nowgong, Assam,—for twenty months—one year and two days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause II, of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Charles Denroche Swete, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs,
This cancels G. G. O. No. 717 of 1876. for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) William Hans Rathborne, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Dudley Elphinstone Gouldsbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—

private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 168.—Lieutenant-General George William Bishop, Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe and there reside, until his services shall be called for.

No. 169.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 148 of 1875, Captain C. McNeile, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to India, with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

No. 170.—Lieutenant Thomas Meeklenburgh, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to England for eighteen months, from the 1st April 1877.

NO. 171.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. J. P. Barlow, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Fort William, 15th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Bamfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab,—Bombay, 7th February 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Newmarch, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Central Provinces,—Bombay, 15th February 1877.

Major M. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer, Punjab,—Bombay, 9th February 1877.

Captain E. S. Neave, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 9th February 1877.

Captain E. B. Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 5th October 1876.

Captain A. G. Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 17th February 1877.

Lieutenant E. W. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 9th February 1877.

Sub-Conductor W. J. McDermott, Ordnance Commissariat Department,—Bombay, 12th February 1877.

Senior Apothecary F. J. Grose, Subordinate Medical Department,—Bombay, 12th February 1877.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

NO. 172.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British troops":—

Article 388.—In the margin enter "G. L. No. 1248-52 of 27th November 1876."

Insert the following additional article:—

"20596. When women and children (the families of British soldiers) proceed from port to port in India, they should be provided with between-deck or 2nd class accommodation, whether accompanied by their husbands or not."

Insert the following additional article :—

"1264*b*. When an officer proceeds on furlough or leave on private affairs in or out of India, he does so entirely to suit his own convenience, and subject to any contingencies which may arise, during his absence, necessitating his presence with his regiment: he may therefore be required to rejoin his regiment at his own expense, wherever it may be ordered on active service."

Article 223 as revised.—Insert the following note after the word "rules" in the fourth line :—

"Note.—The fact of an officer absent under the furlough rules of 1868 or 1875, being restricted to the maximum furlough allowance of £1,000 a year, affords no claim on behalf of the acting incumbent, to more than the half staff salary of the appointment calculated in the ordinary way—Article 67."

Article 2024.—Add—"This rule will also govern the grant of free conveyance from an asylum or orphanage in such cases."

Page 171. After the term "Preparatory leave," immediately above Article 862, enter the following :—

"Note.—The term 'subsidiary leave' has been substituted for 'preparatory leave,' and the former only is to be used."

Article 936.—After the words "home service" enter "(viz., three years)."

Article 1121, fifth line.—Expunge the words "after five years' service." Expunge the seventh line "Deputy Surgeon-General under five years' service."

Article 2086.—Add—"Compensation in lieu of rations may be drawn, if preferred, for the wife and family of a trained schoolmaster, the rate being fixed annually according to the actual cost of rations during the preceding year."

Article 1170, page 223.—Insert the following additional clause :—

"s. When left behind sick, or allowed to remain behind on account of the illness of his wife, after the march of his regiment or detachment—provided he is required to join quickly, or that, the distance being very great, he would be materially delayed by being required to march at his own expense."

Article 1744.—Substitute "G. L. No. 497-8 of 9th February 1877" for the words "For approval" in the margin.

Insert the following article :—

"111*a*. A Sub-Inspector of army schools is allowed, on first arrival in India, staff pay from date of landing (inclusive), provided the usual time for joining his appointment is not exceeded."

Article 2085, clause (c).—Add—"provided in cases (f) and (g), the soldier G. L. No. 547-9 of 15th January 1877. is sentenced by Court Martial to a long period of imprisonment extending over one year, or one year at the least."

Insert the following article :—

"1667*a*. Lance pay being only admissible when in performance of regimental duty, it will be forfeited by a lance-sergeant, lance-corporal, or acting bombardier, on leaving his regiment for staff or departmental employment."

Article 1926.—To the amount ("£1") granted to the best judge of distance in each company of infantry, affix an asterisk (*) and enter the following foot-note :—

* This prize is derived from two sources, viz., 10*s*. as the best judge of distances, and 10*s*. as one of the 10 per cent.

Article 1810.—The second portion commencing "A report" is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

"The difference, if any, between the amount of passage money lodged at home and that paid for his passage in India, will be paid to the man at the port of embarkation, at the rate of exchange fixed annually."

Article 2076.—Enter in the margin "G. L. Nos. 1228-29 to Madras and Bombay, dated 29th January 1877."

Article 1882.—After the words snappers and miners in the fifth line, insert "sergeant-instructors of volunteer corps."

Article 806.—Add the following clause :—

"The leave granted under this article, may be taken at any time during an officer's tour of service, provided that it is included in the five years."

Insert the following article :—

"326*a*. An officer who, while present with his corps, may have been in sick quarters for one month, forfeits half staff pay after that period. This rule also applies to a commandant who, under such circumstances, is required to make over the command of his corps to the next senior officer."

Article 330*a*.—Add the following :—

"No portion of the staff pay granted under this article, can be drawn during absence from duty on any account, except privilege leave."

Article 61, clause c, page 26.—Expunge the appointment and salary of the Foot Adjutant, Chunar, which is abolished from the 4th May 1877.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

No. 173.—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, Native Troops :—

Article 68.—Expunge the words "in the Bengal Presidency."

Article 127 is re-constructed as follows :—

"127. A soldier who, within twelve months of any previous forfeiture, is again convicted of an offence requiring entry in the regimental defaulters' book, must serve for two years from date of original forfeiture, without another entry, before he can claim restoration of the reward."

Insert the following article :—

"127a. The period of one or two years' approved good conduct required under Articles 126 and 127 shall count,

in the case of a commanding officer's award, from the date of such award, if it shall not have been accompanied by imprisonment, and otherwise from date of release; and in the case of the forfeiture having been awarded by court martial, or been consequent on a conviction, from date of sentence when corporal punishment or imprisonment is remitted, and otherwise from date of the execution or the termination of the sentence."

Article 39.—After the word "gratuities" in the third line, insert "but men who have brought disorders on themselves by indulgence

G L No 1305—7
of 30th January 1877

in drugs or from other causes, have no claim to gratuity on discharge."

Insert the following additional article :—

"413a.* It being considered unnecessary that a native officer of cavalry proceeding on recruiting service should be mounted, free conveyance by rail for his charger will not be allowed."

Article 423a.—Expunge the parenthetical sentence and add the following at the end of the article :—

"Such passages may also be furnished for native escorts proceeding in charge of Government stores sent by that mode of conveyance, when it is considered necessary that, with reference to the value or nature of the stores or the country to be traversed, a guard is absolutely necessary."

Article 352, page 69.—In the scale of rations on boardship, expunge the dagger against "Bombay" and omit corresponding foot-note.

G L No 465—8 of
9th February 1877.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1877.

Statement of deposits on account of Estates from the 3rd to the 23rd February 1877.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE					Rs. A. P.		
Maximilian Bieber (a)	Captain	13th Hussars	6th Aug 1876	No will found	2,400	1 0	
Adolphus Lambert Dennis (b)	Lieutenant	62nd Foot	26th Nov 1876	Intestate	295	15 7	

(a) Next of kin— Brother, Bieber, Fulleby House, Horncastle, Lincolnshire

(b) Next-of-kin—Reverend J M Dennis, Fnuils Coffey Glebe, Miltown Pass, Kiltbecan, near Mullingar, Ireland.
Administrator General, Bengal, administering.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port William, the 23rd February 1877.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 1.—The services of Mr. G. Peck, Acting 1st Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 15th February 1877.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 19th February 1877.

No. 66.—Captain A. G. Begbie, R.E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. G. Bayly, Deputy Examiner is (on return from furlough) appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Mysore, during the absence of Captain Begbie, or until further orders.

No. 67.—ERRATUM.—In Notification No. 511, dated the 12th December 1876, transferring Mr. Becher to Rajpootana, for the words “as Deputy Examiner” substitute as “Officiating Deputy Examiner.”

No. 68.—Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted subsidiary leave from the 2nd to 6th February 1877, under Section 24(b) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 36, dated 2nd February 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Medley, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 9th February 1877.

The 20th February 1877.

No. 70.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 427, dated 19th October 1876, Mr. W. C. Furnivall rejoined his appointment as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, on the 17th February 1877.

No. 71.—Mr. J. P. Steel, R.E., assumed charge of the duties of Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Establishment Branch, from Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., on the forenoon of the 17th February 1877.

No. 72.—Sergeant C. Hilton, R.E., and Private A. Anderson, Overseers, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, are temporarily transferred to Bombay for employment on Famine Relief Works.

No. 73.—Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of 3rd Grade, with effect from the 12th December 1876, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr. Neuville, Accountant, 2nd Grade.

No. 74.—Babu Mohendranath Chakravarti, B.A., Engineer Apprentice, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

The 22nd February 1877.

No. 75.—Baboo Preo Nath Gangooly, Clerk, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and

Rohilkund Railway, is appointed a 4th Grade Accountant on probation, and posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

No. 76.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having brought to the notice of the Government of India the excellent service performed by Lieutenant S. Grant, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, in connection with the preparations for the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote Lieutenant Grant to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (Supernumerary), with effect from the 1st January 1877.

No. 77.—Mr. P. Phillips, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 23rd February 1877.

No. 78.—The services of Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from the 6th February 1877.

No. 79.—Mr. G. E. Thomas, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to the State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class III, with effect from 12th April 1875.

No. 80.—Private J. Smith, Overseer, 1st Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley State Railway, British Burmah, is remanded to regimental duty.

No. 81.—Colonel A. Cadell, R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary 2nd), and Secretary to the Agent Governor General for Central India, Public Works Department, is permanently promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, from 24th November 1875, *vice* Mr. H. Leonard.

No. 82.—Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Store-keeper, 1st Grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. Homan, or until further orders.

W. A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Tuesday, the 27th instant, on account of the Hindoo festival, Dole Jattrah, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Hindoli, the 13th February 1877.

No. 484 G.—Dr. L. D. Spencer, Agency Surgeon, held charge of the current duties of the Eastern States Agency from the 24th November 1876 to the 14th January 1877, inclusive, during the absence of the Political Agent on duty in connexion with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

C. K. M. WALTER,
Offg. Agent, Govr. Genl., for Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRAH.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nowagaon, the 14th February 1877.

No. 101.—LEAVE.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted twenty days' privilege leave from the 6th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. K. M. WALTER,
Offg. Chief Commr.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to hold a general Ordination of Priests and Deacons, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Sunday, the 25th March next.

Divine Service will commence at half past 10 o'clock A.M., and the Sermon will be preached by the Reverend Brook Deedes, M.A., Bishop's Chaplain.

Candidates for Holy Orders, who have not sent in their papers, are requested to send them immediately, addressed to the Reverend Brook Deedes, at the Bishop's Palace.

Candidates must attend at the Palace at 10 A.M. on Wednesday, the 21st day of March next.

The Bishop also purposes, God willing, to hold a Confirmation on Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st February 1877.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dún, the 19th February 1877.

No. 8.—Mr. R. F. Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of this date.

J. T. WALKER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey of India.

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India.

22nd February 1877 ... Rs. 44,513-4-8.

E. F. HARRISON,

Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, }
23rd Feb. 1877. }

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Remittance Transfer Receipts on other Treasuries will from this date be issued in a series commencing from No. 70151, the last ended with No. 58800.

BHAG RAM, E. A. C.,

Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

AJMERE TREASURY, }
The 15th February 1877. }

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Hyderabad Residency, the 12th February 1877.

No. 143.—Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Akola, has been granted two years' leave to England on medical certificate.

The 17th February 1877.

No. 146.—Bapojee Rungnath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*

2nd Asstt. Resident.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 6th February 1877.

No. 7.—Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, R.E., Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the 3rd to 2nd Circle, Military Works.

No. 8.—The unexpired portion (fourteen days) of the furlough granted to Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, in Inspector General's Notification No. 49, dated 15th March 1876, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Wright, on return from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from 15th to 26th November 1876, both days inclusive.

The 10th February 1877.

No. 9.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. C. R. Balston, Accountant, 3rd Grade, in *Oudh Gazette* Notification No. 2251, dated 22nd August 1876, is cancelled.

Mr. Balston returned to duty on 13th December 1876.

The 13th February 1877.

No. 10.—Mr. J. A. Ellis, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is granted one year's furlough from 9th December 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 11.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 53, dated 8th February 1877, Major C. M. Browne, R.E., made over, and Major D. Ward, R.E., received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, 5th Circle, Military Works, on 8th February 1877, afternoon.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Insp. Genl. of Military Works.

2nd Circle.

Luaknow, the 16th February 1877.

No. 9.—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 5, dated the 30th January 1877, Barrack Sergeant Southcombe relieved Barrack Sergeant G. Blake, on the morning of the 1st instant.

The 17th February 1877.

No. 10.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 61, dated the 4th November last, Barrack Sergeants W. Warren and C. Ingram, temporarily transferred to the 3rd Circle, Military Works, for duty at the late Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, returned to their duties on the 26th ultimo.

No. 11.—With reference to this Circle Notification No. 64, dated the 16th November 1876, Mr. E. Cooke, Supervisor, joined the Allahabad Special Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 10th February 1877.

No. 12.—Under instructions from the Inspector General, Military Works, Deputy Assistant Commissary Connell, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Puzabad Division, Military Works, reported his departure on the 16th instant to join the Madras Famine Relief Works at Gooty.

J. J. HUME, *Colonel,*

Supdg. Engr., 2nd Circle, Mily. Works.

3rd Circle.

Meerut, the 15th February 1877.

No. 5.—Pundit Dabee Pershad, Accountant, Bareilly Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 56, dated 6th December 1876, on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

No. 6.—Barrack Sergeant A. H. Pope, Bareilly Division, Military Works, temporarily transferred to the Meerut Division, Military Works, in Notification No. 52, dated 23rd November 1876, for duty at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, rejoined his appointment on the 12th instant.

R. TYNDALL,

Supdg. Engr., 3rd Circle, Military Works.

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Baboo Obhoy Churn Moitro, Accountant, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, on the forenoon of 14th February 1877.

F. S. TAYLOR, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Consul. Engr. to the Govt. of India
for Guaranteed Rys.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th February 1877.

No. 31.—The services of Baboo Gopal Narain Tagore, Temporary Overseer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal Railway, being no longer required, have been dispensed with from the afternoon of the 23rd December 1876.

The 15th February 1877.

No. 32.—Mr. E. N. Homan, Store-keeper, 1st Grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is granted twelve months' furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

No. 33.—Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 34.—Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is granted eighteen months' furlough, with effect from the 1st April 1877, and the usual subsidiary leave.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director of State Railways.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Darjeeling, the 14th February 1877.

No. 17.—Mr. J. M. Luff, Executive Engineer, Assam Railway Extension Survey Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and five days. He availed himself of the same from the afternoon of 12th February 1877.

No. 18.—Mr. J. Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, returned from the leave granted him in Notification No. 252 of 20th December 1876, on the afternoon of 7th February, and is posted to the Northern Division.

No. 19.—Mr. R. White, Accountant, 1st Grade, Central Office of Accounts, availed himself of the leave granted to him in Notification No.

251 of 14th January 1877, on the forenoon of the 9th idem. He returned to duty on the forenoon of 9th February 1877.

No. 20.—Captain W. H. St. B. Browne, late Assistant Engineer of this Railway, was granted, with the approval of the Government of India, three months' language leave from the 30th May 1875.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 21.—Munshee Omerally, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Northern Division, is granted one month's privilege leave. He availed himself of this leave from the forenoon of 2nd January and returned to duty on the forenoon of 31st idem.

No. 22.—Baboo Debendro Chunder Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, Southern Division, reported his return from the sick leave granted to him in Notification No. 245 of 1876, on the forenoon of 25th January 1877.

No. 23.—Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee, temporary Overseer, 2nd Grade, Southern Division, returned from the leave granted in Notification No. 247 of 1876 and joined his duties on the forenoon of 15th February 1877.

J. G. LINDSAY, *Major, R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 17th February 1877.

No. 28.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Soan Division, and temporarily attached to the Office of Engineer-in-Chief, is transferred to the Indus Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1877.

No. 29.—With the approval of Director of State Railways, the Bakiala Division of this railway is amalgamated with the Jhelum Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1876.

No. 30.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the late Bakiala Division to the Jhelum Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December 1876.

No. 31.—Conductor C. Montgomery, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is re-transferred to the Chenab Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th February 1877.

ALEX. GRANT,
Engineer-in-Chief.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Mozufferpore, the 20th February 1877.

No. 4.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 527 of 23rd December 1876, Mr. P. Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the forenoon of the 14th February.

F. S. STANTON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Engineer-in-Chief.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th February 1877.

No. 31.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his return from furlough on the forenoon of the 5th December 1876, and was posted to the Upper Sind District.

No. 32.—The following transfer and posting have been made by Superintending Engineers:—

Sergeant C. Wickens, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, from the Kotri to the Mehar Division.

Mr. P. Kearns, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, to the Khanpur Division.

M. RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
				Value.	Name of Claimant.
				Rs.	
67	...	D 5—83410	...	20	Banki Behari, Gonda.
				20	
				20	
				20	
				20	
68	...	D 18—00321	...	100	Mr. S. Hamer, Howrah.
69	...	L 47—28823	...	20	Kallian Singh, Banda.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.	
				Rs.	Name of Claimant.
114	...	D 10—27316	...	5	Syed Ameeruddeen Ahmed, Sasseram.
115	...	D 10—70062	...	5	Mr. W. Swift, Bhulpin.
116	...	D 11—48249	...	10	Fakir Mohamed, Badaon.
117	...	D 10—78329	...	5	Shaik Ali Mohamed, Dehra Gazi Khan.
118	...	L 47—30706	...	20	The Manager (Open Line), Khandwa.
	...	—30709	...	20	
42	...	D 10—60493	wrongly	5	Sartho Ram, Bangalore.
	...	—60494	joined.		
43	...	D 11—13775	ditto	10	Buldeo Ram Jha, Benares.
	...	—18401			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 15th February 1877.

H. J. BRERETON,
Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Bombay Circle.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
				Value.	Name of Claimant.
				Rs.	
1877.	...	C 90—84907	...	1,000	The Indo-European Telegraph Office, Karachi.
W8	...	—80752	...	1,000	
W9	...	M 23—28678	...	50	Jadonath Gopal, Mhow.
W10	...	M 16—37919	...	10	T. A. LeMesurier, Hyderabad District, Sind.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		Value.	
				Rs.	Name of Claimant.
1877.	...	C 97—66408	...	10	Rangarao Bhimaji, Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri.
H23	...	M 27—12383	...	10	Mohan Lal, Akola.
H24	...	M 21—40593	...	10	Luchmi Raj, Bank of Bengal, Nagpore.
H25	...	C 82—19582	...	10	Gunesh Khanddrao Kasture, Satara.
H26	...	M 27—42377	...	10	Mrs. Lawrie, Jabalpur Hotel.
H27	...	M 17—93507	...	10	Cecil Burton, Jallunder.
H28	...	M 27—15259	...	10	Balji Krishnanathji, Mr. Khanderao Maraji's Office.
H29	...	M 2—11356	...	5	Dewji Kesheoji, New Market, Bombay.
M9	...	M 3—25105	...	5	
M10	...	M 22—01073	...	20	D. J. S. Menezes, Bhosawal.
	...	C 99—37450	...	20	
M34	...	C 73—38591	...	10	Tiabally Abdulally, Abdul Rahman Street.
	...	—28797	...	10	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept.; }
The 13th February 1877.

G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

Register No.		No. of Notes.		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.	
				Value.	Name of Claimant.
				Rs.	
6	...	E 10—42369	...	10	Messrs. C. Glass & Co., Umballa.
	...	—42370	...	10	
13	...	E 5—74915	...	20	Jagannath Johory, Allahabad.
18	...	E 10—24766	...	10	Captain G. Logan, Peshawar.
19	...	E 7—30145	...	5	Mr. C. Stans, Rawul Pindi.
21	...	E 10—47529	...	10	Narinjan, Lahore.

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office; }
The 17th February 1877.

J. W. McNAIR,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
92	... B 52—24055	... 10	... C. Parthasarady Iyengar, Pulni.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
240	... B 43—65767	... 50	... Mr. W. Johnson, Mission House, Madras.
241	... B 49—90158	... 10	... B. Lavery, Esq., Madras.
242	... B 36—67243	... 5	...
	... B 39—25437	... 5	... } T. G. Suntherason Iyer, Madras
	... B 40—54092	... 5	...
243	... B 50—48661	... 100	...
	... " —52273	... 100	... } Kumandan Khader Saib, Bangalore.
	... " —57195	... 100	...
48	... B 49—79577 } wrongly	... 10	... G. Wheatley, Esq., Mysore.
	... " —79579 } joined.		

Fort St. George,
Acctt. Genl.'s Office, Paper Currency Dept.;
The 12th February 1877

D. KISSUN SING,
Offg. Asstt. Acctt. Genl., in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
430	... L 82—51161	... 100	...
	... L 69—83831	... 100	... } Mr. W. J. Davidson.
	... L 83—16697	... 100	...
431	... L 52—80709	... 500	... } Golab Chund Hurruck Chund.
	... " —75945	... 500	...
432	... L 81—02967	... 50	... Babu Kaliprosad Chatterjee.
434	... L 97—28509	...	...
	to	...	...
	... " —28518	... 10 each	... Shaik Amoo.
435	... L 90—32650	... 20	... Behari Lal Dicheet.
437	... L 52—57117	... 500	... Babu Baikant Nath Naskur
439	... L 81—38072	... 50	...
	... " —38070	... 50	...
	... " —53556	... 50	...
	... " —55808	... 50	... } Babu Chunder Coomar Lahery
	... " —55807	... 50	...
	... " —37912	... 50	...
	... " —51129	... 50	...
	... " —11590	... 50	...
440	... L 83—26680	... 100	... Buldeo Das.
443	... L 81—56796	... 50	... Babu Ram Chand Mukerjee.
444	... L 81—58386	... 50	... Babu Mohes Chunder Bose.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
321	... L 48—83941 }	... 20	... Mr. Thomas Durup de Dombal.
	... " —83942 }	...	...
322	... L 45—13126 }	... 20	... Babu Doorga Das Ganguli.
	... " —13125 }	...	...
323	... L 77—01192 }	... 20	... Lalla Soorj Bullee.
	... " —01191 }	...	...
324	... L 63—86950 }	... 20	...
	... " —86948 }	...	... } Babu Oshidhary Bose
	... L 80—77060 }	... 20	...
	... " —77058 }	...	...
325	... L 24—88725 }	... 5	... Shaik Tinkoo.
	... " —88726 }	...	...
326	... L 41—59739 }	... 10	...
	... " —59738 }	...	...
	... L 40—52309 }	... 10	...
	... " —52302 }	...	... } Babu Pittumber Banerjee.
	... L 17—18611 }	... 5	...
	... " —18544 }	...	...
	... L 16—94101 }	... 5	...
	... L 15—33956 }	...	...
327	... L 22—04826 }	... 5	...
	... " —04828 }	...	... } Babu Radhica Churn Mittra.
	... L 22—86848 }	... 5	...
	... " —86849 }	...	...
290	... A 96—83523 }	... 10	... Choteldas Worned Mull.
	... " —83525 }	...	...
492	... L 32—71159	... 10	... Babu Bishaya Nath Mahiree.
493	... L 40—79045	... 10	...
	... L 25—51434	... 5	... } Babu Gobind Chundra Mittra.
494	... L 26—05347	... 5	... Oomrao Singh.
495	... L 8—33122	... 100	...
	... L 66—33322 }	...	...
	to	...	...
	... " —33329 }	... 50 each	... } Jodooram Shewtohalram.
496	... L 65—68705	... 20	...
	... L 76—12652	... 10	... } Babu Kedar Nath Dutt.
497	... L 89—60207	... 20	...
	... L 88—15904	... 10	... } Babu Deno Nath Banerjee.
498	... A 83—70095	... 50	... Goolraj Juggernath.
499	... A 66—66159	... 10	... Babu Hari Charan Ganguli
500	... L 89—50131	... 20	...
	... L 88—00022	... 10	... } Mr. J. Meares.
501	... L 25—18189	... 5	... Babu Roy Churn Mukerjee.
502	... L 80—06963	... 20	... Abdul Maayun.
503	... L 53—25070	... 1,000	... Mr. Alfred Tripe.

CALCUTTA.—Paper Currency Office;
The 23rd February 1877.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Majumdar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
Basu, Devendranath	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Dvijadās	... Presidency College.
Isvardās	... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar	... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Sen, Trigunacharan	... Presidency College.
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ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

Amjad Ali	... Benares College.
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THIRD DIVISION.

Ashraf Ali	... Benares College.
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PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Raja Huscin	... Muir College, Allahabad.
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SANSKRIT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	... Sanskrit College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

Bapurao, Dada	... Muir College, Allahabad.
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MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Gupta, Bipinivihari	... Presidency College.
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SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Durgadas	... Presidency College.
Dās, Surendranath	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Annadaprasad	... Presidency College.
Misra, Ramsaukar	... Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Gupta, Girindrakumar	... Free Church Institution.
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PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hirálál	... Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.
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The under-mentioned Students have passed the Examination for the Degree of M. A. :—

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Chandmohan	... Dacca College.
Básudevlal	... Canning College.
Basu, Kunjavihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Makundachandra	... Sanskrit College.
De, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Ramanath	... Sanskrit College.
Gomez, D.	... Bishop's College.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	... Presidency College.
Ray, Gangunarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 22nd February 1877. }

A. W. CROFT,
Offg. Registrar.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1877.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 PER CENT. DEDUCTIONS FOR			TOTAL AMOUNT.		
	3½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1843-54	of 1824-26	of 1828-29	of 1832-33	of 1835-36	of 1842-43	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1855-56.	of 1870.	of 1871	of 1873	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	6½ PERCENT LOAN OF 1859-60.		5 PER CENT. DEDUCTIONS FOR	
															10 years.	15 years.
Balance of 31st January 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,508	31,46,900	1,58,40,800	1,08,24,500	1,62,05,300	34,71,700	2,57,000	2,86,24,600	82,800	4,15,06,300	28,71,000	27,73,000	13,79,49,135
ADD—																
Amount enforced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1877	...	...	...	...	1,000	16,500	10,000	500	2,000	...	500	...	99,700	...	...	1,30,300
Amount enforced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	4,000	...	...	1,58,600	...	2,08,000	...	...	4,31,600
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1877	...	...	...	...	...	62,300	...	26,600	5,00,000	...	3,13,500	...	2,65,000	...	5,40,000	17,07,300
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	4,300	50,900	46,100	1,12,500	...	...	3,21,000	...	72,400	75,000	...	6,52,300
Balance on 15th February 1877	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,54,508	31,43,600	1,56,08,400	1,07,61,400	1,61,23,800	39,73,700	2,57,000	2,98,76,000	82,800	4,20,64,000	27,96,000	33,13,000	12,94,36,925

NOTE.—From 9th June 1876, enforced from India, 2,372 lakhs, re-transferred from London, 2,433 lakhs.

16th Dec. 1876 to 31st Dec.	3	14	13	23	2	9
1st Jan. 1877 to 15th Jan.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th " " to 31st "	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Feb. " to 15th Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...

2,453 lakhs.
2,453
Balance against London ... 30 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th February 1877.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th February 1877.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
Capital paid-up	...	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	...	1,03,65,904	8 8
Reserve Fund	...	16,71,139	2 5	Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	54,00,935	4 4
	Rs. A. P.			Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	...	39,92,691	0 10
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,01,564 4 1	1,53,93,931	5 6	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	...	1,64,75,704	3 7
Public Deposits at Branches	80,89,367 1 5			Balances with other Banks	...	1,62,848	1 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	2,09,90,389	3 0	Bullion	...	4,00,285	14 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	2,25,919	4 8	Dead Stock	...	10,40,764	9 10
Sundries	...	6,71,119	6 2	Stamps	...	11,210	6 11
				Sundries	...	3,81,629	11 7
						3,82,31,973	13 4
					Rs. A. P.		
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	80,20,841 5 10	2,07,20,524	8 5
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,26,99,683 2 7		
TOTAL	...	5,89,52,498	5 9	TOTAL	...	5,89,52,498	5 9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL; } J. GORDON,
Calcutta, 22nd February 1877. } Chief Acctt. & Depy. Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secy. & Treasurer.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

DATE	SILVER TENDERED, ESTIMATED VALUE.	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RS.		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On the General Treasury.	On the Currency Department.	Under Assay.	Assayed.	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Feb. 12	..			2,58,827	65,36,920	35,72,695
" 13				2,58,827	66,14,218	34,72,695
" 14		10,85,044		2,68,827	64,88,600	34,72,695
" 15				2,58,827	64,55,140	35,72,695
" 16			2,18,353	53,702	64,23,231	31,77,619
" 17			50,697	938	64,01,139	31,39,363

CALCUTTA MINT. }
The 19th Feb. 1877. }

J. F. TENNANT,
Offg. Mint Master.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1877.

The Post Master General of Hong-Kong having raised objections to the delivery of unpaid letters coming from India, and requested the enforcement of compulsory pre-payment in India, intimation is hereby given that on and after the 1st March all letters, &c., for Hong-Kong and places in China or Japan served through Hong-Kong, *must be fully pre-paid*, when sent by British Packets (fortnightly from Bombay) or by Indian Packets (twice a month from Calcutta) commonly known as the opium steamers of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Hong-Kong, and Messrs. Apear & Co. of Calcutta, or by private vessel. The places referred to are as follows:—

Hong-Kong.

Places in China served through Hong-Kong, including the following:—

Shanghai.	•	Macao.
Amoy.	•	Swatow.
Canton.	•	Hankow.
Foochow.	•	Ningpo.

Places in Japan, including the following:—

Yokohama.	|	Hiogo.
Nagasaki.	|	

The rates of pre-payment are as follows:—

Letters	...	4 annas per ½ oz.
Each packet of newspapers, printed papers, legal and commercial documents and patterns	...	2 annas per 4 ozs.

A. M. MONTEATH,

Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 19th February 1877.

No. 6961.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Post Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 21, Supplement F., of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th November 1876.

E. R. DOUGLAS,

Offg. Dy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 23rd February 1877.

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, Straits, Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ethiopia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 25th February 1877, at 7 P. M.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd March 1877.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st March 1877.

N. B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P. M. precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P. M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P. M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd February 1877.

Abdon, M. J.	Kellner, C. G.
Anderson, Mrs. M.	Lee, T.
Antonio, J. A.	Malloy, M. A.
Aviet, Mrs. E.	McDonald, Mrs. John.
Baldon, S.	McKae, Mrs. M.
Balmer, G.	Moore, James.
Barber, Miss A.	Moran, T. D.
Barings and Co., Messrs.	Mowbray, Mrs. A.
Birke, Captain H. P.	Myers, Mrs.
Davidson, Misses.	O'Sullivan, W. J.
Davies, H.	Peebles, J. C.
Davis, Mrs.	Pogson, R.
Disanto, Mrs. E.	Raven, C. W.
Dudrence, E. C.	Roberts, M. J.
Dunaford & Lawton, Messrs.	Robinson, Miss A.
Elliott, Mrs. S.	Robotham, Surgeon-Major.
Erdman, P.	Sainter, J. D., Dr.
Ferrari, Dr. D. A.	Samuells, H. E.
Flood, Sam.	Shircore, Miss A.
Fuzzle, Mrs.	Smith, James.
Granger, John H.	Smith, Mrs. E. F.
Gray, Dr. H. C.	Tisbury, Mrs. S. M.
Green, Patrick J.	Venables, Jas.
Haden, Miss Sarah.	Wane, Innes B.
Hales, John & Co., Messrs.	Watkins, R. B.
Hays, Geo.	White, W. M.
Hendrix, Rev. E. R.	Williams, F.
Heenan, Geo. Chas.	Winscom, Miss.
Hill, Mr.	Woods, Miss.
Holland, Mrs. M.	Wotherspoon, Geo.
Johnson, Major-General Sir W. T. Edwin.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Andrew, Walter G. G.	L. L. D.
Baggallay, Henry Chas.	Lovering, Geo. L.
Bambridge, F. C.	MacIntyre, A.
Battye, Major H. D.	Mazzaline, Mrs. J.
Barry, J. M.	Mitchell, Miss.
Beale, William.	Moran, Frank Conyngham.
Biggs, Robert O. C.	Morgan, Mrs. Milton.
Brownfield, M.	Moseley, Capt. W. H.
Buckley, C. W.	O'Brien, T. H.
Caddy, D. G.	Pearson, Mrs. J. E.
Campbell, Mrs. W.	Penny, P.
Carrington & Wigley.	Pierce, Mrs. J. O.
Cavanagh, Jas.	Power, W.
Christian, A.	Ragg, W. L.
Condey, Mr.	Reed, J.
Corke, Chas.	Richardson, Geo.
Cranbourn, Mrs.	Roberts, W.
Cranmer, Mrs. G. A.	Ryan, Mrs. J. G.
Crawford, Major.	Schapira, D.
Dalitz, H. Oscar.	Scolfi, A. L.
Eaton, Mrs. P. W.	Shutz, J.
E. F. W.	Smith, J. W.
E. M.	Stewart, R.
Frawley, M. A.	Swete, Captain.
Glukman, Lione.	Thomson, Geo. Black.
Good, J. W.	Watt, Capt. J. R.
Graham, Mrs. C.	West, J.
Henty, T. H.	Williams, C. A.
Hopkinson, Percy.	Williams, T.
Huguenot, M.	Williams, W. J.
Jones, B. F.	Wilson, G. A.
Kelly, Edward.	Wilson, G.
King, H. W.	Wilson, J. S.
Lewis, Chas.	Zacharias, A. H.
Liddiard, Mr.	

Papers.

Artell, H. F.	Jones, R. F.
Battye, Major H. D.	Kelly, W. P.
Bellany, J.	Liddiard, Mr.
Caddy, D.	Richardson, Geo.
Cayton, Geo.	Ryder, A.
Galloway, John.	Stewart A.
Holland, Captain.	Williams, C. A.

Registered Letter.

Corbitt, Mrs. B.	O'Brien, C.
Ferrari, Dr. A.	Pote, P. G.
Robinson, Miss Louisa.	

W. ALPIN,
Offg. Post Master of Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Minutes of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, "LIMITED," held at the Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PRESENT:

MESSRS. H. COHN.
G. J. SCOTT.
F. SCHILLER.
D. FUCHS.
POOLIN CHUNDER ROY.
A. B. STRUTHERS.
G. M. STRUTHERS.
JOHN MCINTOSH, *Attorney for*
CAPTAIN L. C. GORDON and
CHARLES CURRIE.

Proxies.—MESSRS. S. BIRD and JOHN MCINTOSH
in favor of CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT.

CAPTAIN G. J. SCOTT having been voted to the Chair, and the Notice convening the Meeting read, the following Resolution, which it is intended to confirm at a subsequent Meeting as a special Resolution, was—

Proposed by MR. D. FUCHS,
Seconded by BABOO POOLIN CHUNDER ROY—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular, the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to the now existing mortgage charge of £30,000, created by certain debentures and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day

of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed, and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash, or at the option of the holder thereof, to be declared in writing, not later than six calendar months previous to the expiration of such five years, by the allotments to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

G. J. SCOTT,
Chairman.

THE CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Office, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, on the 28th day of February 1877, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming and making special the following Resolution (unanimously) passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company, held at No. 104, Clive Street, aforesaid, on the 8th day of February 1877—

That the 74th Article of the present Articles of Association of the Company be amended, and as amended, do stand as follows:—

74. The Directors shall have power to borrow money on the security of the property of the Company or otherwise, and to draw, accept, and give bills of exchange and promissory notes on behalf and for the purposes of the Company. And in particular the Directors may borrow a sum not exceeding £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) upon a second mortgage charge of the property of the Company, subject to

the now existing mortgage charge of £80,000 created by certain debentures, and by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21st day of July 1875, and may raise such sum of £15,000 (or Rs. 1,50,000) by the issue of debentures of £50 (or Rs. 500) each, according to the applications for the same. Such debentures shall be secured by a Trust Deed and bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and each such debenture shall be repayable at the expiration of five years from the date of the issue thereof in cash or at the option of the holder thereof to be declared in writing not later than six calendar months, previous to the expiration of such five years by the allotment to such holder of one fully paid-up Preference Share of £50 in respect of each such debenture.

By order of the Board,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

104, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 10th February 1877.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Calcutta Jute Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Managing Agents here, on Thursday, the 5th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, of electing Directors and Auditors, and of transacting the ordinary business of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Thursday, the 22nd March, to Wednesday, the 4th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1877.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann, Ernest Kraushaar and Henry Schumacher at Akyab, as rice-millers, under the style of Schumacher & Company, has this day been dissolved as from the 1st July 1876, and that the business will in future be carried on by the undersigned, Johann Heinrich Marie Stohmann and Ernest Kraushaar.

Dated this 15th July 1876.

J. H. M. STOHMANN.
E. KRAUSHAAR.
H. SCHUMACHER.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Loan Note, No. 033633 of 1859-60 of 5½ per cent., dated the 31st May 1859, for Company's Rs. 1,000, now standing in the name of Shapurjee Jehangir, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bombay, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of a duplicate note in favour of the proprietor.

SHAPURJEE JEHangIR,
Girgaum Back Road, No. 178,
Care of Jehangir Bezunjee.

Lost or Stolen

On the 16th January 1872, one Government Promissory Note, No. 005235 at 4½ per cent., for Rs. 500.

OMES CHUNDER BANNERJEE,
No. 12, Old Post Office Street.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note No. 066870, of the India 4 per cent. loan of 1st May 1865, for Rs. 600, originally standing in the name of Esther Male, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and Bank of England, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the Proprietor.

Apply to—

COLVIN, COWIE & Co.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol.

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per Vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta; Thacker, Vining & Co., Bombay; or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT I OF 1877.

THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.—Enactments repealed.

An Act to define and amend the Law relating to certain kinds of Specific Relief.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to certain kinds of specific relief obtainable in civil suits ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called “ The Specific Relief Short title. Act, 1877.”
- It extends to the whole of British India, except the Scheduled Districts as defined in Act No. XIV of 1874 ;
- Local extent.
- And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1877.
- Commencement.
2. On and from that day the Acts specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in its third column.
- Repeal of enactments.
3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—
- Interpretation-clause.
- ‘ obligation ’ includes every duty enforceable by law :
- ‘ obligation.’
- ‘ trust ’ includes every species of express, implied, or constructive fiduciary ownership :
- ‘ trust.’
- ‘ trustee ’ includes every person holding, expressly, by implication, or constructively, a fiduciary character :
- ‘ trustee.’

Illustrations.

(a). Z bequeaths land to A, 'not doubting that he will pay thereout an annuity of Rs. 1,000 to B for his life.' A accepts the bequest. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B to the extent of the annuity.

(b). A is the legal, medical, or spiritual adviser of B. By availing himself of his situation as such adviser, A gains some pecuniary advantage which might otherwise have accrued to B. A is a trustee for B within the meaning of this Act of such advantage.

(c). A, being B's banker, discloses for his own purpose the state of B's account. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act for B of the benefit gained by him by means of such disclosure.

(d). A, the mortgagee of certain leaseholds, renews the lease in his own name. A is a trustee within the meaning of this Act of the renewed lease for those interested in the original lease.

(e). A, one of several partners, is employed to purchase goods for the firm. A, unknown to his co-partners, supplies them, at the market-price, with goods previously bought by himself when the price was lower, and thus makes a considerable profit. A is a trustee, for his co-partners, within the meaning of this Act of the profit so made.

(f). A, the manager of B's indigo factory, becomes agent for C, a vendor of indigo-seed, and receives, without B's assent, commission on the seed purchased from C for the factory. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the commission so received.

(g). A buys certain land with notice that B has already contracted to buy it. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for B, of the land so bought.

(h). A buys land from B, having notice that C is in occupation of the land. A omits to make any inquiry as to the nature of C's interest therein. A is a trustee, within the meaning of this Act, for C, to the extent of that interest.

'settlement' means any instrument (other than a will or codicil as defined by the Indian Succession Act) whereby the destination or devolution of successive interests in moveable or immovable property is disposed of or is agreed to be disposed of:

and all words occurring in this Act, which are defined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively assigned to them by that Act.

4. Except where it is herein otherwise expressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall be deemed—

Savings.

(a) to give any right to relief in respect of any agreement which is not a contract;

(b) to deprive any person of any right to relief, other than specific performance, which he may have under any contract; or

(c) to affect the operation of the Indian Registration Act on documents.

Specific relief how given. 5. Specific relief is given—

(a) by taking possession of certain property and delivering it to a claimant;

(b) by ordering a party to do the very act which he is under an obligation to do;

(c) by preventing a party from doing that which he is under an obligation not to do;

(d) by determining and declaring the rights of parties otherwise than by an award of compensation; or

(e) by appointing a Receiver.

6. Specific relief granted under clause (c) of section 5 is called preventive relief.

Preventive relief.

7. Specific relief cannot be granted for the mere purpose of enforcing a penal law.

Relief not granted to enforce penal law.

PART II.**OF SPECIFIC RELIEF.****CHAPTER I.****OF RECOVERING POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.***(a).—Possession of Immoveable Property.*

8. A person entitled to the possession of specific immoveable property may recover it in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Recovery of specific immoveable property.

9. If any person is dispossessed without his consent of immoveable property otherwise than in due course of law, he or any person claiming through him may, by suit instituted within six months from the date of the dispossession, recover possession thereof, notwithstanding any other title that may be set up in such suit.

Suit by person dispossessed of immoveable property.

Nothing in this section shall bar any person from suing to establish his title to such property and to recover possession thereof.

No suit under this section shall be brought against the Government.

No appeal shall lie from any order or decree passed in any suit instituted under this section, nor shall any review of any such order or decree be allowed.

(b). Possession of Moveable Property.

10. A person entitled to the possession of specific moveable property may recover the same in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Recovery of specific moveable property.

EXPLANATION 1.—A trustee may sue under this section for the possession of property to the beneficial interest in which the person for whom he is trustee is entitled.

EXPLANATION 2.—A special or temporary right to the present possession of property is sufficient to support a suit under this section.

Illustrations.

(a). A bequeaths land to B for his life, with remainder to C. A dies. B enters on the land, but C, without B's consent, obtains possession of the title-deeds. B may recover them from C.

(b). A pledges certain jewels to B to secure a loan. B disposes of them before he is entitled to do so. A, without having paid or tendered the amount of the loan, sues B for possession of the jewels. The suit should be dismissed, as A is not entitled to their possession, whatever right he may have to secure their safe custody.

(c). A receives a letter addressed to him by B. B gets back the letter without A's consent. A has such a property therein as entitles him to recover it from B.

(d). A deposits books and papers for safe custody with B. B loses them and C finds them, but refuses to deliver them to B when demanded. B may recover them from C, subject to C's right, if any, under section 168 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(e). A, a warehouse-keeper, is charged with the delivery of certain goods to Z, which B takes out of A's possession. A may sue B for the goods.

11. Any person having the possession or control of a particular article of moveable property, of which he is not the owner, may be compelled specifically to deliver it to the person entitled to its immediate possession, in any of the following cases:—

Liability of person in possession, not as owner, to deliver to person entitled to immediate possession.

(a) when the thing claimed is held by the defendant as the agent or trustee of the claimant;

(b) when compensation in money would not afford the claimant adequate relief for the loss of the thing claimed;

(c) when it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the actual damage caused by its loss;

(d) when the possession of the thing claimed has been wrongfully transferred from the claimant.

Illustrations

of clause (a).—A, proceeding to Europe, leaves his furniture in charge of B as his agent during his absence. B, without A's authority, pledges the furniture to C, and C, knowing that B had no right to pledge the furniture, advertises it for sale. C may be compelled to deliver the furniture to A, for he holds it as A's trustee.

of clause (b).—Z has got possession of an idol belonging to A's family, and of which A is the proper custodian. Z may be compelled to deliver the idol to A.

of clause (c).—A is entitled to a picture by a dead painter and a pair of rare China vases. B has possession of them. The articles are of too special a character to bear an ascertainable market-value. B may be compelled to deliver them to A.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS.

(a). *Contracts which may be specifically enforced.*

12. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the specific performance of any contract may in the discretion of the Court be enforced—

Cases in which specific performance enforceable.

(a) when the act agreed to be done is in the performance, wholly or partly, of a trust;

(b) when there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused by the non-performance of the act agreed to be done;

(c) when the act agreed to be done is such that pecuniary compensation for its non-performance would not afford adequate relief; or

(d) when it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the non-performance of the act agreed to be done.

EXPLANATION.—Unless and until the contrary is proved, the Court shall presume that the breach of a contract to transfer immoveable property cannot be adequately relieved by compensation in money, and that the breach of a contract to transfer moveable property can be thus relieved.

Illustrations

of clause (a).—A holds certain stock in trust for B. A wrongfully disposes of the stock. The law creates an obligation on A to restore the same quantity of stock to B, and B may enforce specific performance of this obligation.

of clause (b).—A agrees to buy, and B agrees to sell, a picture by a dead painter and two rare China vases. A may compel B specifically to perform this contract, for there is no standard for ascertaining the actual damage which would be caused by its non-performance.

of clause (c).—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000. B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey the house to him, he paying the purchase-money.

In consideration of being released from certain obligations imposed on it by its Act of incorporation, a railway company contract with Z to make an archway through their railway to connect lands of Z severed by the railway, to construct a road between certain specified points, to pay a certain annual sum towards the maintenance of this road, and also to construct a siding and a wharf as specified in the contract. Z is entitled to have this contract specifically enforced, for his interest in its performance cannot be adequately compensated for by money; and the Court may appoint a proper person to superintend the construction of the archway, road, siding and wharf.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a certain number of railway-shares of a particular description. A refuses

to complete the sale. B may compel A specifically to perform this agreement, for the shares are limited in number and not always to be had in the market, and their possession carries with it the status of a shareholder, which cannot otherwise be procured.

A contracts with B to paint a picture for B, who agrees to pay therefor Rs. 1,000. The picture is painted. B is entitled to have it delivered to him on payment or tender of the Rs. 1,000.

of clause (d).—A transfers without endorsement, but for valuable consideration, a promissory note to B. A becomes insolvent, and C is appointed his assignee. B may compel C to endorse the note, for C has succeeded to A's liabilities, and a decree for pecuniary compensation for not endorsing the note would be fruitless.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, a contract is not

wholly impossible of performance, because a portion of its subject-matter existing at its date has ceased to exist at the time of the performance.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell a house to B for a lakh of rupees. The day after the contract is made, the house is destroyed by a cyclone. B may be compelled to perform his part of the contract by paying the purchase-money.

(b). In consideration of a sum of money payable by B, A contracts to grant an annuity to B for B's life. The day after the contract has been made, B is thrown from his horse and killed. B's representative may be compelled to pay the purchase-money.

14. Where a party to a contract is unable to perform the whole of his part of it, but the part which must be left unperformed bears only a small proportion

to the whole in value, and admits of compensation in money, the Court may, at the suit of either party, direct the specific performance of so much of the contract as can be performed, and award compensation in money for the deficiency.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 98 bighás of the land belong to A, and the two remaining bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. The two bighás are not necessary for the use or enjoyment of the 98 bighás, nor so important for such use or enjoyment that the loss of them may not be made good in money. A may be directed at the suit of B to convey to B the 98 bighás and to make compensation to him for not conveying the two remaining bighás; or B may be directed, at the suit of A, to pay to A on receiving the conveyance and possession of the land, the stipulated purchase-money, less a sum awarded as compensation for the deficiency.

(b). In a contract for the sale and purchase of a house and lands for two lakhs of rupees, it is agreed that part of the furniture should be taken at a valuation. The Court may direct specific performance of the contract notwithstanding the parties are unable to agree as to the valuation of the furniture, and may either have the furniture valued in the suit and include it in the decree for specific performance, or may confine its decree to the house.

15. Where a party to a contract is unable

to perform the whole of his part of it, and the part which must be left unperformed forms a considerable portion

of the whole, or does not admit of compensation in money, he is not entitled to obtain a decree for specific performance. But the Court may, at the suit of the other party, direct the party in default to perform specifically so much of his part of the contract as he can perform, provided that the plaintiff relinquishes all claim to further performance, and all right to compensation, either for the deficiency, or for the loss or damage sustained by him through the default of the defendant.

• *Illustrations.*

(a). A contracts to sell to B a piece of land consisting of 100 bighás. It turns out that 50 bighás of the land belong to A, and the other 50 bighás to a stranger, who refuses to part with them. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the 50 bighás which belong to A, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree directing A to convey those 50 bighás to him on payment of the purchase-money.

(b). A contracts to sell to B an estate with a house and garden for a lakk of rupees. The garden is important for the enjoyment of the house. It turns out that A is unable to convey the garden. A cannot obtain a decree against B for the specific performance of the contract; but if B is willing to pay the price agreed upon, and to take the estate and house without the garden, waiving all right to compensation either for the deficiency or for loss sustained by him through A's neglect or default, B is entitled to a decree, directing A to convey the house to him on payment of the purchase-money.

16. When a part of a contract which, taken by itself, can and ought to be specifically performed, stands on a separate and independent footing from another part of the same contract which cannot or ought not to be specifically performed, the Court may direct specific performance of the former part.

17. The Court shall not direct the specific performance of a part of a contract except in cases coming under one or other of the three last preceding sections.

18. Where a person contracts to sell or let certain property, having only an imperfect title thereto, the purchaser or lessee (except as otherwise provided by this chapter) has the following rights:—

(a) if the vendor or lessor has subsequently to the sale or lease acquired any interest in the property, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to make good the contract out of such interest;

(b) where the concurrence of other persons is necessary to validate the title, and they are bound to convey at the vendor's or lessor's request, the purchaser or lessee may compel him to procure such concurrence;

(c) where the vendor professes to sell unincumbered property, but the property is mortgaged for an amount not exceeding the purchase-money, and the vendor has in fact only a right to redeem it, the purchaser may compel him to redeem the mortgage and to obtain a conveyance from the mortgagee;

(d) where the vendor or lessor sues for specific performance of the contract, and the suit is dismissed on the ground of his imperfect title, the defendant has a right to a return of his deposit (if any) with interest thereon, to his costs of the suit, and to a lien for such deposit, interest and costs on the interest of the vendor or lessor in the property agreed to be sold or let.

19. Any person suing for the specific performance of a contract, may also ask for compensation for its breach, either in addition to, or in substitution for, such performance.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought not to be granted, but

that there is a contract between the parties which has been broken by the defendant and that the plaintiff is entitled to compensation for that breach, it shall award him compensation accordingly.

If in any such suit the Court decides that specific performance ought to be granted, but that it is not sufficient to satisfy the justice of the case, and that some compensation for breach of the contract should also be made to the plaintiff, it shall award him such compensation accordingly.

Compensation awarded under this section may be assessed in such manner as the Court may direct.

EXPLANATION.—The circumstance that the contract has become incapable of specific performance, does not preclude the Court from exercising the jurisdiction conferred by this section.

• *Illustrations*

of the second paragraph:—A contracts to sell a hundred maunds of rice to B. B brings a suit to compel A to perform the contract or to pay compensation. The Court is of opinion that A has made a valid contract and has broken it, without excuse, to the injury of B, but that specific performance is not the proper remedy. It shall award to B such compensation as it deems just.

of the third paragraph:—A contracts with B to sell him a house for Rs. 1,000, the price to be paid and the possession given on the 1st January 1877. A fails to perform his part of the contract, and B brings his suit for specific performance and compensation, which is decided in his favour on the 1st January 1878. The decree may, besides ordering specific performance, award to B compensation for any loss which he has sustained by A's refusal.

of the Explanation:—A, a purchaser, sues B, his vendor, for specific performance of a contract for the sale of a patent. Before the hearing of the suit, the patent expires. The Court may award A compensation for the non-performance of the contract and may, if necessary, amend the plaint for that purpose.

A sues for the specific performance of a resolution passed by the directors of a public company, under which he was entitled to have a certain number of shares allotted to him, and for compensation for the non-performance of the resolution. All the shares had been allotted before the institution of the suit. The Court may, under this section, award A compensation for the non-performance.

20. A contract, otherwise proper to be specifically enforced, may be thus enforced, though a sum be named in it as the amount to be paid in case of its breach, and the party in default is willing to pay the same.

• *Illustration.*

A contracts to grant B an underlease of property held by A under C, and that he will apply to C for a license necessary to the validity of the underlease and that, if the license is not procured, A will pay B Rs. 10,000. A refuses to apply for the license and offers to pay B the Rs. 10,000. B is nevertheless entitled to have the contract specifically enforced if C consents to give the license.

(b). *Contracts which cannot be specifically enforced.*

21. The following contracts cannot be specifically enforced:—

(a) a contract for the non-performance of which compensation in money is an adequate relief;

(b) a contract which runs into such minute or numerous details, or which is so dependent on the personal qualifications or volition of the parties, or otherwise from its nature is such, that the Court cannot enforce specific performance of its material terms;

(c) a contract the terms of which the Court cannot find with reasonable certainty;

- (d) a contract which is in its nature revocable ;
- (e) a contract made by trustees either in excess of their powers or in breach of their trust ;
- (f) a contract made by or on behalf of a corporation or public company created for special purposes, or by the promoters of such company, which is in excess of its powers ;
- (g) a contract the performance of which involves the performance of a continuous duty extending over a longer period than three years from its date ;
- (h) a contract of which a material part of the subject-matter, supposed by both parties, to exist has, before it has been made, ceased to exist.

And save as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, no contract to refer a controversy to arbitration shall be specifically enforced ; but if any person who has made such a contract and has refused to perform it, sues in respect of any subject which he has contracted to refer, the existence of such contract shall bar the suit.

Illustrations

to (a).—A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, a lakh of rupees in the four per cent. loan of the Government of India.

A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, 40 chests of indigo at Rs. 1,000 per chest.

In consideration of certain property having been transferred by A to B, B contracts to open a credit in A's favour to the extent of Rs. 10,000, and to honour A's drafts to that amount.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced, for, in the first and the second both A and B, and in the third A would be reimbursed by compensation in money.

to (b).—A contracts to render personal service to B :

A contracts to employ B on personal service :

A, an author, contracts with B, a publisher, to complete a literary work.

B cannot enforce specific performance of these contracts.

A contracts to buy B's business at the amount of a valuation to be made by two valuers, one to be named by A and the other by B. A and B each name a valuer, but before the valuation is made, A instructs his valuer not to proceed.

By a charter party entered into in Calcutta between A, the owner of a ship, and B, the charterer, it is agreed that the ship shall proceed to Rangoon, and there load a cargo of rice, and thence proceed to London, freight to be paid, one-third on arrival at Rangoon, and two-thirds on delivery of the cargo in London.

A lets land to B and B contracts to cultivate it in a particular manner for three years next after the date of the lease.

A and B contract that, in consideration of annual advances to be made by A, B will for three years next after the date of the contract grow particular crops on the land in his possession and deliver them to A when cut and ready for delivery.

A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B, he will paint a picture for B.

A contracts with B to execute certain works which the Court cannot superintend.

A contracts to supply B with all the goods of a certain class which B may require.

A contracts with B to take from B a lease of a certain house for a specified term, at a specified rent, "if the drawing-room is handsomely decorated," even if it is held to have so much certainty that compensation can be recovered for its breach.

A contracts to marry B.

The above contracts cannot be specifically enforced.

to (c).—A, the owner of a refreshment-room, contracts with B to give him accommodation there for the sale of his goods and to furnish him with the necessary appliances. A refuses to perform his contract. The case is one for compensation

and not for specific performance, the amount and nature of the accommodation and appliances being undefined.

to (d).—A and B contract to become partners in a certain business, the contract not specifying the duration of the proposed partnership. This contract cannot be specifically performed, for, if it were so performed, either A or B might at once dissolve the partnership.

to (e).—A is a trustee of land with power to lease it for seven years. He enters into a contract with B to grant a lease of the land for seven years, with a covenant to renew the lease at the expiry of the term. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

The directors of a company have power to sell the concern with the sanction of a general meeting of the shareholders. They contract to sell it without any such sanction. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

Two trustees, A and B, empowered to sell trust-property worth a lakh of rupees, contract to sell it to C for Rs. 80,000. The contract is so disadvantageous as to be a breach of trust. C cannot enforce its specific performance.

The promoters of a company for working mines contract that the company, when formed, shall purchase certain mineral property. They take no proper precautions to ascertain the value of such property and in fact agree to pay an extravagant price therefor. They also stipulate that the vendors shall give them a bonus out of the purchase-money. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (f).—A company existing for the sole purpose of making and working a railway, contracts for the purchase of a piece of land for the purpose of erecting a cotton-mill thereon. This contract cannot be specifically enforced.

to (g).—A contracts to let for twenty-one years to B the right to use such part of a certain railway made by A as was upon B's land, and that B should have a right of running carriages over the whole line on certain terms, and might require A to supply the necessary engine-power, and that A should during the term keep the whole railway in good repair. Specific performance of this contract must be refused to B.

to (h).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for the lives of C and D. It turns out that, at the date of the contract, C, though supposed by A and B to be alive, was dead. The contract cannot be specifically performed.

(c). Of the Discretion of the Court.

22. The jurisdiction to decree specific performance as to decree-ance is discretionary, and ing specific performance. the Court is not bound to grant such relief merely because it is lawful to do so ; but the discretion of the Court is not arbitrary but sound and reasonable, guided by judicial principles and capable of correction by a Court of appeal.

The following are cases in which the Court may properly exercise a discretion not to decree specific performance :—

I. Where the circumstances under which the contract is made are such as to give the plaintiff an unfair advantage over the defendant, though there may be no fraud or misrepresentation on the plaintiff's part.

Illustrations.

(a). A, a tenant for life of certain property, assigns his interest therein to B. C contracts to buy, and B contracts to sell, that interest. Before the contract is completed, A receives a mortal injury from the effects of which he dies the day after the contract is executed. If B and C were equally ignorant or equally aware of the fact, B is entitled to specific performance of the contract. If B knew the fact, and C did not, specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(b). A contracts to sell to B the interest of C in certain stock-in-trade. It is stipulated that the sale shall stand good, even though it should turn out that C's interest is worth nothing. In fact the value of C's interest depends on the result of certain partnership-accounts, on which he is heavily in debt to his partners. This indebtedness is known to A, but not to B. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(c). A contracts to sell, and B contracts to buy, certain land. To protect the land from floods, it is necessary for its

owner to maintain an expensive embankment. B does not know of this circumstance, and A conceals it from him. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to A.

(d). A's property is put up to auction. B requests C, A's attorney, to bid for him. C does this inadvertently and in good faith. The persons present seeing the vendor's attorney bidding, think that he is a mere puffer and cease to compete. The lot is knocked down to B at a low price. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

II. Where the performance of the contract would involve some hardship on the defendant which he did not foresee, whereas its non-performance would involve no such hardship on the plaintiff.

• Illustrations.

(e). A is entitled to some land under his father's will on condition that, if he sells it within twenty-five years, half the purchase-money shall go to B. A, forgetting the condition, contracts, before the expiration of the twenty-five years, to sell the land to C. Here, the enforcement of the contract would operate so harshly on A, that the Court will not compel its specific performance in favour of C.

(f). A and B, trustees, join their beneficiary, C, in a contract to sell the trust-estate to D, and personally agree to exonerate the estate from heavy incumbrances to which it is subject. The purchase-money is not nearly enough to discharge those incumbrances, though, at the date of the contract, the vendors believed it to be sufficient. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to D.

(g). A, the owner of an estate, contracts to sell it to B, and stipulates that he, A, shall not be obliged to define its boundary. The estate really comprises a valuable property not known to either to be part of it. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B, unless he waives his claim to the unknown property.

(h). A contracts with B to sell him certain land, and to make a road to it from a certain railway station. It is found afterwards that A cannot make the road without exposing himself to litigation. Specific performance of the part of the contract relating to the road should be refused to B, even though it may be held that he is entitled to specific performance of the rest with compensation for loss of the road.

(i). A, a lessee of mines, contracts with B, his lessor, that at any time during the continuance of the lease B may give notice of his desire to take the machinery and plant used in and about the mines, and that he shall have the articles specified in his notice delivered to him at a valuation on the expiry of the lease. Such a contract might be most injurious to the lessee's business, and specific performance of it should be refused to B.

(j). A contracts to buy certain land from B. The contract is silent as to access to the land. No right of way to it can be shown to exist. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

(k). A contracts with B to buy from B's manufactory and not elsewhere all the goods of a certain class used by A in his trade. The Court cannot compel B to supply the goods, but if he does not supply them, A may be ruined, unless he is allowed to buy them elsewhere. Specific performance of the contract should be refused to B.

III. Where the plaintiff has done substantial acts or suffered losses in consequence of a contract capable of specific performance.

Illustration.

A sells land to a railway company who contract to execute certain works for his convenience. The company take the land and use it for their railway. Specific performance of the contract to execute the works should be decreed in favour of A.

(d). *For whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

23. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the specific performance of a contract may be obtained by—

Who may obtain specific performance.

(a) any party thereto;

(b) the representative in interest, or the principal, of any party thereto: provided that, where the learning, skill, solvency or any personal quality

of such party is a material ingredient in the contract, or where the contract provides that his interest shall not be assigned, his representative in interest or his principal shall not be entitled to specific performance of the contract, unless where his part thereof has already been performed;

(c) where the contract is a settlement on marriage, or a compromise of doubtful rights between members of the same family, any person beneficially entitled thereunder;

(d) where the contract has been entered into by a tenant for life in due exercise of a power, the remainderman;

(e) a reversioner in possession, where the agreement is a covenant entered into with his predecessor in title and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit of such covenant;

(f) a reversioner in remainder, where the agreement is such a covenant, and the reversioner is entitled to the benefit thereof and will sustain material injury by reason of its breach;

(g) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(h) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract for the purposes of the company, and such contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation, the company.

(e). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

24. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced in favour of a person—

(a) who could not recover compensation for its breach;

(b) who has become incapable of performing, or violates, any essential term of the contract that on his part remains to be performed; or

(c) who has already chosen his remedy and obtained satisfaction for the alleged breach of contract;

(d) who, previously to the contract had notice that a settlement of the subject-matter thereof, (though not founded on any valuable consideration) had been made and was then in force.

Illustrations

to clause (a).—A, in the character of agent for B, enters into an agreement with C to buy C's house. A is in reality acting, not as agent for B, but on his own account. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract.

to clause (b).—A contracts to sell B a house and to become tenant thereof for a term of fourteen years from the date of the sale at a specified yearly rent. A becomes insolvent. Neither he nor his assignee can enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to sell B a house and garden in which there are ornamental trees, a material element in the value of the property as a residence. A, without B's consent, fells the trees. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A, holding land under a contract with B for a lease, commits waste, or treats the land in an unhusbandlike manner. A cannot enforce specific performance of the contract.

A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, an unfinished house, B contracting to finish the house and the lease to contain covenants on the part of A to keep the house in repair. B finishes the house in a very defective manner: he cannot enforce the contract specifically, though A and B may sue each other for compensation for breach of it.

to clause (c).—A contracts to let, and B contracts to take, a house for a specified term at a specified rent. B refuses to perform the contract. A thereupon sues for, and obtains, compensation for the breach. A cannot obtain specific performance of the contract.

25. A contract for the sale or letting of property, whether moveable or immovable, cannot be specifically enforced in favour of a vendor or lessor—

Contracts to sell property by one who has no title, or who is a voluntary settler.

(a) who, knowing himself not to have any title to the property, has contracted to sell or let the same;

(b) who, though he entered into the contract believing that he had a good title to the property, cannot at the time fixed by the parties or by the Court for the completion of the sale or letting, give the purchaser or lessee a title free from reasonable doubt;

(c) who, previous to entering into the contract, has made a settlement (though not founded on any valuable consideration) of the subject-matter of the contract.

Illustrations.

(a). A, without C's authority, contracts to sell to B an estate which A knows to belong to C. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract, even though C is willing to confirm it.

(b). A bequeaths his land to trustees, declaring that they may sell it with the consent in writing of B. B gives a general prospective assent in writing to any sale which the trustees may make. The trustees then enter into a contract with C to sell him the land. C refuses to carry out the contract. The trustees cannot specifically enforce this contract, as, in the absence of B's consent to the particular sale to C, the title which they can give C is, as the law stands, not free from reasonable doubt.

(c). A, being in possession of certain land, contracts to sell it to Z. On enquiry it turns out that A claims the land as heir of B, who left the country several years before, and is generally believed to be dead, but of whose death there is no sufficient proof. A cannot compel Z specifically to perform the contract.

(d). A, out of natural love and affection, makes a settlement of certain property on his brothers and their issue, and afterwards enters into a contract to sell the property to a stranger. A cannot enforce specific performance of this contract so as to override the settlement, and thus prejudice the interests of the persons claiming under it.

(f). *For whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced except with a variation.*

26. Where a plaintiff seeks specific performance of a contract in writing, to which the defendant sets up a variation, the plaintiff cannot obtain the performance sought, except with the variation so set up, in the following cases (namely):—

Non-enforcement except with variation.

(a) where by fraud or mistake of fact the contract of which performance is sought is in terms different from that which the defendant supposed it to be when he entered into it;

(b) where by fraud, mistake of fact, or surprise the defendant entered into the contract under a reasonable misapprehension as to its effect as between himself and the plaintiff;

(c) where the defendant, knowing the terms of the contract and understanding its effect, has entered into it relying upon some misrepresentation by the plaintiff, or upon some stipulation on the plaintiff's part, which adds to the contract, but which he refuses to fulfil;

(d) where the object of the parties was to produce a certain legal result, which the contract as framed is not calculated to produce;

(e) where the parties have, subsequently to the execution of the contract, contracted to vary it.

Illustrations.

(a). A, B and C sign a writing by which they purport to contract each to enter into a bond to D for Rs. 1,000. In a suit by D, to make A, B and C separately liable each to the extent of Rs. 1,000, they prove that the word 'each' was inserted by mistake; that the intention was that they should give a joint bond for Rs. 1,000. A can obtain the performance sought only with the variation thus set up.

(b). A sues B to compel specific performance of a contract in writing to buy a dwelling-house. B proves that he assumed that the contract included an adjoining yard, and the contract was so framed as to leave it doubtful whether the yard was so included or not. The Court will refuse to enforce the contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(c). A contracts in writing to let to B a wharf, together with a strip of A's land delineated in a map. Before signing the contract, B proposed orally that he should be at liberty to substitute for the strip mentioned in the contract another strip of A's land of the same dimensions, and to this A expressly assented. B then signed the written contract. A cannot obtain specific performance of the written contract, except with the variation set up by B.

(d). A and B enter into negotiations for the purpose of securing land to B for his life, with remainder to his issue. They execute a contract the terms of which are found to confer an absolute ownership on B. The contract so framed cannot be specifically enforced.

(e). A contracts in writing to let a house to B, for a certain term, at the rent of Rs. 100 per month, putting it first into tenantable repair. The house turns out to be not worth repairing, so, with B's consent, A pulls it down and erects a new house in its place: B contracting orally to pay rent at Rs. 120 per mensem. B then sues to enforce specific performance of the contract in writing. He cannot enforce it except with the variations made by the subsequent oral contract.

(g). *Against whom Contracts may be specifically enforced.*

27. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, specific performance of a contract may be enforced against—

Relief against parties and persons claiming under them by subsequent title.

(a) either party thereto;

(b) any other person claiming under him by a title arising subsequently to the contract, except a transferee for value who has paid his money in good faith and without notice of the original contract;

(c) any person claiming under a title which, though prior to the contract and known to the plaintiff, might have been displaced by the defendant;

(d) when a public company has entered into a contract and subsequently becomes amalgamated with another public company, the new company which arises out of the amalgamation;

(e) when the promoters of a public company have, before its incorporation, entered into a contract, the company: provided that the company has ratified and adopted the contract and the contract is warranted by the terms of the incorporation.

Illustrations

to clause (b).—A contracts to convey certain land to B by a particular day. A dies intestate before that day without having conveyed the land. B may compel A's heir or other representative in interest to perform the contract specifically.

A contracts to sell certain land to B for Rs. 5,000. A afterwards conveys the land for Rs. 6,000 to C, who has notice of the original contract. B may enforce specific performance of the contract as against C.

A contracts to sell land to B for Rs. 5,000. B takes possession of the land. Afterwards A sells it to C for Rs. 6,000. C makes no enquiry of B relating to his interest in the land. B's possession is sufficient to affect C with notice of his interest, and he may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts in consideration of Rs. 1,000, to bequeath certain of his lands to B. Immediately after the contract A dies intestate, and C takes out administration to his estate. B may enforce specific performance of the contract against C.

A contracts to sell certain land to B. Before the completion of the contract, A becomes a lunatic and C is appointed his committee. B may specifically enforce the contract against C.

to clause (c).—A, the tenant for life of an estate, with remainder to B, in due exercise of a power conferred by the settlement under which he is tenant for life, contracts to sell the estate to C, who has notice of the settlement. Before the sale is completed, A dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

A and B are joint tenants of land, his undivided moiety of which either may alien in his lifetime, but which, subject to that right, devolves on the survivor. A contracts to sell his moiety to C and dies. C may enforce specific performance of the contract against B.

(h). *Against whom Contracts cannot be specifically enforced.*

28. Specific performance of a contract cannot be enforced against a party thereto in any of the following cases :—

What parties cannot be compelled to perform.

(a) if the consideration to be received by him is so grossly inadequate, with reference to the state of things existing at the date of the contract, as to be either by itself or coupled with other circumstances evidence of fraud or of undue advantage taken by the plaintiff ;

(b) if his assent was obtained by the misrepresentation (whether wilful or innocent), concealment, circumvention, or unfair practices, of any party to whom performance would become due under the contract, or by any promise of such party which has not been substantially fulfilled ;

(c) if his assent was given under the influence of mistake of fact, misapprehension or surprise : Provided that, when the contract provides for compensation in case of mistake, compensation may be made for a mistake within the scope of such provision and the contract may be specifically enforced in other respects if proper to be so enforced.

Illustrations

to clause (c).—A, one of two executors, in the erroneous belief that he had the authority of his co-executor, enters into an agreement for the sale to B of his testator's property. B cannot insist on the sale being completed.

A directs an auctioneer to sell certain land. A afterwards revokes the auctioneer's authority as to 20 bighas of the land, but the auctioneer inadvertently sells the whole to a who has not notice of the revocation. B cannot enforce specific performance of the agreement.

(i). *The Effect of dismissing a Suit for Specific Performance.*

29. The dismissal of a suit for specific performance of a contract or part thereof shall bar the plaintiff's right to sue for compensation for the breach of such contract or part, as the case may be.

Bar of suit for breach after dismissal.

(j). *Awards and Directions to execute Settlements.*

30. The provisions of this chapter as to contracts shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to awards and to directions in a will or codicil to execute a particular settlement.

Application of preceding sections to awards and testamentary directions to execute settlements.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE RECTIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

31. When, through fraud or a mutual mistake

When instrument may be rectified. of the parties, a contract or other instrument in writing does not truly express their intention, either party,

or his representative in interest, may institute a suit to have the instrument rectified; and if the Court find it clearly proved that there has been fraud or mistake in framing the instrument, and ascertain the real intention of the parties in executing the same, the Court may in its discretion rectify the instrument, so as to express that intention, so far as this can be done without prejudice to rights acquired by third persons, in good faith and for value.

Illustrations.

(a). A, intending to sell to B his house and one of three godowns adjacent to it, executes a conveyance prepared by B, in which, through B's fraud, all three godowns are included. Of the two godowns which were fraudulently included, B gives one to C and lets the other to D for a rent, neither C nor D having any knowledge of the fraud. The conveyance may, as against B and C, be rectified so as to exclude from it the godown given to C; but it cannot be rectified so as to affect D's lease.

(b). By a marriage-settlement, A, the father of B, the intended wife, covenants with C, the intended husband, to pay to C, his executors, administrators and assigns, during A's life, an annuity of Rs. 5,000. C dies insolvent and the official assignee claims the annuity from A. The Court, on finding it clearly proved that the parties always intended that this annuity should be paid as a provision for B and her children, may rectify the settlement and decree that the assignee has no right to any part of the annuity.

32. For the purpose of rectifying a contract in writing, the Court must be satisfied that all the parties thereto intended to make an equitable and conscientious agreement.

33. In rectifying a written instrument, the Court may inquire what the instrument was intended to mean, and what were intended to be its legal consequences, and is not confined to the inquiry what the language of the instrument was intended to be.

34. A contract in writing may be first rectified and then, if the plaintiff has so prayed in his plaint and the Court thinks fit, specifically enforced.

Illustration.

A contracts in writing to pay his attorney, B, a fixed sum in lieu of costs. The contract contains mistakes as to the name and rights of the client, which, if construed strictly, would exclude B from all rights under it. B is entitled, if the Court thinks fit, to have it rectified, and to an order for payment of the sum, as if at the time of its execution it had expressed the intention of the parties.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RESCISSION OF CONTRACTS.

35. Any person interested in a contract in writing may sue to have it rescinded, and such rescission may be adjudged by the Court in any of the following cases, namely :—

(a) where the contract is voidable or terminable by the plaintiff ;

(b) where the contract is unlawful for causes not apparent on its face, and the defendant is more to blame than the plaintiff ;

(c) where a decree for specific performance of a contract of sale, or of a contract to take a lease, has been made, and the purchaser or lessee makes default in payment of the purchase-money or other sums which the Court has ordered him to pay.

When the purchaser or lessee is in possession of the subject-matter, and the Court finds that such possession is wrongful, the Court may also order him to pay to the vendor or lessor the rents and profits, if any, received by him as such possessor.

In the same case, the Court may by order in the suit in which the decree has been made and not complied with, rescind the contract either so far as regards the party in default, or altogether, as the justice of the case may require.

Illustrations

to (a).—A sells a field to B. There is a right of way over the field of which A has direct personal knowledge, but which he conceals from B. B is entitled to have the contract rescinded.

to (b).—A, an attorney, induces his client B, a Hindú widow, to transfer property to him for the purpose of defrauding B's creditors. Here the parties are not equally in fault, and B is entitled to have the instrument of transfer rescinded.

36. Rescission of a contract in writing cannot be adjudged for mere mistake, unless the party against

whom it is adjudged can be restored to substantially the same position as if the contract had not been made.

37. A plaintiff instituting a suit for the specific

performance of a contract in writing may pray in the alternative that, if the contract cannot be specifically enforced, it may be rescinded and delivered up to be cancelled; and the Court, if it refuses to enforce the contract specifically, may direct it to be rescinded and delivered up accordingly.

38. On adjudging the rescission of a contract,

the Court may require the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE CANCELLATION OF INSTRUMENTS.

39. Any person against whom a written instrument is void or voidable,

who has reasonable apprehension that such instrument, if left outstanding, may cause him serious injury, may sue to have it adjudged void or voidable, and the Court may, in its discretion, so adjudge it and order it to be delivered up and cancelled.

If the instrument has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, the Court shall also send a copy of its decree to the officer in whose office the instrument has been so registered, and such officer shall note on the copy of the instrument contained in his books the fact of its cancellation.

Illustrations.

(a). A, the owner of a ship, by fraudulently representing her to be seaworthy, induces B, an underwriter, to insure her. B may obtain the cancellation of the policy.

(b). A conveys land to B, who bequeaths it to C and dies. Thereupon D gets possession of the land and produces a forged instrument stating that the conveyance was made to B in trust for him. C may obtain the cancellation of the forged instrument.

(c). A, representing that the tenants on his land were all at will, sells it to B and conveys it to him by an instrument dated the 1st January 1877. Soon after that day, A fraudulently grants to C a lease of part of the lands dated the 1st October 1876, and procures the lease to be registered under the Indian Registration Act. B may obtain the cancellation of this lease.

(d). A agrees to sell and deliver a ship to B, to be paid for by B's acceptances of four bills of exchange, for sums amounting to Rs. 30,000, to be drawn by A on B. The bills are drawn and accepted, but the ship is not delivered, according to the agreement. A sues B on one of the bills. B may obtain the cancellation of all the bills.

40. Where an instrument is evidence of different rights or different obligations, the Court may, in a proper case, cancel it in part and allow it to stand for the residue.

What instruments may be partially cancelled.

Illustration.

A draws a bill on B, who endorses it to C, by whom it appears to be endorsed to D, who endorses it to E. C's endorsement is forged. C is entitled to have such endorsement cancelled, leaving the bill to stand in other respects.

41. On adjudging the cancellation of an instrument, the Court may require

the party to whom such relief is granted to make any compensation to the other which justice may require.

CHAPTER VI.

OF DECLARATORY DECREES.

42. Any person entitled to any legal character,

or to any right as to any property, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such character or right, and the Court may in its discretion make therein a declaration that he is so entitled, and the plaintiff need not in such suit ask for any further relief:

Provided that no Court shall make any such

declaration where the plaintiff, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.

EXPLANATION.—A trustee of property is a 'person interested to deny' a title adverse to the title of some one who is not in existence, and for whom, if in existence, he would be a trustee.

Illustrations.

(a). A is lawfully in possession of certain land. The inhabitants of a neighbouring village claim a right of way across the land. A may sue for a declaration that he is not entitled to the right so claimed.

(b). A bequeaths his property to B, C and D, to be equally divided amongst all and each of them, if living at the time of my death, then amongst their surviving children. No such children are in existence. In a suit against A's executor, the Court may declare whether B, C and D took the property absolutely, or only for their lives, and it may also declare the interests of the children before their rights are vested.

(c). A covenants that if he should at any time be entitled to property exceeding one lakh of rupees, he will settle it upon certain trusts. Before any such property accrues, or any persons entitled under the trusts are ascertained, he institutes a suit to obtain a declaration that the covenant is void for uncertainty. The Court may make the declaration.

(d). A alienates to B property in which A has merely a life-interest. The alienation is invalid as against C, who is entitled as reversioner. The Court may in a suit by C against A and B declare that C is so entitled.

(e). The widow of a soleless Hindú alienates part of the property of which she is in possession as such. The person presumptively entitled to possess the property if he survive her, may, in a suit against the alienee, obtain a declaration that the alienation was made without legal necessity and was therefore void beyond the widow's lifetime.

(f). A Hindú widow in possession of property adopts a son to her deceased husband. The person presumptively

entitled to possession of the property on her death without a son may, in a suit against the adopted son, obtain a declaration that the adoption was invalid.

(g). A is in possession of certain property. B, alleging that he is the owner of the property, requires A to deliver it to him. A may obtain a declaration of his right to hold the property.

(h). A bequeaths property to B for his life, with remainder to B's wife and her children, if any, by B, but if B die without any wife or children, to C. B has a putative wife, D, and children, but C denies that B and D were ever lawfully married. D and her children may, in B's lifetime, institute a suit against C and obtain therein a declaration that they are truly the wife and children of B.

43. A declaration made under this chapter is binding only on the parties to the suit, persons claiming through them respectively, and, where any of the parties are trustees, on the persons for whom, if in existence at the date of the declaration, such parties would be trustees.

Illustration.

A, a Hindú, in a suit to which B, his alleged wife, and her mother are defendants, seeks a declaration that his marriage was duly solemnized and an order for the restitution of his conjugal rights. The Court makes the declaration and order. C, claiming that B is his wife, then sues A for the recovery of B. The declaration made in the former suit is not binding upon C.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

44. The appointment of a Receiver pending a suit is a matter resting in the discretion of the Court.

The mode and effect of his appointment, and his rights, powers, duties and liabilities, are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF PUBLIC DUTIES.

45. Any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay may make an order requiring any specific act to be done or forborne, within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, by any person holding a public office, whether of a permanent or a temporary nature, or by any corporation or inferior Court of Judicature: provided—

(a) that an application for such order be made by some person whose property, franchise, or personal right, would be injured by the forbearing or doing (as the case may be) of the said specific act;

(b) that such doing or forbearing is, under any law for the time being in force, clearly incumbent on such person or Court in his or its public character, or on such corporation in its corporate character;

(c) that, in the opinion of the High Court, such doing or forbearing is consonant to right and justice;

(d) that the applicant has no other specific and adequate legal remedy; and

(e) that the remedy given by the order applied for will be complete.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any High Court—

(f) to make any order binding on the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the Governor General in Council, on the Governor of Madras in Council, on the Governor of Bombay in Council, or on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

(g) to make any order on any other servant of the Crown, as such, merely to enforce the satisfaction of a claim upon the Crown; or

(h) to make any order which is otherwise expressly excluded by any law for the time being in force.

46. Every application under section 45 must be founded on an affidavit of the person injured, stating his right in the matter in question, his demand of justice and the denial thereof; and the High Court may, in its discretion, make the order applied for absolute in the first instance, or refuse it, or grant a rule to show cause why the order applied for should not be made.

If, in the last case, the person, Court or corporation complained of shows no sufficient cause, the High Court may first make an order in the alternative, either to do or forbear the act mentioned in the order, or to signify some reason to the contrary and make an answer thereto by such day as the High Court fixes in this behalf.

47. If the person, Court or corporation to whom or to which such order is directed makes no answer, or makes an insufficient or a false answer, the High Court may then issue a peremptory order to do or forbear the act absolutely.

48. Every order under this chapter shall be executed, and may be appealed from, as if it were a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

49. The costs of all applications and orders under this chapter shall be in the discretion of the High Court.

50. Neither the High Court nor any Judge thereof shall hereafter issue any writ of *mandamus*.

51. Each of the said High Courts shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure under this chapter; and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court as to applications for and grants of writs of *mandamus* shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to applications and orders under this chapter.

PART III.

OF PREVENTIVE RELIEF.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INJUNCTIONS GENERALLY.

52. Preventive relief is granted at the discretion of the Court by injunction, temporary or perpetual.

53. Temporary injunctions are such as are to continue until a specified time, or until the further order of the Court. They may be granted at any period of a suit, and are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure.

A perpetual injunction can only be granted by the decree made at the hearing and upon the merits of the suit: the defendant is thereby perpetually enjoined from the assertion of a right, or from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to the rights of the plaintiff.

CHAPTER X.

OF PERPETUAL INJUNCTIONS.

54. Subject to the other provisions contained in, or referred to by, this chapter, a perpetual injunction may be granted to prevent the breach of an obligation existing in favour of the applicant, whether expressly or by implication.

When such obligation arises from contract, the Court shall be guided by the rules and provisions contained in Chapter II of this Act.

When the defendant invades or threatens to invade the plaintiff's right to, or enjoyment of, property, the Court may grant a perpetual injunction in the following cases (namely):—

- (a) where the defendant is trustee of the property for the plaintiff;
- (b) where there exists no standard for ascertaining the actual damage caused, or likely to be caused, by the invasion;
- (c) where the invasion is such that pecuniary compensation would not afford adequate relief;
- (d) where it is probable that pecuniary compensation cannot be got for the invasion;
- (e) where the injunction is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of judicial proceedings.

EXPLANATION.—For the purpose of this section a trademark is property.

Illustrations.

(a). A lets certain land to B, and B contracts not to dig sand or gravel thereout. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from digging in violation of his contract.

(b). A trustee threatens a breach of trust. His co-trustees if any, should, and the beneficial owners may, sue for an injunction to prevent the breach.

(c). The directors of a public company are about to pay a dividend out of capital or borrowed money. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(d). The directors of a fire and life-insurance company are about to engage in marine insurances. Any of the shareholders may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(e). A, an executor, through misconduct or insolvency, is bringing the property of the deceased into danger. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain him from getting in the assets.

(f). A, a trustee for B, is about to make an imprudent sale of a small part of the trust-property. B may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale, even though compensation in money would have afforded him adequate relief.

(g). A makes a settlement (not founded on marriage or other valuable consideration) of an estate on B and his children. A then contracts to sell the estate to C. B or any of his children may sue for an injunction to restrain the sale.

(h). In the course of A's employment as a vakil, certain papers belonging to his client, B, come into his possession. A threatens to make these papers public, or to communicate their contents to a stranger. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(i). A is B's medical adviser. He demands money of B which B declines to pay. A then threatens to make known the effect of B's communications to him as a patient. This is contrary to A's duty, and B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(j). A, the owner of two adjoining houses, lets one to B and afterwards lets the other to C. A and C begin to make such alterations in the house let to C as will prevent the comfortable enjoyment of the house let to B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain them from so doing.

(k). A lets certain arable lands to B for purposes of husbandry, but without any express contract as to the mode of cultivation. Contrary to the mode of cultivation customary in the district, B threatens to sow the lands with seed injurious thereto and requiring many years to eradicate. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from sowing the lands in contravention of his implied contract to use them in a husbandlike manner.

(l). A, B and C are partners, the partnership being determinable at will. A threatens to do an act tending to the destruction of the partnership-property. B and C may, without seeking a dissolution of the partnership, sue for an injunction to restrain A from doing the act.

(m). A, a Hindú widow in possession of her deceased husband's property, commits destruction of the property without any cause sufficient to justify her in so doing. The heir-expectant may sue for an injunction to restrain her.

(n). A, B and C are members of an undivided Hindú family. A cuts timber growing on the family-property, and threatens to destroy part of the family-house and to sell some of the family-utensils. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain him.

(o). A, the owner of certain houses in Calcutta, becomes insolvent. B buys them from the official assignee and enters into possession. A persists in trespassing on and damaging the houses, and B is thereby compelled, at considerable expense, to employ men to protect the possession. B may sue for an injunction to restrain further acts of trespass.

(p). The inhabitants of a village claim a right of way over A's land. In a suit against several of them, A obtains a declaratory decree that his land is subject to no such right. Afterwards each of the other villagers sues A for obstructing his alleged right of way over the land. A may sue for an injunction to restrain them.

(q). A, in an administration-suit to which a creditor, B, is not a party, obtains a decree for the administration of C's assets. B proceeds against C's estate for his debt. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B.

(r). A and B are in possession of contiguous lands and of the mines underneath them. A works his mine so as to extend under B's mine and threatens to remove certain pillars which help to support B's mine. B may sue for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

(s). A rings bells or makes some other unnecessary noise so near a house as to interfere materially and unreasonably with the physical comfort of the occupier, B. B may sue for an injunction restraining A from making the noise.

(t). A pollutes the air with smoke so as to interfere materially with the physical comfort of B and C, who carry on business in a neighbouring house. B and C may sue for an injunction to restrain the pollution.

(u). A infringes B's patent. If the Court is satisfied that the patent is valid and has been infringed, B may obtain an injunction to restrain the infringement.

(v). A pirates B's copyright. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy, unless the work of which copyright is claimed is libellous or obscene.

(w). A improperly uses the trademark of B. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the user, provided that B's use of the trademark is honest.

(x). A, a tradesman, holds out B as his partner against the wish and without the authority of B. B may sue for an injunction to restrain A from so doing.

(y). A, a very eminent man, writes letters on family-tops to B. After the death of A and B, C, who is B's residuary legatee, proposes to make money by publishing A's letters. D, who is A's executor, has a property in the letters, and may sue for an injunction to restrain C from publishing them.

(z). A carries on a manufactory and B is his assistant. In the course of his business, A imparts to B a secret process of value. B afterwards demands money of A, threaten-

ing, in case of refusal, to disclose the process to C, a rival manufacturer. A may sue for an injunction to restrain B from disclosing the process.

55. When, to prevent the breach of an obligation, it is necessary to compel the performance of certain acts which the Court is capable of enforcing, the Court may in its discretion grant an injunction to prevent the breach complained of, and also to compel performance of the requisite acts.

Illustrations.

(a). A, by new buildings, obstructs lights to the access and use of which B has acquired a right under the Indian Limitation Act, Part I. B may obtain an injunction, not only to restrain A from going on with the buildings, but also to pull down so much of them as obstructs B's lights.

(b). A builds a house with eaves projecting over B's land. B may sue for an injunction to pull down so much of the eaves as so project.

(c). In the case put as illustration (i) to section 54, the Court may also order all written communications made by B, as patient, to A, as medical adviser, to be destroyed.

(d). In the case put as illustration (y) to section 54, the Court may also order A's letters to be destroyed.

(e). A threatens to publish statements concerning B which would be punishable under Chapter XXI of the Indian Penal Code. The Court may grant an injunction to restrain the publication, even though it may be shown not to be injurious to B's property.

(f). A, being B's medical adviser, threatens to publish B's written communications with him, showing that B has led an immoral life. B may obtain an injunction to restrain the publication.

(g). In the cases put as illustrations (v) and (w) to section 54, and as illustrations (e) and (f) to this section, the Court may also order the copies produced by piracy, and the trademarks, statements and communications therein respectively mentioned, to be given up or destroyed.

Injunction when refused. 56. An injunction cannot be granted—

(a) to stay a judicial proceeding pending at the institution of the suit in which the injunction is sought, unless such restraint is necessary to prevent a multiplicity of proceedings;

(b) to stay proceedings in a Court not subordinate to that from which the injunction is sought;

(c) to restrain persons from applying to any legislative body;

(d) to interfere with the public duties of any department of the Government of India or the Local Government, or with the sovereign acts of a Foreign Government;

(e) to stay proceedings in any criminal matter;

(f) to prevent the breach of a contract the performance of which would not be specifically enforced;

(g) to prevent, on the ground of nuisance, an act of which it is not reasonably clear that it will be a nuisance;

(h) to prevent a continuing breach in which the applicant has acquiesced;

(i) when equally efficacious relief can certainly be obtained by any other usual mode of proceeding, except in case of breach of trust;

(j) when the conduct of the applicant or his agents has been such as to disentitle him to the assistance of the Court;

(k) where the applicant has no personal interest in the matter.

Illustrations.

(a). A seeks an injunction to restrain his partner, B, from receiving the partnership-debts and effects. It appears

that A had improperly possessed himself of the books of the firm and refused B access to them. The Court will refuse the injunction.

(b). A manufactures and sells crucibles, designating them as "patent plumbago crucibles," though, in fact, they have never been patented. B pirates the designation. A cannot obtain an injunction to restrain the piracy.

(c). A sells an article called "Mexican Balm," stating that it is compounded of diverse rare essences, and has sovereign medicinal qualities. B commences to sell a similar article to which he gives a name and description such as to lead people into the belief that they are buying A's Mexican Balm. A sues B for an injunction to restrain the sale. B shows that A's Mexican Balm consists of nothing but scented hog's lard. A's use of his description is not an honest one, and he cannot obtain an injunction.

57. Notwithstanding section 56, clause (f),

Injunctions to perform where a contract comprises an affirmative agreement to do a certain act, negative agreement.

coupled with a negative agreement, express or implied, not to do a certain act, the circumstance that the Court is unable to compel specific performance of the affirmative agreement, shall not preclude it from granting an injunction to perform the negative agreement; provided that the applicant has not failed to perform the contract so far as it is binding on him.

Illustrations.

(a). A contracts to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 the good-will of a certain business unconnected with business-premises, and further agrees not to carry on that business in Calcutta. B pays A the Rs. 1,000, but A carries on the business in Calcutta. The Court cannot compel A to send his customers to B, but B may obtain an injunction restraining A from carrying on the business in Calcutta.

(b). A contracts to sell to B the good-will of a business. A then sets up a similar business close by B's shop, and solicits his old customers to deal with him. This is contrary to his implied contract, and B may obtain an injunction to restrain A from soliciting the customers, and from doing any act whereby their good-will may be withdrawn from B.

(c). A contracts with B to sing for twelve months at B's theatre and not to sing in public elsewhere. B cannot obtain specific performance of the contract to sing, but he is entitled to an injunction restraining A from singing at any other place of public entertainment.

(d). B contracts with A that he will serve him faithfully for twelve months as a clerk. A is not entitled to a decree for specific performance of this contract. But he is entitled to an injunction restraining B from serving a rival-house as clerk.

(e). A contracts with B that, in consideration of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to him by B on a day fixed, he will not set up a certain business within a specified distance. B fails to pay the money. A cannot be restrained from carrying on the business within the specified distance.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1859	Civil Procedure	Sections 15 and 112.
XIV of 1859	Limitation	Section 15.
XXIII of 1861	Civil Procedure	Section 26.
IX of 1872	Contract	In section 28, the second clause of Exception 1.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1877.

An Act to amend Act No. XIII of 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to define the expression 'High Court' as used in Act No. XIII of 1875 (to amend the law relating to Probates and Letters of Administration), sections 2, 3 and 4; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The expression 'High Court' in each of the said sections shall mean, and 'High Court' defined in Act XIII of 1875, be deemed to have always sections 2, 3 and 4. meant—

(a) a High Court for the time being established under the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104:

(b) the Chief Court of the Panjáb:

(c) the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any grant of probate or letters of administration with effect throughout the whole of British India heretofore made by any Court other than the Courts specified in section one.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1877.

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PREAMBLE.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Interpretation-clause.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. Inspector General of Registration.
Branch Inspector General of Sindh.
5. Districts and Sub-Districts.
6. Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
7. Offices of Registrar and Sub-Registrar.
8. Inspectors of Registration Offices.

SECTIONS.

9. Military Cantonments may be declared Sub-Districts or Districts.
10. Absence of Registrar from his District or vacancy in his office.
11. Absence of Registrar on duty in his District.
12. Absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his office.
13. Appointments under section 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Government.
Suspension, removal and dismissal of Officers.
14. Remuneration and establishments of registering officers.
15. Seals of registering officers.
16. Register-books.
Forms.
Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Documents of which registration is compulsory.
Exception of composition-deeds; and of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
Authorities to adopt.
18. Documents of which registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by registering officer.
20. Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels.
Documents containing maps or plans.
22. Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Time for presenting documents.
24. Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable.
25. Documents executed out of British India.
26. Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation.
27. Wills may be presented or deposited at any time.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

28. Place for registering documents relating to land.
29. Place for registering other documents.
30. Registration by Registrar.
Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town.
31. Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

32. Persons to present documents for registration.
33. Powers-of-attorney recognizable for purposes of section 32.
Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

SECTIONS.

34. Enquiry before registration by registering officer.
 35. Procedure on admission of execution.
 Procedure on denial of execution, &c.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

36. Procedure where appearance of executant or witness is desired.
 37. Officer or Court to issue and cause service of summons.
 38. Persons exempt from appearance at Registration Office.
 39. Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. Persons entitled to present Wills and Authorities to adopt.
 41. Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

42. Deposit of Wills.
 43. Procedure on deposit of Wills.
 44. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42.
 45. Proceedings on death of depositor.
 Re-deposit.
 46. Saving of Act X of 1865, section 259.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

47. Time from which registered document operates.
 48. Registered documents relating to property when to take effect against oral agreements.
 49. Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
 50. Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

PART XI.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

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51. Register-books to be kept in the several offices.
 52. Endorsements on document presented.
 Receipt for document.
 Documents admitted to registration to be copied.
 53. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
 54. Current Indexes and entries therein.
 55. Indexes to be made by registering officers.
 Extra particulars in Indexes.
 56. Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.
 Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

SECTIONS.

57. Registering officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

(B.) *As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.*

58. Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.
 59. Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer.
 60. Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.
 61. Endorsements and certificate to be copied.
 Document to be returned.
 62. Procedure on presenting document in language unknown to registering officer.
 63. Power to administer oaths.
 Record of substance of statements.

(C.) *Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.*

64. Procedure on registration of document relating to land situate in several Sub-Districts.
 65. Procedure where document relates to land situate in several Districts.

(D.) *Special Duties of Registrar.*

66. Procedure on registering documents relating to land.
 67. Procedure on registration under section 80, clause (b).

(E.) *Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.*

68. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.
 69. Inspector General to superintend Registration Offices.
 His power to make rules.
 70. His power to remit fines.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

71. Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded.
 72. Power to reverse or alter orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration on ground other than denial of execution.
 73. Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.
 74. Procedure of Registrar on such application.
 75. Order of Registrar and procedure thereon.
 76. Refusal by Registrar.
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PART XIII.

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78. Fees to be fixed by Local Government.
 Alteration of fees.
 79. Publication of fees.
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PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

81. Penalty for incorrectly endorsing, copying, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.

SECTIONS.

82. Penalty for certain other offences.
Making false statements before registering officer.
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False personation.
Abetment of offences under Act.
83. Registering officer may institute prosecutions.
84. Registering officers to be deemed public servants.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Destruction of unclaimed documents.
86. Registering officer not liable for thing *bond fide* done or refused in his official capacity.
87. Nothing so done invalidated by defect in appointment or procedure.
88. Registration of documents executed by Government officers or certain public functionaries.
89. Certificates under Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Exemption of certain documents executed by or in favour of Government.
91. Inspection and copies of such documents.
92. Burmese registration rules confirmed.

An Act for the Registration of Documents.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the registration of documents; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called
Short title. "The Indian Registration Act, 1877:"

It extends to the whole of British India, except such districts or tracts of country as the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, exclude from its operation;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the first day of April 1877.

Repeal of enactments. 2. On and from that day Act No. VIII of 1871 shall be repealed.

But all appointments, notifications, rules and orders made, and all Districts and Sub-districts formed, and all offices established, and all tables of fees prepared, under such Act or any of the enactments thereby repealed shall be deemed to have been respectively made, formed, established and prepared under this Act, except in so far as such rules and orders may be inconsistent herewith.

References made in Acts passed before the first day of April 1877, to the said Act, or to any enactment thereby repealed, shall be read as if made to the corresponding section of this Act.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lease" includes a counterpart, kabūliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease:

"Signature." "Signed." "Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

"Immoveable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights, ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops, nor grass:

"Moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property:

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book:

"Endorsement" and "endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

"Minor" means a person who, according to the personal law to which he is subject, has not attained majority:

"Representative" includes the guardian of a minor and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank and title (if any) of a person described, and, in the case of a Native, his caste (if any) and his father's name, or where he is usually described as the son of his mother, then his mother's name:

"District Court" includes the High Court in its ordinary original civil jurisdiction; and

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

4. The Local Government shall appoint an Inspector General of Registration. General of Registration for the territories subject to such Government,

or may, instead of making such appointment, direct that all or any of the powers and duties hereinafter conferred and imposed upon the Inspector General shall be exercised and performed by such officer or officers, and within such local limits, as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

The Governor of Bombay in Council may also, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer to be Branch Inspector General of Sindh, who shall have all the powers of an Inspector General under this Act other than the power to frame rules hereinafter conferred.

Any Inspector General or the Branch Inspector General of Sindh may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

5. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe, and may from time to time alter, the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this section, together with the limits thereof, and every alteration of such limits, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the date of the notification as is therein mentioned.

6. The Local Government may appoint such persons, whether public officers or not, as it thinks proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid, respectively.

7. The Local Government shall establish in every District an office to be styled the Office of the Registrar and in every Sub-District an office or offices to be styled the Office of the Sub-Registrar, or the Offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars, and may amalgamate with any office of a Registrar any office of a Sub-Registrar subordinate to such Registrar,

and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform, in addition to his own powers and duties, all or any of the powers and duties of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate :

Provided that no such authorization shall enable a Sub-Registrar to hear an appeal against an order passed by himself under this Act.

8. The Local Government may also appoint officers to be called Inspectors of Registration Offices, and may from time to time prescribe the duties of such officers. Every such Inspector shall be subordinate to the Inspector General.

9. Every military cantonment where there is a Cantonment Magistrate may (if the Local Government so directs) be, for the purposes of this Act, a Sub-District or a District, and such Magistrate shall be the Sub-Registrar or the Registrar of such Sub-District or District, as the case may be.

Whenever the Governor General in Council declares any military cantonment beyond the limits of British India to be a Sub-District or a District for the purposes of this Act, he shall also declare, in the case of a Sub-District, what authorities shall be Registrar of the District and Inspector General, and in the case of a District, what

authority shall be Inspector General, with reference to such cantonment and the Sub-Registrar or Registrar thereof.

10. Whenever any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the Registrar's Office is situate,

shall be the Registrar during such absence or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

Whenever the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, is absent otherwise than on duty in his District, or when his office is temporarily vacant,

any person whom the Inspector General appoints in this behalf shall be the Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

11. Whenever any Registrar is absent from his office on duty in his District, he may appoint any Sub-Registrar or other person in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar, except those mentioned in sections 68 and 72.

12. Whenever any Sub-Registrar is absent, or when his office is temporarily vacant, any person whom the Registrar of the District appoints in this behalf shall be Sub-Registrar during such absence, or until the Local Government fills up the vacancy.

13. All appointments made under section 10, section 11, or section 12 shall be reported to the Local Government by the Inspector General. Such report shall be either special or general, as the Local Government directs.

The Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under the provisions of this Act, and appoint another person in his stead.

14. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may assign such salaries as such Government from time to time deems proper to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or provide for their remuneration by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries.

The Local Government may allow proper establishments for the several Offices under this Act.

15. The several Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the Local Government directs:—"The seal of the Registrar (or of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

16. The Local Government shall provide for the office of every Registering Officer the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The books so provided shall contain the forms from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General, with the sanction of the Local Government, and the pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

The Local Government shall supply the office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box, and shall in each District make suitable provision for the safe custody of the records connected with the registration of documents in such District.

PART III

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, if the registration is compulsory. Documents of which registration is compulsory. shall be registered, if the property to which they relate is situate in a District in which, and if they have been executed on or after the date on which, Act No. XVI of 1864, or Act No. XX of 1866, or Act No. VIII of 1871, or this Act came or comes into force (that is to say),—

- (a) Instruments of gift of immoveable property;
- (b) Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property;
- (c) Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest; and
- (d) Leases of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent:

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this section any leases executed in any District, or part of a District, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed fifty rupees.

- Exception of composition-deeds; (f) any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, or
- (g) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company,
- (h) any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will when executed create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any such right, title or interest,
- (i) decrees and orders of Courts and awards,
- (j) grants of immoveable property by Government,
- (k) instruments of partition made by revenue officers,

(l) certificates and instruments of collateral security granted under the Land Improvement Act, 1871.

Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the first day of January 1872 and not conferred by a will, shall also be registered.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act (that is to say),

(a) Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees, to or in immoveable property:

(b) Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest:

(c) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted under section 17:

(d) Instruments (other than wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:

(e) Wills:

(f) All other documents not required by section 17 to be registered.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the registering officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

20. The registering officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration. If he register such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

21. (a) No non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

(b) Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

(c) No non-testamentary document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map

or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such Districts.

22. Failure to comply with the provisions

Failure to comply with rules as to description of houses and land. contained in section 21, clause (b), shall not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it relates is sufficient to identify such property.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF PRESENTATION.

23. Subject to the provisions contained in sections 24, 25 and 26, no document other than a will, shall

Time for presenting documents. be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution,

or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final :

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

24. If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable

Provision where delay in presentation is unavoidable. accident, any document executed, or copy of a decree or order made, in British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, such document shall be accepted for registration.

Any application for such direction may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

25. When a document purporting to have been

Documents executed out of British India. executed by all or any of the parties out of British India is not presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, the Registering Officer, if satisfied,

(a) that the instrument was so executed, and

(b) that it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India,

may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration.

26. Whenever a registration-office is closed on

Provision where office is closed on last day of period for presentation. the last day of any period provided in this Act for the presentation of any document, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day on which the office re-opens.

27. A will may at any time be presented for

Wills may be presented or deposited at any time. registration or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

28. Save as in this Part otherwise provided,

every document mentioned in section 17, clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), and section 18, clauses (a), (b) and (c), shall be presented for registration in the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate.

29. Every document other than a document

referred to in section 28 and a copy of a decree or order, may be presented

for registration either in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered.

A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or, where the decree or order does not affect immovable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the Local Government at which all the persons claiming under the decree or order desire the copy to be registered.

30. (a) Any Registrar may in his discretion

Registration by Registrar. receive and register any document which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

(b.) The Registrar of a District including a Pre-

Registration by Registrar at Presidency Town and Lahore. sidency Town and the Registrar of the Lahore District may receive and register any

document referred to in section 28 without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the document relates.

31. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence. of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.

PART VI.

OF PRESENTING DOCUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

32. Except in the cases mentioned in section 31

Persons to present documents for registration. and section 39, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper registration office,

by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order,

or by the representative or assign of such person,

or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

33. For the purposes of section 32, the powers-of-attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognized (that is to say),—

(a) if the principal at the time of executing the power-of-attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act is for the time being in force, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides :

(b) if the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by any Magistrate :

(c) if the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power-of-attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India :

Provided that the following persons shall not be required to attend at any registration-office or Court for the purpose of executing any such power-of-attorney as is mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this section :—

persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without serious inconvenience so to attend ;

persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process ; and

persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court.

In every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the office or Court aforesaid.

To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Magistrate may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

Any power-of-attorney mentioned in this section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

34. Subject to the provisions contained in this Part and in sections 41, 43, 45, 69, 75, 77, 88 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act, unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation under sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 :

Provided that if owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration-fee in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 24, the document may be registered.

Such appearances may be simultaneous or at different times.

The registering officer shall thereupon—

(a) enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed,

(b) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document, and

(c) in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

Any application for a direction under the proviso in this section may be lodged with a Sub-Registrar, who shall forthwith forward it to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate.

Nothing in this section applies to copies of decrees or orders.

35. If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the registering officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they admit the execution of the document ;

or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent admits the execution ;

or, if the person executing the document is dead, and his representative or assign appears before the registering officer, and admits the execution,

the registering officer shall register the document as directed in sections 58 to 61, inclusive.

The registering officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one present in his office.

If any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution,

or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic,

or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution,

the registering officer shall refuse to register the document : Provided that, where such officer is a Registrar, he shall follow the procedure prescribed in Part XII of this Act.

PART VII.

OF ENFORCING THE APPEARANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

36. If any person presenting any document for registration, or claiming under any document which is capable of being so presented, desires the appearance

of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the registering officer may, in his discretion, call upon such officer or Court as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf to issue a summons requiring him to appear at the registration office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned, and at a time named therein.

37. The officer or Court, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause it to be served upon the person whose appearance is so required.

38. A person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to appear at the registration office, and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to appear in person at the registration office, shall not be required so to appear.

In every such case, the registering officer shall either himself go to the house of such person, or to the jail in which he is confined, and examine him, or issue a commission for his examination.

39. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts shall, save as aforesaid and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued, and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

OF PRESENTING WILLS AND AUTHORITIES TO ADOPT.

40. The testator or after his death any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a will, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration,

and the donor or after his death the donee of any authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present it to any Registrar or Sub-Registrar for registration.

41. A will or an authority to adopt, presented for registration by the testator or donor, may be registered in the same manner as any other document.

A will or authority to adopt presented for registration by any other person entitled to present it, shall be registered if the registering officer is satisfied,

- (a) that the will or authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be,
- (b) that the testator or donor is dead, and
- (c) that the person presenting the will or authority is, under section 40, entitled to present the same.

PART IX.

OF THE DEPOSIT OF WILLS.

42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any) and with a statement of the nature of the document.

43. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, and the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply either personally or by duly authorized agent to the Registrar who holds it in deposit, and such Registrar, if satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

45. If, on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section 42, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall, in the applicant's presence, open the cover, and, at the applicant's expense, cause the contents thereof to be copied into Book No. 8.

When such copy has been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original will.

46. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, section 259, or the power of any Court by order to compel the production of any will. But whenever any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has been already copied under section 45, open the cover and cause the will to be copied into his Book No. 3 and make a note on such copy that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.

PART X.

OF THE EFFECTS OF REGISTRATION AND NON-REGISTRATION.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

48. All non-testamentary documents duly registered under this Act, and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

49. No document required by section 17 to be registered, shall affect any immoveable property comprised therein,

or confer any power to adopt, or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property or conferring such power, unless it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Registered documents relating to land, of which registration is optional, to take effect against unregistered documents.

50. Every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 17, and clauses (a) and (b) of section 18, shall, if duly registered, take effect as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered document relating to the same property, and not being a decree or order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to leases exempted under the proviso in section 17, or to the documents mentioned in clauses (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) and (l) of the same section.

Explanation.—In cases where Act No. XVI of 1864 or Act No. XX of 1866 was in force in the place and at the time in and at which such unregistered document was executed, “unregistered” means not registered according to such Act, where the document is executed after the first day of July 1871, not registered under Act No. VIII of 1871 or this Act.

PART II.

OF THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTERING OFFICERS.

(A). As to the Register Books and Indexes.

Register-books to be kept in the several offices.

51. The following Books shall be kept in the several offices hereafter named (that is to say)

In all registration offices—

Book 1, “Register of non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property;”

Book 2, “Record of reasons for refusal to register;”

Book 3, “Register of wills and authorities to adopt;” and

Book 4, “Miscellaneous Register.”

In the offices of Registrars—

Book 5, “Register of deposits of wills.”

In Book 1 shall be entered or filed all documents or memoranda registered under sections 17, 18 and 87 which relate to immoveable property, and are not wills.

In Book 4 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses (d) and (f) of section 18, which do not relate to immoveable property.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to require more than one set of books where the Office of the Registrar has been amalgamated with the Office of a Sub-Registrar.

52. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every

Endorsements on document presented.
Receipt for document.

person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it: a receipt for such document shall be given by the registering officer

to the person presenting the same; and, subject

Documents admitted to the provisions contained in section 62, every document admitted to registration shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the book appropriated therefor according to the order of its admission.

And all such books shall be authenticated at such intervals and in such manner as is from time to time prescribed by the Inspector General.

53. All entries in each book shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

54. In every office in which any of the books hereinbefore mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current indexes of the contents of such books; and every entry in such indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the registering officer has copied, or filed a memorandum of, the document to which it relates.

55. Four such indexes shall be made in all registration offices, and shall be named, respectively, Index No. I, Index No. II, Index No. III, and Index No. IV.

Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered or memorandum filed in Book No. 1.

Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in section 21 relating to every such document and memorandum as the Inspector General from time to time directs in that behalf.

Index No. III shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing every will and authority entered in Book No. 3, and of the executors and persons respectively appointed thereunder, and after the death of the testator or the donor (but not before) the names and additions of all persons claiming under the same.

Index No. IV shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document entered in Book No. 4.

Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV shall contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Inspector General from time to time directs.

56. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals as the Inspector General from time to time directs, a copy of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar, during the last of such intervals, in Indexes Nos. I, II and III.

Every Registrar receiving such copy shall file it in his office.

57. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the indexes relating to Book No. 1 shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and subject

Extra particulars in indexes.

Copy of entries in Indexes Nos. I, II and III to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.

Such copy to be filed by Registrar.

Registering officers to allow inspection of certain books and indexes, and to give certified copies of entries.

to the provisions of section 62, copies of entries in such books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to the persons executing the documents to which such entries relate, or to their agents, and after the death of the executants (but not before) to any person applying for such copies.

Subject to the same provisions, copies of entries in Book No. 4 and in the index relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer, or to his agent or representative. The requisite search under this section for entries in Books Nos. 3 and 4 shall be made only by the registering officer.

All copies given under this section shall be signed and sealed by the registering officer, and shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the contents of the original documents.

(B). *As to the Procedure on admitting to registration.*

58. On every document admitted to registration,

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration. other than a copy of a decree or order, or a copy of a certificate under the Land Improvement, Act, 1871, sent by the Collector to be registered, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars (that is to say),—

(a) the signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution has been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent;

(b) the signature and addition of every person examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

(c) any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the registering officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the registering officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

59. The registering officer shall affix the date

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by registering officer. and his signature to all endorsements made under sections 52 and 58, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

60. After such of the provisions of sections

Certificate showing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied. 34, 35, 58 and 59 as apply to any document presented for registration have been complied with, the registering officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied.

Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the registering officer, and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in section 59 have occurred as therein mentioned.

61. The endorsements and certificate referred to and mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1.

The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he has nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in section 52.

62. When a document is presented for registration under section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of documents of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in section 19, shall be filed in the registration office.

The endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in sections 59 and 60 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the copies and memoranda required by sections 57, 64, 65 and 66, translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

63. Every registering officer may at his discretion Power to administer an oath to any person under the provisions of this Act.

He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he admits the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the registering officer.

Every such note so signed shall be admissible for the purpose of proving that the statements therein recorded were made by the persons and under the circumstances therein stated.

(C). *Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.*

64. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall make a memorandum thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, and send the same to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and such Sub-Registrar shall file the memorandum in his Book No. 1.

65. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property situate in more districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate (if any) thereon, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to the Registrar of every district in which any part of such property is situate other than the district in which his own Sub-District is situate.

The Registrar on receiving the same shall file in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and the copy of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward

a memorandum of the document to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such memorandum shall file it in his Book No. 1.

(D). *Special Duties of Registrar.*

66. On registering any non-testamentary document relating to immoveable property, the Registrar shall forward a memorandum of such document to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

He shall also forward a copy of such document, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in section 21, to every other Registrar in whose district any part of such property is situate.

Such Registrar on receiving any such copy shall file it in his Book No. 1, and shall also send a memorandum of the copy to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of the property is situate.

Every Sub-Registrar receiving any memorandum under this section shall file it in his Book No. 1.

67. On any document being forwarded under section 30, clause (b), a copy of such document and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose district any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copy shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in the first clause of section 66.

(E). *Of the controlling powers of Registrars and Inspectors General.*

68. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Sub-Registrar is situate.

Every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the book or the office in which any document shall have been registered.

69. The Inspector General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the registration offices in the territories under the Local Government, and shall have power from time to time to make rules consistent with this Act—

providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

declaring what languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in each district;

declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under section 21;

regulating the amount of fines imposed under sections 24 and 34, respectively;

regulating the exercise of the discretion reposed in the registering officer by section 63;

regulating the form in which registering officers are to make memoranda of documents;

regulating the authentication by Registrars and Sub-Registrars of the books kept in their respective offices under section 51;

declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II, III and IV, respectively;

declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the registration offices;

and, generally, regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

The rules so made shall be submitted to the Local Government for approval, and, after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official Gazette and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

70. The Inspector General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, remit wholly or in part the difference between any fine levied under section 24 or section 34 and the amount of the proper registration fee.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

71. Every Sub-Registrar refusing to register a document,

except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his Sub-District,

shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and endorse the words "registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without payment and unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No registering officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until, under the provisions hereinafter contained, the document is directed to be registered.

72. Except where the refusal is made on the ground of denial of execution, an appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order; and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order:

and if the order of the Registrar directs the document to be registered and the document is duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the Sub-Registrar shall obey the same, and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60; and such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

73. When a Sub-Registrar has refused to register a document on the ground that any person by whom it purports to be executed, or his representative or assign, denies its execution, any person claiming under such document, or his representative, assign or agent authorized as

Application where Sub-Registrar refuses to register on ground of denial of execution.

aforsaid, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, apply to the Registrar, to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

Such application shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by a copy of the reason recorded under section 71, and the statements in the application shall be verified by the applicant in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

74. In such case, and also where such denial as

Procedure of Registrar on such application.

aforsaid is made before a Registrar in respect of a document presented for registration to him, he shall as soon as conveniently may be enquire—

(a) whether the document has been executed ;

(b) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the applicant or person presenting the document for registration and the case may be, so as to entitle the document to registration.

75. If the Registrar finds that the document

Order to register and has been executed and that procedure thereon. the said requirements

been complied with, he shall order the document to be registered.

And if the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order, the registering officer shall obey the same and thereupon shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in sections 58, 59 and 60.

Such registration shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was first duly presented for registration.

The Registrar may, for the purpose of any enquiry under section 74, summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel them to give evidence as if he were a Civil Court, and he may also direct by whom the whole or any part of the costs of any such enquiry shall be paid, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they had been awarded in a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Refusal by Registrar.

76. Every Registrar refusing—

(a) to register a document except on the ground that the property to which it relates is not situate within his district or that the document ought to be registered in the office of a Sub-Registrar, or

(b) to direct the registration of a document under section 72 or section 75,

shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document, shall, without unnecessary delay, give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

No appeal lies from any order under this section or section 72.

77. Where the Registrar refuses to order the document to be registered,

Suit in case of refusal. under section 72 or section 76, any person claiming, under

such document, or his representative, assign or agent, may, within thirty days after the making of the order of refusal, institute in the Civil Court within the local limits of whose original jurisdiction is situate the office in which the document is sought to be registered, a suit for a decree directing the document to be registered in such office, if it be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the passing of such decree ; and the

provisions contained in the second and third paragraphs of section 75, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all documents so presented, and notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the document shall be receivable in evidence in such suit.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

78. Subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government shall prepare a table of fees payable—

for the registration of documents :
for searching the registers :
for making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration :
And of extra or additional fees payable—
for every registration under section thirty :
for the issue of commissions :
or filing translations :
for attending at private residences :
for the safe custody and return of documents :
and for such other matters as appear to the Local Government necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such table.

79. A table of the fees so payable shall be published in the Official Gazette, and a copy thereof in the vernacular language of the district shall be exposed to public view in every registration office.

80. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on the presentation of such documents.

PART XIV.

OF PENALTIES.

81. Every registering officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under its provisions, endorses, copies, translates or registers such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury, as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

82. Whoever commits any of the following offences shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both :

(a) intentionally makes any false statement, whether on oath or not, and whether it has been recorded or not, before any officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or inquiry under this Act,

(b) intentionally delivers to a registering officer in any proceeding under section 19 or section 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan,

(c) falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act,

False personation. (d) abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act.

83. A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a registering officer in his official capacity may be commenced by or with the permission of the Inspector General, the Branch Inspector General of Sindh, the Registrar or the Sub-Registrar, in whose territories, District or Sub-District, as the case may be, the offence has been committed.

Offences punishable under this Act shall be triable by any Court or officer exercising powers not less than those of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such Court or officer shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed by the law for the time being in force as to such Court or officer.

All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed within the limits of the Presidency Towns, in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and if for offences committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the police or such Towns for the time being in force.

84. Every registering officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such registering officer when required by him to do so. And in section 228 of the same Code, the words "judicial proceeding" shall include any proceeding under this Act.

A Registrar shall, but a Sub-Registrar shall not, as such, be deemed a Court within the meaning of sections 435 and 436 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

PART XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

85. Documents (other than wills) remaining unclaimed in any registration office, for a period exceeding two years, may be destroyed.

86. No registering officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of anything in good faith done or refused in his official capacity.

87. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, by any registering officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

88. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or Official Assignee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at

any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in section 58.

But when any instrument is so executed, the registering officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary to Government or to such officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Official Assignee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

89. Every officer granting a certificate under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the land to be improved, or of the land to be granted as collateral security, is situate, and such registering officer shall file the certificate in his book No. 1.

Exemptions from Act.

90. Nothing contained in this Act or in Act No. VIII of 1871 or in any Act thereby repealed shall be deemed to require, or to have at any time required, the registration of any of the following documents or maps:—

(a). Documents issued, received or attested by any officer engaged in making a settlement or revision of settlement of land-revenue, and which form part of the records of such settlement.

(b). Documents and maps issued, received or authenticated by any officer engaged on behalf of Government in making or revising the survey of any land, and which form part of the record of such survey.

(c). Documents which, under any law for the time being in force, or filed periodically in any revenue office by patwaris or other officers charged with the preparation of village-records.

(d). Sanads, inam title-deeds and other documents purporting to be or to evidence grants or assignments by Government of land or of any interest in land.

But all such documents and maps shall, for the purposes of sections 48 and 49, be deemed to have been and to be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

91. Subject to such rules and the previous payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, all documents and maps mentioned in section 90, clauses (a), (b) and (c), and all registers of the documents mentioned in clause (d), shall be open to the inspection of any person applying to inspect the same, and, subject as aforesaid, copies of such documents shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

92. All rules relating to registration heretofore enforced in British Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any officer or other person in respect of anything done under any of the said rules.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

Separate page is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making
Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council
of the Governor General of India for the pur-
pose of making Laws and Regulations on the
21st February 1877, and was referred to a
Select Committee:—

No. 5 of 1877.

THE INDIAN LIMITATION BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

I. SUITS. II. APPEALS. III. APPLICATIONS.

A Bill for the Limitation of Suits, and for other Purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the limitation of suits, appeals and certain applications to Courts; And whereas it is also expedient to provide rules for acquiring by possession the ownership of easements and other property; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PREFACE.

1. This Act may be called 'The Indian Limitation Act, 1877,' and shall come into force on the first day of July 1877.

It extends to the whole of British India; but nothing contained in sections two and three or in Parts II and III applies—

- (a) to suits under the Indian Divorce Act, or
- (b) to suits under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

2. Act No. IX of 1871 (*An Act for the Limitation of Suits and for other purposes*) shall be repealed.

But all references to such Act shall be read as if made to this Act; and nothing herein or in that Act contained shall be deemed to affect any title acquired under that Act or under any enactment thereby repealed.

And notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit mentioned in No. 143, No. 144 or No. 145 of the schedule hereto annexed, may be brought within five years next after the said first day of July 1877, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the said Act No. IX of 1871 shall have expired before the completion of the said five years.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'minor' means a person who has not completed his age of eighteen years:

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue:

'easement' includes also a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in,

or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundi:

'trustee' does not include a benāmidār, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered under the law for the registration of documents in force at the time and place of executing the document referred to in the context:

'foreign country' means any country other than British India;

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections Dismissal of suits, &c. five to twenty-six (inclusive), instituted, &c. after every suit instituted, appeal period of limitation. presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Explanation.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases when the plaint, stamped in accordance with the law for the time being in force, is presented to the proper officer: in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(a).—A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate court must dismiss the suit.

(b).—An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

5. If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court re-opens:

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

6. When, by any law not mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed and now or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India, a period of limitation differing from that prescribed by this Act is specially prescribed for any suits, appeals or applications, nothing herein contained shall alter the period so prescribed.

And nothing herein contained shall affect the periods of limitation prescribed for appeals from, or applications to review, any decree, order or judgment of a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction.

Legal Disability.

7. If a person entitled to sue be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

When he is at such time affected by two disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit within the same period after both disabilities have ceased as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his representative in interest may institute the suit within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any disability, the rules contained in the former part of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend, for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which the suit must be brought.

Illustrations.

(a). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accrual. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(b). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accrual. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority, within which he may bring his suit.

(c). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity ceases.

(d). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(e). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(f). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time.

8. When one of several joint creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all: but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until they all are free from disability.

Illustrations.

(a) A incurs a debt to a firm of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(b) A incurs a debt to the same firm. B and C are insane, and D is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until they are all free from disability.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability or inability to sue stops it:

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his representatives, for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Explanation.—A purchaser in good faith for value from a trustee is not his representative within the meaning of this section.

11. Suits in British India on contracts entered into in a foreign country are subject to the rules prescribed by this Act.

12. No foreign law of limitations shall be a defence to a suit in British India on a contract entered into in a foreign country, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such country during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the day on which the right to sue accrued shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, an application to the High Court for the admission of a special appeal, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

14. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from British India shall be excluded, unless service of a summons to appear and answer in the suit can, during such absence, be made under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 60.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from British India.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another suit, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the same defendant or some person whom he represents, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned suit is founded upon the same cause of action, and is instituted in good faith in a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to try it.

Exclusion of time of suing bond-fide in Court without jurisdiction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

Explanation 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

Explanation 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction.

In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 19, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code, s. 19.

17. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a suit to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor sues to set aside execution sale.

18. When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to sue, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative in interest of the deceased capable of suing.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to sue would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a representative whom the plaintiff may sue.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

19. When any person having a right to sue has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded, or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed, the time limited for commencing a suit,

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

20. If a promise or acknowledgment in respect of any property or right has been made in writing signed, either personally or through a duly authorized agent, by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the promise or acknowledgment was so signed.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

When the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received unless it has been destroyed wrongfully by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section a promise or acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery or performance has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver or perform or is coupled with a claim to a set-off, or is addressed to any person other than the person entitled to the property or right:

but it must amount to a substantial acknowledgment of liability in respect of the property, or right in question.

EXPLANATION 2.—Nothing in this section renders one of several partners or executors chargeable by reason only of a written promise or acknowledgment signed by another of them.

Illustrations.

Z, a bond-debtor, himself writes a letter promising to pay the debt to his creditor A. Z affixes his seal, but does not sign the letter:

Z pays part of the debt and promises orally to pay the rest:

Z publishes an advertisement, requesting his creditors to bring in their claims for examination:

In none of these cases is the debt taken out of the operation of this Act.

21. When interest on a debt or legacy is, before

Effect of payment of interest as such.

the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf,

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made:

Provided that, in the case of part-payment of principal, the debt has arisen from a contract in writing and the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same, on the instrument, or in his own books, or in the books of the creditor.

Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the delivery and receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party:

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff:

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his representatives in interest, it shall, as regards them, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

23. In the case of a suit for the breach of a

Computation where there are successive breaches of contract.

contract, where there are successive breaches, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, upon every fresh breach; and where

Computation where the breach is continuing.

the breach is a continuing breach, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach continues.

Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits for the breach of contracts for the payment of money by instalments, where, on default made in payment of one instalment, the whole becomes due.

Illustrations.

(a).—A contracts to pay an annuity to B for his life by quarterly instalments. A fails to pay any of the instalments. Here upon every fresh failure, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run; and this Act may bar the remedy on the earlier breaches without affecting the remedy on the later breaches.

(b).—A, a tenant, covenants with B, his landlord, to keep certain buildings in repair. At every moment of the time during which the buildings continue out

of repair and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

24. In the case of a continuing wrong inde-

Continuing wrong.

pendent of contract, a fresh right to sue arises, and a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the wrong continues.

Illustration.

A diverts B's watercourse. At every moment of the time during which the diversion continues and B retains his right of entry, a fresh right to sue arises and a fresh period of limitation begins to run.

25. In the case of a suit for compensation for

Suit for compensation for act becoming unlawful.

an act lawful in itself which becomes unlawful in case it causes damage, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the damage accrues.

Illustration.

A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation runs from the time of the subsidence.

26. All instruments shall for the purposes of

Computation of time mentioned in instruments.

this Act be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(a).—A Hindú makes a promissory note bearing a Native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(b).—A Hindú makes a bond, bearing a Native date only, for the payment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.**ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.****27. Where the access and use of light or air to**

Acquisition of right to easements.

and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or watercourse, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, watercourse, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced

in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a).—A suit is brought in 1871 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1850 to 1st January 1870. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b).—In a like suit also brought in 1871 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1848 to 1868. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c).—In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

28. Provided that, when any land or water

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement. upon, over, or by which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next

after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a deceased Hindú widow, had a life interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

29. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for extinguishment of right to property. instituting a suit for possession of any property, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

30. Where a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any immovable property or hereditary office take and keep possession thereof for several periods each less than the period so limited, but collectively exceeding such period, the person who is in possession of such property or office when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession.

Nothing in this section shall operate to bar any right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 4).

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	<i>Part I.—Thirty days.</i>	
1.—To contest an award of the Board of Revenue under Act No. XXIII of 1863 (to provide for the adjudication of claims to waste-lands).	Thirty days ...	When notice of the award is delivered to the plaintiff.
	<i>Part II.—Ninety days.</i>	
2.—For doing, or for omitting to do, an act in pursuance of any enactment in force for the time being in British India.	Ninety days ...	When the act or omission took place.
	<i>Part III.—Six months.</i>	
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section , to recover possession of immovable property.	Six months ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under Act No. IX of 1860 (to provide for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other public works and their employers), section one.	Ditto ...	When the wages, hire or price of work claimed accrued due.
5.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX (Of summary procedure in negotiable instruments).	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part IV.—One year.</i>		
6.—Upon a Statute, Act, Regulation or Bye-law, for a penalty or forfeiture.	One year	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
7.—For the wages of a domestic servant, artisan or labourer not provided for by this schedule, No. 4.	Ditto	When the wages sued for accrue due.
8.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto	When the food or drink is delivered.
9.—For the price of lodging ...	Ditto	When the price becomes payable.
10.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto	When the purchaser takes actual possession, under the sale sought to be impeached, of the whole of the property sold.
11.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XII of 1855 (<i>to enable the executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs</i>).	Ditto	The date of the death of the person wronged.
12.—By executors, administrators or representatives under Act No. XIII of 1855 (<i>to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong</i>).	Ditto	The date of the death of the person wronged.
13.—To set aside any of the following sales:— (a) sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court; (b) sale in pursuance of a decree or order of a Collector or other officer of revenue; (c) sale for arrears of Government revenue, or for any demand recoverable as such arrears; (d) sale of a patni taluq sold for current arrears of rent. <i>Explanation.</i> —In this clause 'patni' includes any intermediate tenure saleable for current arrears of rent.	Ditto	When the sale is confirmed, or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
14.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
15.—To set aside any act of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto	The date of the act.
16.—Against Government to set aside any attachment, lease or transfer of immoveable property by the revenue authorities for arrears of Government revenue.	Ditto	When the attachment, lease or transfer is made.
17.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto	When the payment is made.
18.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
19.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto	The date of the refusal to complete.

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part IV.—One year—continued.</i>		
20.—For false imprisonment ...	One year ...	When the imprisonment ends.
21.—For any other injury to the person ...	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
22.—For a malicious prosecution ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted, or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
23.—For libel ...	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
24.—For slander ...	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken.
25.—For loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.
26.—For inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the breach.
27.—For an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
28.—For wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
<i>Part V.—Two years.</i>		
29.—For obstructing a way or a watercourse.	Two years ...	The date of the obstruction.
30.—For diverting a watercourse ...	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
31.—Against a carrier for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto ...	When the loss or injury occurs.
32.—Against a carrier for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
33.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
34.—Under Act No. XII of 1855 (<i>to enable executors, administrators or representatives to sue and be sued for certain wrongs</i>) against an executor, administrator or other representative.	Ditto ...	When the wrong complained of is done.
35.—For compensation for any wrong, malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the wrong is done or the default happens.
36.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
37.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and refused.
<i>Part VI.—Three years.</i>		
38.—For trespass upon immoveable property.	Three years ...	When the trespass takes place.
39.—For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	When the infringement takes place.
40.—To restrain waste ...	Ditto ...	When the waste was committed.
41.—Under the Indian Succession Act, section 321, to compel a legatee to refund.	Ditto ...	When the legacy was paid.
42.—By a ward who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
43.—To contest an award under any of the following Regulations of the Bengal Code:— VII of 1822, IX of 1825, and IX of 1833.	Ditto ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part VI.—Three years—contd.</i>		
44.—By a party bound by such award to recover any property comprised therein.	Three years ...	The date of the final award or order in the case.
45.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or the Bombay Māmlatdārs' Act, or by any one claiming under such person, to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	The date of the final order in the case.
46.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person, owner of the property, first learns in whose possession it is.
47.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
48.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto	When the hire becomes payable.
49.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered, where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
51.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	The expiry of the period of credit.
52.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
53.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
54.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
55.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
56.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
57.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
58.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
59.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
60.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.
61.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto ...	When the accounts are stated, unless where the debt is made payable at a future time and then when that time arrives.
62.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	At the time specified or upon the contingency happening.
63.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION: Suits—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part VI—Three years—contd.</i>		
64.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Three years ...	The date of executing the bond.
65.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
66.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
67.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
68.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
70.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to ...	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
72.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	The time of the first default, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made.
73.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The time of the delivery to the payee.
74.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
75.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note becomes payable.
77.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
78.—By a surety against the principal debtor	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
79.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff pays anything in excess of his own share.
80.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damaged.
81.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
82.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
83.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part VI.—Three years—contd.</i>		
84.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to or received by the insurers.	Three years ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received, to or by the insurers, whether by or from the plaintiff, or any other person.
85.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
86.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded, or where no such demand is made, when the agency terminates.
87.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.
88.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
90.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued, or registered, or attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the issue, registration, or attempt, whichever last happens.
91.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
92.—For relief on the ground of fraud ...	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
93.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
94.—For relief on the ground of mistake in fact.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
95.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
96.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then been occasioned, the date of the loss.
97.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
98.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
99.—For a seaman's wages ...	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
100.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (<i>mu'ajjal</i>).	Ditto ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (<i>mu'wajjal</i>).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part VI.—Three years—contd.</i>		
102.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Three years ...	The date of the receipt.
103.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
104.—By a Hindú manager of a joint estate for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
105.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
106.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, the date of the decree of the appellate Court.
107.—For arrears of rent ...	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
108.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
109.—For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.
110.—For specific performance of a contract.	Ditto ...	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice, that his right is denied.
111.—For the rescission of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
112.—For the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach sued for occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
<i>Part VII.—Six years.</i>		
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Six years ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—On a promise or contract in writing registered.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar promise or contract not registered.
115.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrues.
<i>Part VIII.—Twelve years..</i>		
116.—By an auction-purchaser or any one claiming under him to avoid incumbrances or under-tenures in an entire estate sold for arrears of Government revenue, the estate being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part VIII.— Twelve years— continued.</i>		
117.—To avoid incumbrances of under-tenures in <i>qatni taluq</i> or other saleable tenure sold for arrears of rent, the taluq or tenure being, by virtue of such sale, freed from incumbrances and under-tenures.	Twelve years ...	When the sale becomes final and conclusive.
118.—Upon a judgment obtained in British India, or a recognizance.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
119.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
120.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Ditto ...	When the defendant, or some person through whom he claims, took possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. <i>Explanation.</i> —An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
121.—Suit during the life of a Hindú female by a Hindú entitled to the possession of land on her death to have an alienation made by the female declared to be void except for her life.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
122.—By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitákshará to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
123.—By a Hindú excluded from joint-family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the exclusion.
124.—By a Hindú for arrears of maintenance or for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are claimed and refused, or the right is denied.
125.—To establish or set aside an adoption ...	Ditto ...	The date of the adoption, or (at the option of the plaintiff) the date of the death of the adoptive father.
126.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrued: Provided that no such suit shall be maintained where the land forms part of a permanently-settled estate, and has been held rent-free from the time of the Permanent Settlement.
127.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
128.—For money charged upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.
<i>Explanation.</i> —The allowance and fees respectively called <i>málikána</i> and <i>haqq</i> shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immoveable property.		

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
<i>Part VIII.— Twelve years— continued.</i>		
129.—To recover moveable property conveyed in trust, deposited or pawned and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Twelve years ...	The date of the purchase.
130.—To recover possession of immoveable property conveyed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee, in good faith and for value, as property to which the vendor was absolutely entitled.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
131.—Suit instituted in a Court not established by Royal Charter by a mortgagee for possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagee is first entitled to possession.
132.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immoveable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
133.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, when the execution-debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the execution-debtor is first entitled to possession.
134.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land, when he never has had possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
135.—Like suit when the purchaser had possession, but was afterwards dispossessed.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
136.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
137.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
138.—Like suit by a Hindú entitled to the possession of immoveable property on the death of a Hindú female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
139.—For possession of immoveable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
140.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture was incurred or the condition broken.
141.—For possession of immoveable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant, or of some person through whom he claims, became adverse to the plaintiff.
<i>Part IX.—Thirty years.</i>		
142.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover moveable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the depositor or pawnor, or of his right of redemption, has before the expiration of the prescribed period been made in

SCHEDULE—continued.
FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
	<i>Part IX—Thirty years—continued.</i>	
143.—Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Thirty years ...	<p>writing, signed by the depositary, or pawnee, or some person claiming under him, or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment.</p> <p>The date of the mortgage, unless where an acknowledgment of the title of the mortgagor or of his right of redemption has, before the expiration of the prescribed period, been made in writing, signed by the mortgagee or some person claiming under him or by his agent generally or specially authorized in this behalf, and, in such case, the date of the acknowledgment:</p> <p>Provided that all claims to redeem, arising under instruments of mortgage of immoveable property situate in British Burma, which have been executed before the first day of May 1863, shall be governed by the rules of limitation in force in that province immediately before the same day.</p>
144.—Before a Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction by a mortgagee to recover from the mortgagor the possession of immoveable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When any part of the principal or interest was last paid on account of the mortgage debt.
145.—Any suit in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the right to sue accrued.

SECOND DIVISION : APPEALS.

Description of appeals.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
146.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of a District Judge.	Thirty days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
147.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the High Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the same Code to the High Court.	Sixty days ...	Ditto.
149.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the High Court.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree or order appealed against.

SCHEDULE—continued.
THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Ten days ...	When the award is submitted to the Court, and notice of the submission has been given to the persons and in manner prescribed by the High Court.
151.—For an order under section 258 of the same Code compelling a decreeholder to certify payment or adjustment.	Ditto ...	When the payment or adjustment is made.
152.—For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff's assignee or receiver neglects or refuses to continue the suit.
153.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the same Code.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
154.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Fifteen days ...	When the application for review is rejected.
155.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a judgment by default.	Thirty days ...	The date of the judgment.
156.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment <i>ex parte</i> .	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
157.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immovable property, and disputing the right of the decreeholder to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
158.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
159.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
160.—Under sections 364 or 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's death.
161.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.	Sixty days ...	The date of the sale.
163.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ninety days ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
164.—To a High Court for the admission of a second appeal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
165.—For a review of judgment.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Six months ...	The date of the decree.
167.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
168.—For the execution of a decision (other than a decree or order passed in a regular suit or an appeal) of a Civil Court or of a Revenue Court.	One year ...	The date of the decision or of taking some proceeding to enforce or keep in force the decision.

SCHEDULE—continued.
THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
169.—For the execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court not provided for by No. 172.	Three years ...	<p>1. The date of the decree or order, or</p> <p>2. (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or</p> <p>3. (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or</p> <p>4. (where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court to enforce, or keep in force, the decree or order, or</p> <p>5. (where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or</p> <p>6. (where the application is to enforce payment of an instalment which the decree directs to be paid at a specified date) the date so specified.</p> <p><i>Explanation 1.</i>—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all.</p> <p>Where the decree or order has been passed, severally, against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed, jointly, against more persons than one, the application, if</p>

SCHEDULE—concluded.**THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—concluded.**

Description of application.	Period of limitation.	Time when period begins to run.
170.—For the execution of any such decree or order of which a certified copy has been registered under the Indian Registration Act.	Six years ...	made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. <i>Explanation II.</i> —“proper Court” means the Court whose duty it is (whether under sections 227 or 228 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order. The date of the decree or order, or (where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or (where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review.
171.—To enforce a judgment, decree or order of any Court established by Royal Charter in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, or an order of Her Majesty in Council.	Twelve years ...	When a present right to enforce the judgment, decree or order accrued to some person capable of releasing the right: Provided that when the judgment, decree or order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby, or some interest on such money has been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. The Limitation Act (IX of 1871) contains, directly or indirectly, numerous references to the Code of Civil Procedure. And therefore the revision of the Code, which the Indian Legislature has resumed and hopes soon to complete, entails the revision of the Limitation Act.

2. The object of the present Bill is primarily to adapt the law of limitation to the revised Code; but the opportunity has been taken to make certain amendments which the experience of nearly six years has shown to be desirable. Of these the following are the principal:—

Preliminary.

3. Titles acquired under the old Limitation Act (XIV of 1859) or the present Act (IX of 1871) will be saved.

‘Easement’ is defined so as to include what is technically called a profit à prendre.

Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications.

4. Suits will not be ‘instituted’ for the purpose of the Act, unless the plaints are stamped in accordance with law.

5. Section 7 has been extended so as to provide for supervenient and successive disabilities.

Computation of Period of Limitation.

6. To section 15 has been added a clause providing for the exclusion of the time during which an applicant has been making a *bona fide* application in a Court unable to grant it.

7. Section 20 (as to the effect of acknowledgments in writing as to debts and legacies) has been extended to promises or acknowledgments in respect of any property or right, and oral evidence of the contents of the writing containing the promise or acknowledgment will not be receivable, unless it has been wrongfully destroyed by the person on whom the promise or acknowledgment would be binding.

8. Section 21 (as to the effect of payment of interest or part-payment of principal) has been made to comprise the case of delivery and receipt of the produce of mortgaged land in the possession of the mortgagee.

9. Section 24 (as to continuing nuisances) has been extended so as to cover all cases of continuing wrongs independent of contract.

Acquisition by Possession of the Ownership of Easements, Land and Hereditary Offices.

10. The exception as to light and air has been struck out of section 28 (as to exclusion in favour of the reversioner of the servient tenement). This exception complicates the law, and the reasons which led to a like exception in the English Prescription Act do not seem to apply to India.

11. Provision has been made in section 30 for the case of a series of trespassers adverse to one another and to the rightful owner of any land or hereditary office, taking and keeping possession thereof for several periods, each less than the period limited by the Act, but collectively exceeding that period. The rule adopted is that the person who is in possession when the title of the rightful owner is extinguished shall have a right to such possession. But the right to possession which any earlier trespasser may have against any later trespasser who has illegally dispossessed him is expressly saved.

The Schedule.

12. The time when the period fixed for the following suits begins to run has been altered as follows :—

No.

9. For the price of lodging.

When the price becomes payable.

22 (=23 of Act IX of 1871). For a malicious prosecution.

When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.

33 (=38 of Act IX). Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.

When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.

46 (=47, 48, of Act IX). For specific moveable property lost or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for damages for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.

When the owner of the property first learns in whose possession it is.

47 (=26, 33, 34, 85 of Act IX). For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.

When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.

83 (=87 of Act IX). For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.

The latest date at which any item is entered in the account by or on behalf of the defendant.

87 (=90 of Act IX). By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.

When the account is demanded and refused, or the agency terminates, whichever first happens.

88 (=91 of Act IX). Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.

When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.

89 (=92 of Act IX). To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.

When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.

109 (=112 of Act IX). For a call by a company registered under any Statute or Act.

When the call is payable.

111 (=114 of Act IX). For the rescission of a contract.

When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded become known to him.

122 (=125 of Act IX). By a Hindú governed by the law of the Mitáksharā to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.

When the alienee takes possession of the property.

123 (=127 of Act IX). By a Hindú excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.

The date of the exclusion.

13. The period of limitation has been altered in the case of the following suits :—
- No.
- 39 (=11 of Act IX). For infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege : from one year to three years.
- 46 (=26 of Act IX). For taking or detaining lost or wrongfully acquired moveable property : from one year to three years.
- 47 (=48, 49 of Act IX). For wrongfully detaining other moveable property : from two years to three years.
- 143 (=148 of Act IX). Against a mortgagee to recover possession of immoveable property mortgaged : from sixty years to thirty years.
- 144 (=149 of Act IX). In a Charter Court by a mortgagee to redeem : from sixty years to thirty years.
145. Suits in the name of the Secretary of State in Council : from sixty years to thirty years.
14. The following classes of suits have been specially provided for :—
- No.
40. To restrain waste.
41. To compel a legatee to refund.
42. By a ward who has attained majority to set aside a sale by his guardian.
124. By a Hindú for a declaration of his right to maintenance.
15. The following eight applications have also been provided for :—
- No.
151. For an order under section 258 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] compelling a decree-holder to certify payment or adjustment.
152. For dismissal of a suit on the ground of the plaintiff's bankruptcy or insolvency.
153. For leave to appear and defend a summary suit on a negotiable instrument.
154. For an order under section 629 of the Code of Civil Procedure [No. IV] restoring to the file a rejected application for review.
160. Under sections 364 and 366 of the same Code, by a person claiming to be the representative of a deceased plaintiff.
162. By a purchaser at an execution-sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no legally saleable interest therein.
166. For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.
171. To enforce an order of Her Majesty in Council.
16. On the other hand the Bill omits as useless the following numbers of the schedule to Act IX of 1871 :—
73. By the endorsee of a bill or promissory note against the endorser.
79. By payee against drawer, when the bill has been dishonoured by non-acceptance and afterwards by non-payment.
146. For a declaration of right to an easement.
17. In Nos. 144 and 145, the Bill provides for acknowledgments signed by the agent of a depositary, pawnee, mortgagee or some person claiming under him.
18. Lastly, in No. 169 it explains, in accordance with decided cases, when an application to execute a decree passed in favour of, or against, several persons enures in favour of, or against, them all, and when in favour of, or against, only those by, or against, whom the application is made.

CALCUTTA,
14th February 1877. }

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No 8. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877. { Register
No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 14th February 1877.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.M.S.I.,
presiding.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble D. Cowie.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Narendra Krishna.

The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen Smith, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell.

The Hon'ble B. W. Colvin.

The Hon'ble R. A. Dalzell.

The Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mahārājā Jotindra Mohan Tagore.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble R. E. EGERTON and the Hon'ble Mahārājā JOTINDRA MOHAN TAGORE took their seats as Additional Members.

ACT No. XIII OF 1875 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XIII of 1875 be taken into consideration. He said that he had already explained to the Council the extremely

limited object of this measure, and they would see that that object was carried into effect by an equally limited Bill. His hon'ble friend Maharájá Narendra Krishna was kind enough to serve on the Committee, and he was satisfied that the jurisdiction of District Judges which he wished to remain intact did remain intact. The only alteration in the Bill which had been made was the provision saving the validity of any probate which might have been granted by Courts which were now declared not to be High Courts. He did not believe that any such probate had been granted; but it was just possible that one or two might have been granted, and therefore the Committee thought it advisable to provide for their validity.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871, be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would remember that this was a Bill which had been introduced by him in June last, and he had mentioned then that it was for the purpose of effecting several small alterations in the existing law, of which one was of importance and some degree of urgency, which had been pointed out by a learned Judge of the High Court of Bombay; and as to the rest, that they were matters of no urgency but had been noted from time to time in the Legislative Department as fit subjects of amendment when the Act should come up for amendment. On that occasion a question was raised by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell whether it would not be advisable for the Committee to consider the propriety of extending the system of registration to a great number of transactions other than those to which it did then extend. The sense of the Council on that occasion was that they had not the materials before them to decide about any such extension: it might be a good thing here, it might be a bad thing there; it depended on local knowledge which they had not got. The result was that the Council declined to give any such instruction to the Select Committee, and his hon'ble colleague Sir E. Bayley promised that the matter should be made the subject of enquiry by the Executive Government. It was therefore decided that the principle of the Bill should be, that it should have no principle at all, but should consist only of detailed amendments of the Registration Act.

He would mention one or two of the most important amendments proposed to be made by the Bill. All the amendments were mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but some of them were very small. The principal amendments were those which related to the main feature in the Registration Act, which was the distinction of registrable documents into those which must be registered in order to obtain validity—what he had called compulsory documents—and those as to which it was in the option of the parties to register or not as they thought fit.

The two main sections in the Act were sections 17 and 18. Section 17 related to compulsory documents; and it was provided by a subsequent section (49) of the Act, that if one of these compulsory documents was not registered, it should lose all validity. Section 18 related to optional documents; and as to them it was provided by section 50, not that they should lose all validity if not registered, but that a registered document of the same class should take priority over a non-registered one. There was some little difficulty in construing sections 17 and 18 together, and the opinion had prevailed that where documents were so described as to fall within both sections, they were to be considered as optionally registrable and not compulsorily registrable. Take, for instance, a composition-deed. It was mentioned among the optional documents. But it might contain a gift of an interest in land of the value of Rs. 100, and it thus came among the compulsory documents. Therefore it would fall under both sections. In such cases the opinion had

prevailed that the document became an optional one. But the intention was that all documents mentioned in section 17 should be registrable under pain of losing their validity, and they did not become mere optional documents by containing something else which also brought them under section 18. The Committee had made that clear, and to that extent they had enlarged the area of the Registration Act, but not to any other extent; and by that enlargement they had only expressed what they believed to be its original meaning.

Then a difficulty arose under the other two sections he had mentioned, sections 49 and 50, and it was on this that they had thought it necessary to move to amend the Act. They were told that these sections left a gap in the system through which spurious and fraudulent transactions were finding their way. The case was this. By section 50, which related to optional documents, it was provided that registered documents should take precedence over non-registered documents. But it was nowhere provided that documents of which registration was compulsory should take precedence over non-registered documents of which registration was optional. Suppose now that a man acquired by deed an interest in land of the value of less than Rs. 100; he need not register because the document was optional, and does not do so. Then another man takes an interest in the land of less than Rs. 100; by registration he can gain priority over the non-registered document. But if he took an interest of Rs. 100 in value, registration would not give him priority. That was an absurd state of things, and one which would certainly lead to fraud. The Committee had provided that all registered documents, whether compulsory or not, should take priority over non-registered documents. They had indeed been told by a professional gentleman of some standing by whom the Bill had been subjected to criticism, that the amendment might easily lead to fraud. He said:—

“But I should deprecate the extension of this rule of priority to all documents of which registration is compulsory. The law so amended might be easily made an engine of fraud. A purchaser sees in section 17 that a sale of land for rupees ninety-nine need not be registered. Accordingly he does not register, and he would, under the proposed law, be liable at any time to be ejected by any one who held under a later registered deed.”

The answer to that was that under the existing law he was liable to be ejected by a man who held under a later registered deed, provided his interest was only worth Rs. 99. The absurdity was that if the interest under the later deed was worth Rs. 100, he was not liable to be ejected. There was no principle in that state of the law; no reason could be assigned for it, and doubtless it was simply a slip in the drafting of the Act of 1871. It was true that the law might be made an engine of fraud. But all systems of registration might be made into engines of fraud: we ran our chance of that. The advantage of a system of registration was that it excluded more frauds than it admitted; and the advantages and disadvantages of every law must be balanced against one another. A system of registration occasionally enabled a man to gain a dishonest priority over others. But on the other hand it afforded great safeguards against frauds, and where it would admit one, it would exclude twenty or thirty or fifty.

The alterations foregoing in the existing Act were effected by the Bill as introduced. The Committee had recommended several more, and they found that the Act would thus be altered in thirty-one places. And therefore it was determined to repeal and re-enact the Act, and that was the reason why the Bill was so changed in appearance and so much more bulky than at first. They did that on the advice of the Secretary, who, the Council well knew, had borne the principal part in the arrangement of the Statute-book; and no man knew so well what was convenient and what was not convenient in this respect. He thought it would be more convenient to redraft the whole law than to place these amendments in a separate enactment.

Of the alterations introduced by the Select Committee he need only mention two. One was that they had substituted the Registrar for the District Court in simple questions whether or no a document was of a registrable character. According to the existing Act, if a Registrar refused to register a document, a petition of appeal might be presented to the District Court which passed

judgment accordingly. On that the Committee had been advised by an eminent District Judge, Mr. Maclean, Judge of the 24-Parganas, that the practice was inconvenient. He said :—

“This judicial decision is of no real weight. It makes the document, after registration, admissible in evidence, which, if it be one requiring compulsory registration, it would not otherwise be. So far good ; but it is open to the Munsif or other inferior Court to say that execution is not proved, and to throw out the document which the superior Court has already declared to have been executed. I think this is objectionable.”

Then Mr. Maclean proceeded to discuss one reform which might be made, which was that the District Court should go on to try all questions regarding the validity of documents and decide finally on their validity or invalidity when they were presented for registration. And he said :—

“I would prefer to see the Judge relieved altogether of the duty of deciding whether a document has been executed with a view to its registration only. This might, I think, be left to the officers of the Registration Department. If execution is denied before the Sub-Registrar, let him call for evidence and decide the question, subject to an appeal to the Registrar. If denial of execution is made before the Registrar, let the Inspector General hear the case on appeal, and whatever be the decision, let the document be admissible as evidence in the Civil Court, if possible, subject to rules as to its registration when execution has been duly proved before the Courts.”

Now the Committee quite concurred with Mr. Maclean that it was objectionable to call in the District Court in cases in which its decision could not be final. And they also agreed with him that the second alternative was preferable to the first. It would be a matter of extreme inconvenience if before the question was decided whether a document was registrable, the whole circumstances attending its validity or invalidity should be brought into dispute—a course which might lead to dilatory and expensive litigation. Therefore the Committee proposed to make the Registrar the judge of that question. In doing so they were not excluding the Civil Court from any ordinary jurisdiction. The Civil Court had been brought into the registration-system and made into a sort of superior registering office in certain cases. From that position they displaced the Civil Court. But they had provided that any party who was dissatisfied with the decision of the Registrar might at once institute a suit in the Civil Court, and in that suit every question respecting the validity of a deed might be decided. And they had then provided that the time for registration should be extended so as to give ample time for it after the decision of the suit. These alterations were effected by sections 74 to 77 of the Bill before the Council.

The only other point which remained to be mentioned was one which related to the Land Improvement Act. The Committee was informed that persons who desired to borrow money for the improvement of land found it vexatious and expensive to register the deeds that had to be executed, whether they related to the land that was to be improved or to the collateral security that was given. The vexation was principally experienced by those who gave the collateral security. Now the Land Improvement Act provided that a full description whether of the land to be improved or of the collateral securities should be given in the certificate that was required before the money was advanced. And the great object of the Registration Act was to give notice to all persons interested what was the position of the land with which they were about to deal. The Committee thought it therefore quite sufficient if the officer giving the certificate were to send a copy to the Registrar for entry in the registration-books, and thus dispense with the necessity for the registration of any deeds in respect to that transaction. That alteration was effected by section 89 of the Bill before the Council.

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not think there was anything else which he need mention. His hon'ble friend Mahárájá Narendra Krishna had several amendments to move, which no doubt he would take the opportunity of moving, if the Council took the report of the Select Committee into consideration, before they proceeded to pass the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA NARENDRA KRISHNA moved the following amendments :—

1. That in section 17, the following clause be added after clause (d) :—

"Any document not itself creating, declaring, assigning, limiting or extinguishing any right, title or interest of the value of rupees one hundred and upwards to or in immoveable property, but merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare," &c., &c.

In proposing this amendment, he begged to observe that the registration of baiānas, or contracts for sale and mortgage of immoveable property, to the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, ought to be made compulsory, in order to protect honest purchasers from fraud. As the law at present stood, there was nothing to prevent a man who got an advance of money before he executed a baiāna, from getting a similar advance from another person, without any intention of fulfilling his engagement with any body or with whomsoever he chose. Now, if the registration of such documents were compulsory, people would make proper enquiries at the registration office before they would advance any money on baiānas. It might be said that the first person with whom a contract was made could legally enforce its fulfilment, and that others had also their remedy by suit; but their remedy might prove infructuous if the would-be vendor or mortgagor were possessed of no property other than what he contracted to sell or mortgage. For these reasons it was very desirable that purchasers should have adequate means of satisfying themselves of the legitimate character of baiānas before they accepted them.

If the new clause which he had proposed was adopted, clause (h), section 17, necessarily fell to the ground.

2. That in section 21, clause (b), line 6, for the words "other houses and lands," the words "houses and lands situate in places other than towns" be substituted.

This amendment was proposed in order to make the provisions of the section more explicit.

3. That to section 22, the following explanation be added :—

"*Explanation.*—Names of indigo-factories and concerns, Towji numbers of mahāls and taluqs, names of tenures with those of thānas and sub-districts in which they may be situated with boundaries, and numbers of lands and houses in towns with boundaries, are sufficient description to identify property."

He proposed the addition of this explanation, as otherwise doubts might arise in the minds of the rural sub-registrar as to what was or was not a sufficient description of property presented for registration in his office.

4. That to section 80, the following words be added at the end :—

"Fees for registration of conveyances shall be paid by the purchaser; of mortgages, by the mortgagor; of leases, by the party presenting the same, unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

The MAHARAJA believed it was absolutely necessary that the law should lay down the principle upon which parties to a registrable document should be made to pay the necessary fees for registration. The omission in the law as to the person liable to pay the fees led to misunderstanding, dispute and loss. In this respect the provisions of section 6 of the General Stamp Act ought to be a guide.

5. That the following section be inserted after section 89 :—

"If any power-of-attorney be presented to a registrar, he shall authenticate the same and keep a memorandum of it in his office."

At present powers-of-attorney authorizing a registration of a deed were authenticated by a Registrar. Why should not all powers-of-attorney be authenticated by him?

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL said that the precise questions raised by the amendments proposed by his hon'ble friend Maharaja Narendra Krishna would be best understood by a reference to the provisions of the Bill as it was introduced, and to the circumstances under which the Bill had gone through its different stages up to the present time. It would be seen that the Bill as in-

roduced in its second section provided for the insertion of the following clause immediately after clause (c) of section 17 of the existing Act, namely :—

“(d) to any document merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property.”

And the exact effect of this provision was declared in the third paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons by which the Bill was accompanied when introduced. The paragraph was as follows :—

“The second amendment embodies in section seventeen of the Act the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 51-1906, dated 10th July 1874. Its effect is to expressly exempt from compulsory registration documents merely creating a right to obtain other documents, which will, when executed, create, &c., rights of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to immoveable property.”

And the circumstances under which this description of documents was deliberately included in the category of instruments which had been designated the “optional class” was stated in the speech of the hon’ble and learned mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction. He said :—

“The second section proposed to make an addition to section 17 of the Act. Section 17 was that important section which indicated those documents of which the registration was compulsory. There were several exceptions made to the operation of the section, and the latter part of it provided that the prior compulsory clauses should not apply to certain deeds and documents. We proposed to add to this that they should not apply to any document which merely created a right to obtain another document which would create the right in question; that was to say, supposing there was an agreement by a man to execute a conveyance of land, the agreement need not be registered. The owner of the agreement would have an option to register it, which might be advantageous to him under certain circumstances. For the agreement would give him no absolute right to the land; and if before he got his conveyance, another person took a conveyance and registered it, acting honestly, the agreement would be displaced. But it might be hard to compel the owner of such an agreement to register it, for he would have to register his conveyance when it was completed, and in that case there would be two registrations for one transaction.”

So that the direct object of this provision in the law was to save a person from having to register two deeds in relation to the same subject-matter, executed for the purpose of giving effect to a single transaction regarding it. And it was expressly pointed out by the hon’ble mover that the mere agreement to execute a conveyance of any immoveable property gave the person who obtained that agreement no absolute right in the property itself, but merely the right to obtain thereafter a document in regard to such property, and this agreement could never operate to displace a conveyance obtained in good faith by some other person and duly registered. As MR. COCKERELL understood the observation of his hon’ble friend Mahārāja Narendra Krishna, he seemed to think that this agreement would in itself give some sort of right or title to the property to which it only indirectly related, and that, consequently, if such agreement was not registered, the person who obtained in good faith a regular conveyance of the property concerned would suffer by reason of there being no public record of the prior agreement through which the purchaser could have become acquainted with the fact of the insecurity of the title obtained by him. That objection, if he understood it rightly, was met by the statement contained in the passage he had read from the speech of the mover of the Bill at the time of its introduction, and which correctly, as he believed, described the legal effect of the documents referred to. From what had been said, therefore, it would be seen that the hon’ble member’s proposal amounted to this,—that the policy of the Bill, as introduced, and which was maintained by the Select Committee to which the Bill had been referred, should now be reversed, and that this particular class of documents should be transferred from the optional class, in which it had for the reasons just stated been designedly placed, to the compulsory class.

Now he (MR. COCKERELL) would submit that such a proposal, coming as it did at something later than the eleventh hour, was, quite apart from its merits as regarded the question of policy, wholly inadmissible in point of time; for the Bill was introduced in June last; the first report of the Committee was presented on the 6th of December; the final report on the 31st January; and although his hon’ble friend was not present at the time of the introduction of

the Bill, and therefore had no opportunity to speak on this question, if his object was to directly traverse one of the principal alterations of the law, or the construction of the law, to be effected by this Bill, the opportunity to do so was given at the time of the presentation of either of these reports. That his hon'ble friend must have been aware that the effect of the Bill was that which had been stated, namely, to place this class of instruments in the optional class, though they had hitherto been in the compulsory class, was to be inferred from the communication which the Council had received from the British Indian Association, of which it was well known his hon'ble friend was, if not the Vice-President, at least an influential member; and presumably no communication on the subject of any proposed enactment pending before this Council would be addressed to it without his concurrence.

That the manner in which this class of documents was to be dealt with under the provisions of the Bill had been noticed and fully understood, was to be gathered from the second paragraph of the communication referred to, which contained the following remark :

"The object of the limit of one hundred rupees in clause (d) provided by this section is not apparent. As the clause refers to optional registration, no money-limit, the Committee believe, is contemplated."

He (MR. COCKERELL) considered that this clearly supported his contention as to the untimely character of the chief amendment proposed by his hon'ble friend, and he might add that the other amendments were open to a similar objection, for they were not directed to anything that had been done whilst the Bill was before the Select Committee, but to certain provisions of the law as they now stood. All such proposed alterations could, and clearly should, have been brought forward at some one or other of the previous stages through which the Bill had passed ere the report of the Select Committee was taken up for final consideration.

He would now comment on the amendments in detail, and endeavour to show that the alterations contemplated by them were inexpedient or unnecessary.

The first and second amendments both related to the matter which he had just discussed. In regard to the third amendment, his hon'ble friend had explained that it was designed to make the intention of the law clearer. He could not agree that the proposed change would have any such effect. On the contrary, he apprehended that to the majority of the Council it would appear that the law was clear as it stood and needed no amendment of language. It would be seen on reference to section 21, clause (b), that the substitution of the words proposed would leave land situated in towns unprovided for.

Passing to section 22 it was proposed to add an explanation to that section. That section declared that failure to comply with the provisions contained in section 21, clause (b), should not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property to which it related was sufficient to identify such property. It had not been represented to the Council at any time that these words were capable of any sort of misapprehension, or that any practical difficulty had ever arisen from their incompleteness.

He thought, therefore, that no explanation was required. There was, moreover, this objection to the proposed explanation, that its effect was to narrow the scope of the provision which it was designed to explain, and introduce vernacular terms which, though current in Bengal, were probably unknown in some other parts of the empire.

Then with regard to the next amendment, namely, the proposed addition to section eighty, his hon'ble friend thought it would be a useful provision, because, apparently, a similar rule had been inserted in the Stamp Act.

But there was a reason for the introduction of such a provision into the stamp-law which hardly applied to the present case.

Under the former stamp-law, every document which was executed in relation to a transaction to which the Government was a party was exempted from stamp-duty; but the object of this exemption was merely to relieve the Government from the nominal cost to which, but for such exemption, it would have been subjected: there was no reason why the other party to the trans-

action with the Government should be freed from the charge of stamp-duty which he would have had to bear if his transaction had been with any other than Government.

The rules laid down in the Stamp Act were designed solely to meet cases of this kind, and to maintain the just and proper liabilities of persons in respect of the stamp-duties in their transactions with the Government.

As regards the last amendment, his hon'ble friend had very considerably narrowed the proposal of the public body with whom he was associated. The British Indian Association proposed that every registering officer should have the power of authenticating powers-of-attorney. The advantage of that proposal as regards public convenience was obvious. Registering officers were located all over the country, and it would in many cases save a great deal of time and trouble if persons could get powers-of-attorney properly authenticated near their homes; but his hon'ble friend merely proposed that these documents should be presented for authentication to a Registrar, *i. e.*, to an officer to be found only at the head-quarters of a district. There was already every facility for authenticating powers-of-attorney at such places, and therefore the object of the limited provision now proposed was not apparent. In regard to the larger proposal of the British Indian Association, MR. COCKERELL might say that the Committee, after due deliberation, rejected it on two considerations. First, it was not within the province of the Registration Act to provide for such matters at all; and secondly, because, in the class of registering officers met with in different parts of the country, there were those to whom it would not be wise to entrust this power of authenticating powers-of-attorney, other than those executed solely for registration purposes.

In his own opinion none of these amendments should be accepted by the Council. He would further submit that if the majority of the Council thought that these amendments, or any of them, were worthy of consideration, then the more convenient course would be that his hon'ble friend should move, in substitution for the present motion, that the Bill be recommitted, because he apprehended that the adoption, at this late hour, of a number of detailed provisions of this kind for incorporation in the Bill would be extremely inconvenient, as it was impossible to see how far the rest of the Bill might be affected by these changes without a detailed examination and revision of the entire enactment. Therefore, if any of these amendments were to be admitted, the more convenient course would be that they should be again considered in Committee, and the whole Bill shaped in accordance with whatever decision might be come to in regard to them.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had not much to add to what had fallen from his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell. With regard to the first two amendments, which both related to the same point, the object of the Committee in making the alteration which they had made, was to avoid throwing the burden on any man of making two registrations in respect of the same transaction. An agreement to purchase and a conveyance were two parts of the same transaction. The conveyance might follow very quickly on the agreement or after a longer time. But the conveyance was merely the complement and the fulfilment of the agreement. There was no doubt that, as the Act was worded, it appeared to compel a person claiming under these two documents to register both of them. And the Committee thought it more advisable and more convenient that a man should exercise his option whether he should register the agreement or not: if he thought he was safe, he need not register it; if he thought there was any danger, he might register it. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE did not understand what evils his hon'ble friend the Mahárájá thought would follow from the alteration made by the Select Committee. If there was any evil it must either occur to the person who claimed under the agreement, or to some other person who intended to deal with the land. But there could be no injury to the person who claimed under the agreement, because he might exercise his own judgment whether to register or not. Neither could any injury accrue to a subsequent purchaser of the land. A prudent man would pay his money on getting his conveyance, and if the transaction was an honest one, no previous agreement, not of itself creating

an interest in the land, could impair it. Therefore SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE could not conceive what was the evil which was to occur to anybody from making these instruments optionally registrable instead of compulsory documents.

In respect to the next two amendments, which also SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE presumed related to the same point, it seemed to him that some obscurity would be introduced into the Act by any amendment of the kind. If they did not relate to the same point, then the amendment marked number 3 was a purely verbal one, and was exposed to the observation made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell that it would leave lands in towns not described at all. But he thought the explanation proposed to be added to section 22 would introduce considerable obscurity. For instance, it said that the names of indigo-factories and concerns were to be sufficient description to identify property. He supposed that meant that the name of a concern was to be sufficient to describe the property of the concern. So if he understood it aright, the name of a tea-plantation would be sufficient for the whole description of the property of that concern, comprising lands which might extend over several square miles. That would not fulfil the object of the Registration Act, which required each property to be described in a much more particular way. The proposed amendment would give a dangerous latitude of description in some instances, and in other cases it would tend to narrow the operation of the Act by not leaving the parties to give whatever might be the most appropriate description of their lands. It seemed to him that the Bill as now drawn was more suitable. It pointed out a mode which would be the usual and the preferable one for describing properties; but it declared that a description of that kind should not be compulsory, and that any description might be used which was sufficient to identify the property.

With regard to the last two amendments, each of them seemed to him to be entirely beyond the scope of the Act. The fifth amendment dealt with points with which the Registration Act had no concern. We did not care who paid the fees; if they were paid, the document might be registered, if not, there would be no registration, and that was all we were concerned with. The sixth amendment provided for the authentication of powers-of-attorney. It proposed to turn the registration-office into the office of a Notary Public, and that was a matter which, if dealt with by the legislature at all, should be dealt with by some other Act.

If SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE had thought that some of the amendments ought to be accepted and others rejected, or if any other hon'ble members expressed such an opinion, he should have asked his hon'ble friend the Maharájá to put them one by one. But as the Maharájá had taken the course of putting his amendments in the lump, it was sufficient that he should oppose them in the lump; and it seemed to him that they ought one and all to be rejected.

The amendments were put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL wished, before the motion was put, to say that he understood from the hon'ble Mover that this Bill was to be passed in its present shape without prejudice to the question of sooner or later doing away with the money-limit of compulsory registration. He wished to take the opportunity of saying this —

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD BAYLEY mentioned that the enquiry on the question to which his hon'ble friend Mr. Cockerell referred was still going on. He had sent for the papers on the subject to know the exact position in which the matter stood. But he believed that all the replies had not yet been received; as soon as they were, the question would be taken into consideration by the Executive Government.

The Hon'ble MR. COCKERELL only wished to say that, as he understood, if the Bill was passed in its present shape, it would be without prejudice to the ulterior consideration of this question.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIMITATION OF SUITS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the limitation of suits, and for other purposes. He said that in order to induce the Council to give leave to introduce this Bill, he thought he need only state two facts. One was that the Civil Procedure Bill now pending before the Council would alter the periods of time now provided for making divers applications to the Court; so that in some respects the existing Limitation Act which provided for these periods of time would be incorrect, and in other cases it would be insufficient because certain new applications would be created by law. The other fact was that Sir Richard Garth, the Chief Justice of Bengal, had with great pains and labour revised the Limitation Act, and had sent to the Legislative Department an elaborate Note on it in which he pointed out several respects in which he considered that the present rules led to inconvenience, and in regard to which he thought the Act ought to be amended. In many of these respects the Legislative Department and the Government of India agreed with him, and they thought an attempt should be made to improve the Act. SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE conceived that these were sufficient reasons to induce the Council to give leave to introduce the Bill, the nature of which he would explain upon its introduction.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce, and to the duty leviable on timber.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS EMIGRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalryell be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers from the Presidency of Fort Saint George to the Straits Settlements.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 21st February 1877.

WHITLEY STOKES,

CALCUTTA,
The 14th February 1877. }

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBER SEASON, 1876, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1876.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of December 1876.

Circuit.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.				DALWA RICE IRRIGATION.				TOBACCO, COTTON, RUBBER, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.				OIL-SEEDS AND PEANES.				SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.				RAINFALL.				REMARKS.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Inches during the month.	Inches during the Rubber season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.		
1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	Cuttack	Kondrapah	1,369	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pattamondeo	675	38473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Level, Sec. 1	1,300	43703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Toldundah	660	2632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Matchgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	Midnapore	...	875	20951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	300	4909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	Shahabad	...	4542	33066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	1,660	33066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		Total of the month	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year
		Grand Total of the month
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year

(a). The details of column 18 are—

Cotton	...	718
Indigo	...	1
Onions	...	4
Potatoes	...	2
Chillies	...	2
Garden Produce	...	2
Oil-seeds	...	29
Pulses	...	18
Sugarcane	...	6
Brinjals	...	23
Plantains	...	1
Total	...	906

(b). The details are—

At the rate of Rs. 2-9	...	7,470
Opium	...	58
Sugarcane	...	19
Total	...	7,547

G. A. SEARLE, Colonel, S. C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 8th February 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED IN INDIA.

No. 6155, dated Calcutta, the 17th January 1877.

From—E. R. DOUGLAS, ESQ., *Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,*
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

As directed in the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit for the information of Government a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices as it stood on the 31st March 1876.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors, in existence on 31st March 1876.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
<p>Asiatic Researches. Behar Herald. Bengali. Bengal Magazine. Bengal Times. British Classics. Calcutta Advertiser. Calcutta Gazette. Calcutta Magazine. Christian Intelligencer. Christian Spectator. Darjeeling News. De and Co.'s Catalogue. De and Co.'s Circular. Dinapore Advertiser. East. Englishman. Englishman Overland. Englishman's Weekly Ship- ping List. Evening Mail. Exchange Gazette. Friend of India. Gazette of India. Goods and Coaching Traffic Sheet. Hindu Patriot. Indian Agriculturist. Indian Bradshaw. Indian Charivari. Indian Church Gazette. Indian Daily News. Indian Law Magazines. Indian Medical Gazette. Indian Mirror. Indian Observer. Indian Spectator. Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Gazette. Legal Companion. Masonic Herald. Mathewson's Monthly. Mission Field.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BENGAL.</p> <p>Adyanta Rahasya. Akhyar-ul-Akhyar. Anathini. Anubikshan. Aryya Darsana. Astabingsati Smriti Shashtra. Aziz-ul-Nahar. Balasore Saugbad Bahika. Baudhab. Banga Darsan. Banga Hitaishini. Banga Mahila. Bangiya Bharh. Basantak. Behar Bandhu. Bengali. Bengali Monthly Report of the Criminal Rulings of the Appellate High Court. Bengali Weekly Report of the Decisions of the Appellate High Court. Bhaghat Tatwa Bodhika. Bharat Barshiya Aryya Patri- ka. Bharat Mehir. Bharat Sanskarak. Bharat Shramajibi. Bhramar. Binodini. Bisva Duta. Brahma Baibartha Puran. Burrisal Bartabaha. Chikitsa Darpan. Chikitsa Tatwa. Dacca Prakash. Darshak. Datta's Homoeopathic Series. Dharma Tatwa. Education Gazette. Ekadrik Sahasra Rajani. Fakini Family Guide.</p>	<p>Amrit Bazar Patrika. Bama Bodhini Patrika. Banga Bandhu. Banga Bidya Prakashika. Bengali Gazette. Howrah Hitakari. Moorshedabad Patrika. Moorshedabad Pratinidhi. Pracharika. Pratihar. Rajshahye News. Samadarshi.</p>

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
<p>Monthly Price Current. Monthly Price Current. Monthly Price Current. National Indian Association. National Magazine. Oriental Sporting Magazine. Overland Amrit Bazar. Pearl. Price Current Price Current (Wholesale and Export). Price Current (Wholesale and Export). Price List. Price List. Revue Commerciale (French). Robert Campbell and Co.'s Monthly Price Current. Saturday Evening Journal. Statesman. Statistical Reporter. Sutherland's Weekly Reporter. Trade Circular. Trade List. Trade Price List. Weekly Circular.</p>	<p>BENGAL —contd. Grāmbārta Prakāsika (monthly). Grāmbārta Prakāsika (weekly). Guldaste Nazir. Gupta Lipi. Gyānānkur. Hindu Hitaisini. Hindu Ranjun. Hindu Ranjikā. Hita Sādhini Patrika. Indian Law Report. Jatis Sangraha. Jewish Gazette "Macleussar." Kāsi Khanda Purān. Katha Sarit Sāgar. Kāvyanubād. Krishna Vakti Rashārnab. Madhyasta. Nazir Sangraha. Padma Purān. Prāchīn Kāvya Sangraha. Prakritibād. Pramādī Pratidhvani. Pratna Kamra Nandini. Rahasyānubād. Rajshahye Samāchār. Rungpore Dikprakash. Sadbakalpa Drum. Sadhārani Sahachar. Samāchār Chandrikā. Samāj Darpan. Sam Veda Saughitā. Sanātan Dharmopadoshini. Sangbād Pravākār. Sangbād Purnachandrodaya. Saptāhik Samāchār. Sarbartha Sādhini. Som Prakāsh. Srinat Bhāgwat. Suhrid (monthly). Suhrid (weekly). Sulav Samāchār. Susruta. Suvākānkhi. Tatwa Bodhini Patrikā. Uriya Gazette. Utkal Darpan. Utkal Dipikā. Utkal Patra. Vikhārini. Yayur Vida.</p> <p>MADRAS. Andrabhusa Sunjibani, with supplement styled "Hasya-bodhini." Bramandaranjāni. Dinavarthamani (Tamil). Hitavādi. Jamda-i-Rozgar. Janavinodini (Tamil).</p>	<p>Bangalore Guardian. Bellary District Gazette. Chingleput and Madras District Gazette. Coimbatore District Gazette. Cuddapa District Gazette. Desabhimāni. Fort St. George Gazette.</p>
<p>Athenæum and Daily News. Bangalore Examiner. Bangalore Spectator and Herald. Bulletin Commercial et Prix Courant. Calicut and Wynaad Observer. Cochin Argus.</p>		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
<p>Coconada Advertiser. Coconada Market Report. Daily Import and Export Lists. Daily Transactions. Deccan Times. Faciolle & Co.'s Weekly Circulars. Gordon Woodroffe and Company's Fortnightly Price Current. Hyderabad Residency Orders. Indian Free Thinker. Madras Church Missionary Record. Madras Expositor. Madras Journal of Education. Madras Jurist. Madras Mail. Madras Market Report and Price Current. Madras Revenue Register. Madras Standard. Madras Times. Madras Times Overland Mail. Madras Weekly Mail. Moniteur Official des établissements Francoais dans l'Inde. Native Public Opinion. Neilgherry Courier. Noble School Magazine. Overland Athenæum and Daily News. Pierce, Leslie and Co.'s Market Report. Révue Commerciale (French). South of India Observer. Supplement to the Athenæum and Daily News. Uncovenanted Service Gazette. Vizagapatam Advertiser. Western Star.</p>	<p>MADRAS —contd. Janavinodini (Telugu). Karnálaka Prakásika. Kerulapakari. Law Journal. Mahar-ul-Akhbár. Makhzan-ul-Favaid. Malayalum Law Journal. Manshá'í Muhammadí. Padchima Tharaka and Kerula Pathakam. Saffairay Madras. Sathia Vathasithanthum. Sáhi Umdat-ul-Akhbár. Shams-ul-Akhbár. Sree Vidvan Manoharini. Stree Bháratí. Sudhi Ranjáni. Sujána Ranjáni. Swadharma Prakásini. Thetchina Vartamani. Tilisma Hirath. Tilisma Kurtan. Vedanta Nirnaya Patrika. Velikúdien. Vivaka Varthani. Yadagiri Zamana. Yathartha Velakum.</p>	<p>Ganján District Gazette. Gqlavery District Gazette. Kásim-ul-Akhbár. Kistna District Gazette. Kurnool District Gazette. Madura District Gazette. Malabar District Gazette. Mysore Gazette. Mysore Vrithanta Bodhini. Neilgherry District Gazette. Nellore District Gazette. North Arcot District Gazette. Police Weekly Circular. Purusharthá Pratháni. Sakalavityabi Varthani, or the Vizigapatam Instructor. Salem District Gazette. Sathia Varthamani. South Arcot District Gazette. South Canara District Gazette, with Supplement. South India Times, with a Tamil Supplement styled "Amritavasini." Tanjore District Gazette. Tinnevelly District Gazette. Treasury of Knowledge. Trichinopoly District Gazette. Vakay Negar. Vizagapatam District Gazette.</p>
<p>A Gazette de Bardez (Portuguesa). A India Catholica (Portuguesa). A India Portuguesa. A Ultramar. Boletin de Governo (Gazette of Goa). Bombay Catholic Examiner. Bombay Educational Record. Bombay Exchange Price Current. Bombay Gazette. Bombay Gazette Overland Summary. Bombay Guardian. Bombay Price Current. Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register. Daily Exports.</p>	<p>BOMBAY. Adul Insáf. Advertiser. Ahmedabad Samáchár. Akhbár-i-Saudágar Samáchár. Darpan and Bombay Chabook. Alam Samáchár. Arunodaya. Aryya Dharma Prakásh. Aryya Mitra. Aryya Sumudaya. Bálalagna Nishedhak Patríká. Barjo Náneh. Belgaum Samáchár. Belijátel Akbár. Bháratarth Prakásh. Bodhi Prakásh. Bodhi Vardhak Magazine. Bombay Dost. Bombay Samáchár.</p>	<p>Bodh Sudhákár. Bombay Government Gazette. Gospeller and Church Miscellany. Guzerathi Mitra. Gyánodaya. Gyán Chakshu. Gyán Prakásh. Hitechchu. Indu Prakásh. Jagan Mitra. Kashta Vilásini. Kattywar Political Agency Gazette. Mahárástra Mitra. Nagar Samáchár. Native Opiniou. Satya Dipika. Shivají.</p>

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
Deccan Herald. English Mail. : Enquire Within. Hand-Book of information for Passengers and Shippers. Indian Antiquary. Indian Spectator. Indian Statesman. Indian Traveller's Guide. Jas. Mackintosh and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular. McCulloch Beyts & Co.'s Freight Circular. Merchants' Daily Companion. Ordnance Circular Orders. Overland Commercial Gazette. Pastoral Gazette (Latin and English). Poona Observer. R. Lussi & Co.'s Fortnightly Freight Circular. Times of India (Daily). Times of India (Bi-weekly). Times of India (Overland Sum- mary). W. Nicol and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	BOMBAY—contd. Broach Vartman. Canarese School Paper. Dambha Haraka. Daterdoo. Deshi Mitra. Dharwar Vrit. Dunyadád Patri. Farsád. Guzerath School Paper. Gyán Bodhaka. Gyán Sagara. Gyán Vardhak. Hindu Punch. Hitechchu. Jámé-Jamshed. Kalpataru and Anandvrit. Karnatak Gyán Manjarí. Karnatak Vartik. Kásid Mumbaí. Kathá Kalpataru. Kattywar Samáchár. Khandesh Vaibhava. Kheda Vartmán. Khusful Akhbár. Loka Mitra. Manu Smriti. Melawado. Monthly Magazine on Engi- neering. Násik Vrit. Nibandha Málá. Nítí Prakásh. Nuri-í-Ilm. Nyáyashraya. Nyáya Sindhu. Nyáya Tatwa. Pandharí Vrit. Parashu. Parsee Punch. Pravákar. Punch Dand. Rást Guftar and Satya Prakásh. Sadnyanamrit. Satya Mitra. Satya Sádhak. Satya Sádhan. Saumarg Darshaka. Shodhaka. Srimat Bhágwat. Stri Bodh. Subha Suchaka. Subodh Patriká. Subodh Patriká. Suryyodaya. Swadesh Hitechchu. Swadesh Mitra. Válmíki Rámkatha Mahodaya. Vartmán Dipiká. Vidyá Mitra. Vidyá Vilása. Viduyan Vilása. Vividha Gyán Vistár. Yazdán Parast.	Sumsher Bahadur. Suryya Prakásh.

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	Adib Alam.	Aligarh Institute Gazette.
Aryan.	Agra Akhbár.	Lower Provinces Government Gazette.
Cawnpore Exchange Advertiser.	Aina-i-Tibábat.	Malwa Akhbár.
Delhi Gazette.	Akhbár Akhtar Hind.	Mangal Shamachar Patra.
Discoveries of Science.	Akhbár Alam.	North-Western Provinces Government Gazette.
Himalaya Chronicle.	Akhbár Jalsai Kayásth Dharm.	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
Monthly Circular.	Akhbár Mufid Am.	Vrit Dhara.
Naini Tal Advertiser.	Akhbár Muhtasham.	Vrit Lahari.
Naini Tal Gazette.	Akhbár Nasim Jaunpur.	
Nierces and Co.'s Price List.	Almora Akhbár.	
On Guard.	Anand Lahari.	
Pioneer.	Anjuman Akhbár.	
Pioneer Mail.	Aryya Patriká.	
Selections from Vernacular Newspapers.	Bála Bodhini.	
Shamrock.	Benares Akhbár.	
Sikandra Messenger.	Brahmagyan Prakásh.	
	Budhi Prakásh.	
	Chashma-i-Insaf.	
	Dabdabá-i-Sikandra.	
	Guldasta-i-Shekhupur.	
	Gulshun Ilm.	
	Gulshun-i-Riyazi.	
	Gwalior Gazette.	
	Harish Chandra Chandriká.	
	Jalwa-i-Tur.	
	Journal of the Meerut Debating Society.	
	Kási Patriká.	
	Kavibachan Sudha.	
	Lama-i-Nur.	
	Lawrence Gazette.	
	Literary Journal.	
	Loh-i-Mahfuz.	
	Mahomedan Social Reformer.	
	Makhzan Masihí.	
	Makhzan-ul-Kuanin.	
	Maryyádá Parpatí.	
	Matla-i-Nur.	
	Mohib Hind.	
	Naiyar Akhbár.	
	Naiyar Azim.	
	Najm-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur-ul-Absár.	
	Nur-ul-Afáq.	
	Nur-ul-Anwar.	
	Pandit.	
	Prayág Dharm Prakásh.	
	Ratna Prakásh.	
	Risála Indian Law Report.	
	Risála Makhzan-ul-ulum.	
	Rohilkhand Akhbár.	
	Ruidád Anjuman Tebzib.	
	Samaya Binod.	
	Sanátan Dharm.	
	Shola-i-Tur.	
	Sudarshan Samáchár.	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár.	
	Urdu Law Report.	
	Urdu Muir Gazette.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Office of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—contd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
	PUNJAB.	
Benmore Weekly Advertiser.	Aftab-i-Punjáb.	Police Gazette.
Civil and Military Gazette.	Akhbár-i-Am.	Sada Darsha.
Delhi Advertiser.	Akhbár Rafa-i-Am.	
Gillon's Monthly Cash Price List.	Akmál-ul-Akhbár.	
Himalayan Advertiser.	Albert Gazette.	
Indian Public Opinion.	Anwár-ul-Shamas.	
Indian Telegraph Journal.	Ashráf-ul-Akhbár.	
Mofussilite.	Chashmái Faiz.	
Ninth Monthly Magazine.	Gauji Shaigan.	
Punjab Government Gazette.	Hindu Bandhwa.	
Punjab Intelligencer.	Ift Kharul Akhbár.	
Punjab Record.	Journal of the Anjuman Punjab.	
Simla Courier.	Khair Khwáh Alam.	
	Khair Khwáh Hind.	
	Khair Khwáh Punjab.	
	Koh-i-Nur.	
	Maksud-ul-Akhbár.	
	Mayo Gazette.	
	Mirat-ul-Tibabat.	
	Nafa-ul-Azim.	
	Násir-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nizam-ul-Akhbár.	
	Nur Afshán.	
	Patiala Akhbár.	
	Punjabi Akhbár.	
	Qasamul Alam.	
	Rahbari Hind.	
	Rahnama-i-Hind.	
	Risála Anjuman Kusur.	
	Risála Delhi Society.	
	Risála Kanun Hind.	
	Risála Kayasth Prakásh.	
	Risála Niti Prakásh.	
	Risála Star of India.	
	Sádik-ul-Akhbár.	
	Safur-i-Hind.	
	Said-ul-Akhbár.	
	Shakya Sambodhan.	
	Shifa-ul-Sudur.	
	Tahfa-i-Kushmere.	
	Tahfa-i-Punjab.	
	Urdu Government Gazette.	
	Vakili Hindustan.	
	Vidyodaya.	
	Zaija-ul-Islam Zameema Khaír Khwah-i-Alam.	
	Zakhira Rafá Am.	
	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Central Provinces Gazette.	Central Provinces News.	Berar Educational Record.
Indian Railway Service Gazette.	Pramodh Sindhu.	Berar Samáchr.
Masonic Record of Western India.	Urdu Akhbár.	
	Varhád Shola Patrika.	
	BRITISH BURMA.	
Arakan News.	British Burma News.	Bassein Weekly News.
British Burma Advertiser.	British Burma Vernacular Gazette.	
British Burma Gazette.	Burma Herald.	
Christian Ark.	Educational Gazette.	
Christian Tower.	Friend of Moulmein.	
Crossin and Co.'s Price Current.		

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Postmasters Genl., &c.—concl'd.

European.	Oriental.	European and Oriental.
Export Freight Report. Friend of Burma. Hegt and Co.'s Price Current. Moulmein Advertiser. Rangoon Exchange Price Current. Rangoon Gazette. Rangoon Mail. Rangoon Times.	BRITISH BURMA— <i>concl'd.</i> Rangoon Star.	
Karachi Crier. Karachi Price Current and Market Report. Messrs. Fleming and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular. Monthly Circular. Monthly Price List. Price Current. Sindian. Sind News. Sind Official Gazette.	SIND. Muzhir-ul-Kutab. Sind Samāchār. Sind Sudhār.	Sind Advertiser.
Buck's Chronicle. Bugle. Commercial Gazette. Indian Sunday School Journal. Lucknow Church Missionary Gleaner. Lucknow Times. Oudh Daily Reporter. Witness.	OUDH. Akhhār Tamnunai. Akhhār-ul-Akhyār. Anjuman Hind. Anjuman Ielam. Anwār-ul-Akhhār. Asar-ul-Imaar. Jāmā-ul-Akkam. Karnama. Kaw Kub Iswi. Kayesth Samāchār. Khair Khwāh Oudh. Mirat-ul-Hind. Mumba-ul Akkain. Oudh Akhhār. Oudh Educational Gazette. Riaz-ul-Akhhār. Risāla Anjuman Rifa. Sakt Sikshanagi. Shams-ul-Akhhār. Taj-ul-Akhhār.	Kashmiri Pandit. Murakka-i-Tahzib. Oudh Government Gazette.
Star of India and Rajputana Times.	RAJPUTANA. Chirāg Rajistan. Kolā Gazette. Marwar Gazette. Rajputana Social Congress.	Rajputana Official Gazette.
Assam Gazette.	ASSAM. Assam Bilāshini. Assam Darpan. Chandrodaya. Gyanodaya. Hitasādhini. Madhu Makshikā. Puspamālā.	Arunodaya.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th January 1877. }

E. R. DOUGLAS,
Offg. Depy. Dir. General of the Post Office of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT. DECIMAL COINAGE IN CEYLON.

Dated 12th January 1877.

From—The Consulting Engineer to the Govt. of India for State Railways,
To—The Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

In continuation of my previous communications on the subject of decimal coinage, I have now the honor to forward to you an abstract of the opinions expressed in Ceylon on the working of the decimal coinage after four and a half years' experience of it. When it is considered that the change of currency was carried out by Government in opposition to the wishes of the community, that much acrimonious discussion and party-feeling were excited which have scarcely yet subsided, that the inconveniences inseparable from any change are still comparatively fresh in the minds of all, and that the old coinage is not yet withdrawn from circulation, the general consensus of feeling of the majority in favor of the new measure is surprising. Any change must necessarily be unpopular with the uneducated masses; but neither the unpopularity with this class, nor their adherence to old denominations, prove that there are real and practical difficulties: on the contrary, Messrs. Robertson and Co. state that though Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts; is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.

OPINIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE DECIMAL SUB-DIVISION OF THE RUPEE AFTER 4½ YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
[Formerly the currency was £ s. d.: the public was generally opposed to the change from £ s. d. to Rupees; but the advisers of the Crown considered the measure necessary, and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of the step. Much bitter controversy and party feeling was stirred up, and there was a strong opposition to the Government measure. The decimal system has therefore in this case had to bear not only the difficulties inseparable from any change, but also the unpopularity of a forced measure. The opinions are put forth in answer to questions which have been circulated and which head the several columns respectively.—(G. L. M.)]

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Sir Chas. Layanl, K.C.M.G. ...	No difficulties or drawbacks have been experienced so far as Government transactions are concerned.	It is believed to be generally popular, although the mercantile community of Colombo still prefer the former system of £ s. d.	There may perhaps be differences of view on this point, but the general consensus of opinion is believed to be in favor of decimal coinage.
W. D. Wright, Principal Collector of Customs, Member of the Legislative Council, Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, Colombo.	I am not aware of any difficulties or drawbacks having been experienced. Difficulties and drawbacks there certainly were at the introduction of this measure, and I also think these were vastly exaggerated; however, they have disappeared, and the change has decidedly been one in the right direction.	As far as I can judge, the measure has not been unpopular. I think it is exceedingly likely that there still exists a strong prejudice against the measure among uneducated natives, as indeed there would as regards any change. At the same time I am of opinion that the business community, both European and Native, would hardly wish to revert to the old system of £ s. d.	I have never heard any regret expressed that annas and pie were not adopted.
Agent of the Bank of Madras, Colombo ...	Viewing the question as assuming that a decimal coinage has been already introduced in principle, I am of opinion that no difficulty nor drawback arises in the using of it by the people at large, nor do I apprehend that such should arise in its completion.	Yes: by all intelligent traders in the community who constitute a large and important body, if not a majority. An exception arises in the case of the petty class of traders, who make it a practice to deal in annas and pice (not pie,) fanams and copper challies.	I sat on the commission appointed by Sir Hercules Robinson to consider the currency question, and it was my opinion at the time that, should we make the rupee the legal currency, we ought to follow India in the smaller denominations. However, I have long since changed my views on this point, as practical experience has proved to me the advantage of the decimal sub-division of the rupee in the facility with which calculations are made and the increased simplicity of book-keeping, and I will add I think this is a general view of the case.
Planters' Association, Kandy ...	The difficulties which at first existed are becoming less each day as the old coinage is being withdrawn from circulation.	The committee believe that the decimal system is popular; there is no objection to it.	I do not learn that any people regret the non-adoption of annas and pie.
			There is no regret whatever that annas and pie were not introduced; in fact, there would have been great objection to such a system.

(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 4½ years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Cargill & Co. (English Shop-keepers)	There are no difficulties in the decimal system. As a system we consider it preferable to all others. The great drawback to it in Ceylon is the persistency with which people after 4½ years' acquaintance with the coinage adhere to the habit of quoting prices and naming sums in £ s. d. This we experience to a great extent in our business.	We do not regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead of cents, and can only fancy those having extensive dealings with India being in favor of such a cumbersome system.
Abdul Roheman, Native Shop-keeper	It is unpopular among the poor and uneducated people of this Island, because in the first place the Ceylon currency was in rix dollars, that is equal to 12 annas, or as it was called one shilling and six pence. The rix dollars were common to all in general, because people were well versed in it, and it rendered easy to be divided losing no fraction on either side of the transaction. Afterwards the £ s. d. was in force which did not affect any to suffer any fractional loss, because it is easily converted into rix dollars, annas and pie; latterly rupees and cents are introduced; this does not affect the rich to lose any fraction thereof, but benefits them to some extent in question between cents and pence.	There are generally some differences, and as for calculation the rupees and cents are very easy. But when annas replaced in place of cents, all the differences would be cleared and well suited to the Indian currency.
C. H. De Soysa (Singalese, a large Land-owner and Merchant).	As far as I can see, the measure is popular amongst us (the Singalese).	Not that I am aware of.
Messrs. Alston, Scott & Co., Merchants	Except among a few the measure was at first very unpopular, but this unpopularity is fast dying out.	We have never heard any one express regret that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of the decimal system.
C. E. H. Symons & Co., Merchants	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Merchants	We do not think it can be termed popular; very many would have preferred that £ s. d. had been legalized by Order in Council.	It does not appear that there is any regret felt that annas and pie have not been adopted; but an assimilation to the currency of India would have been more practical than rupees and cents.

George Wall & Co., Merchant (a bitter opponent of Government measures generally and of the change from £ s. d. in particular).	The uneducated multitude who have definite conceptions of halves, thirds and quarters, cannot conceive them as expressed by .333325, nor can they suit this computation to the decimal coins in use. Dealings in the bazars are still carried on mainly in six dollars and fanams and old denominations. Much inconvenience and injustice attend the conversion into decimal coinage.	The measure is well pleasing to many educated persons, but the multitude dislike and avoid decimal fractions as much as possible.	Ugly as the anna and pie division of the rupee appears, it is clearly understood by the mass of the people who never can understand decimal fraction, and will therefore always suspect and dislike them.
Messrs. Law, Browne & Co. ...	No difficulties experienced; one drawback consists in keeping accounts in a different denomination from that of our principal customer, England, with whom we used to have identical amounts in all accounts.	Not popular perhaps in the exact sense of the word. Merchants and others find it decidedly easier than £ s. d. in actual practice.	Adoption of annas and pie not approved. So many Cherokees and Tamils accustomed to Indian coinage being in the island, the anna continues to be their standard of sub-division, just as shillings and pence are still used by merchants.
George Stewart & Co., Merchants ...	We certainly find no difficulty, but on the contrary very great facilities and advantages in the new system.	We consider the measure to be decidedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, and though certain classes may yet be unable to fully appreciate its advantages, we believe there is in no case any material prejudice against it.	We do not consider there are many people who regret that annas and pie were not adopted instead. The decimal tokens are readily reconciled to the traditional modes of reckoning when required, and any temporary inconvenience which might at first be looked for is now hardly felt.
The Ceylon Company, Limited ...	I agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s remarks.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Delmege, Reed & Co., Merchants ...	We agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co.'s opinions on the subject.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Volkart Bros., Merchants ..	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Merchants ...	Our opinion agrees with that expressed by Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Morand & Co., Merchants ...	We quite agree with the opinion expressed by George Stewart & Co.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Messrs. Friedenburg & Co. ..	We entirely agree with Messrs. George Stewart & Co., and beg to add that we cannot expect an uneducated population to do away with old denominations within a few years, if we bear in mind that up to the present date the English calculate in guineas, the French in sous and the Dutch in stivers and quartzes, and so on.	Ditto.	Ditto.
R. Dawson, Esq., Merchant ...	The chief difficulty attending a change of currency in any country is that of causing the ignorant classes which form the bulk of the population to understand the change. Even the decimal system, simple as it is, requires a long time to be fully understood by at least one-half of the population.	The measure is, I believe, popular with the educated and unprejudiced portion of the community; is gradually becoming more popular with the masses and will continue to do so.	I should think not. The advantage of the decimal sub-division over that of annas and pie may easily be seen even by the most ignorant.
Messrs. Macgregor & Co. ...	We experience neither difficulties nor drawbacks, but on the contrary facilities and advantages in the decimal system.	Popular with the intelligent portion of the community.	We do not think so.

	(1). The difficulties and drawbacks, if any.	(2). Is the measure, which has now been in force 44 years, popular or otherwise?	(3). Is it regretted by any that annas and pie were not adopted in lieu of decimal coinage?
Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop, Merchants ...	We quite agree with Messrs. Macgregor & Co. on this point.	Certainly more popular than unpopular.	We should hardly think so.
Messrs. Mackwood & Co., Merchants ...	Locally we find no drawbacks and remain favorably inclined to the change as from the first.	Very difficult to answer in regard to the vast bulk of the population.	No regret whatever.
Messrs. J. M. Robertson & Co., Merchants, &c.	Some inconvenience was felt at first, but this has now disappeared, and the change has proved upon the whole convenient and beneficial.	The Tamils and Singalese in their dealings with each other adhere to the old denominations of coin, and in their business relations with the European merchants still use the terms formerly in use, but the new system is in universal use throughout the coffee districts, is found convenient, and is thoroughly well understood by the coolies.*	The sub-division into cents in practice carries very much better than the cumbrous system of annas and pie.
Messrs. Armitage Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Have experienced no difficulty, but on the contrary quite approve of the change.	Should certainly say the measure is popular amongst the educated masses.	Have never heard any one express a preference for rupees, annas and pie; should vote them wrong in the head if they did.
Messrs. J. J. Grinlinton, Colpoys & Co., Merchants.	Instead of difficulties, and drawbacks we consider the introduction of the decimal coinage a measure of great public utility, only required to be more thoroughly known to be justly appreciated.	The measure was unpopular at first with some educated people and with most of the uneducated. Changes which cause a certain amount of inconvenience are not generally popular, but whatever unpopularity attached to the measure at first is fast disappearing.	We should certainly say not, except with the coast Chetties. Far better to have let the old £ s. d. remain than to have adopted the Indian system; one important drawback to the introduction of the sub-division "pie" would have been the probable offence the term would have given to the Singalese race.
J. J. Strachan & Co., Merchants, &c. ...	.....	Very inconvenient, unpopular. Natives all keep their accounts in the old £ s. d.	Not regretted.
Messrs. Rudd Bros., Merchants, &c. ...	Neither difficulties nor drawbacks in theory, but certain current coins not adapted to the decimal coinage.	Should imagine more popular than otherwise by the intelligent majority.	

* These are South Indian coolies habituated to the use of the anna and pie.

No. 673, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—G. L. MOLESWORTH, Esq.

I am directed to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the report which you have been good enough to forward to me on the working of the decimal coinage in Ceylon hitherto.
Twelve spare copies of the paper are herewith forwarded for your use.

ORDERED, that the correspondence be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

R. B.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains through

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																							
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holcus sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cabo, Bajra), Pennisetia spica								
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
Ganjam	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 9	10 2	9 6	15 8	15 1	15 1	12 7	0 17	8 15	8 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	9 9	9 0	12 6	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	20 8	9 5	9 8	22 0	14 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavery	8 1	7 3	11 8	...	...	...	9 7	7 7	18 6	10 2	8 1	20 4	12 5	...	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	5 4	5 4	10 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 7	15 8	7 7	7 0	17 5	8 4	7 7	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	6 6	7 3	12 5	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	11 5	7 0	6 6	12 9	7 9	7 9	22 1	8 0	7 2	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	7 7	7 7	13 4	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	7 0	7 0	12 4	8 2	8 0	19 6	8 5	8 0	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	6 3	6 7	12 7	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 5	6 4	6 4	15 4	7 5	7 5	26 0	8 1	6 9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	6 1	6 8	11 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 6	11 2	8 8	6 6	11 8	9 8	8 9	21 3	9 0	10 2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	5 9	4 2	11 0	...	...	...	6 9	5 6	12 1	7 5	6 0	13 2	9 5	...	24 6	8 2	6 9	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	4 3	9 7	...	...	...	8 3	7 8	12 7	9 2	8 7	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	4 4	4 2	10 3	...	...	...	9 1	7 5	12 0	10 0	9 2	...	11 9	11 9	25 8	11 6	10 9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	6 6	5 3	9 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 2	13 7	8 3	7 6	14 5	...	...	19 6	10 8	10 5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	4 7	5 1	10 9	...	...	...	7 6	7 1	13 9	8 4	8 0	15 2	9 3	8 9	25 9	9 5	10 3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	6 6	6 6	8 0	...	...	...	7 5	6 0	12 0	9 1	7 5	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	5 7	4 9	10 4	...	...	...	6 7	6 7	11 4	7 2	7 2	12 2	11 3	10 4	23 5	11 9	11 1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	5 7	5 7	8 5	...	...	...	6 4	5 6	9 6	7 2	6 4	10 4	9 5	8 5	13 1	9 8	9 1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris	5 2	5 2	10 4	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 4	7 5	7 5	14 1	9 5	9 5	19 1	8 7	8 7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	9 0	7 2	10 8	...	...	...	9 7	10 1	13 0	10 1	10 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	9 12	9 12	13 5	16 0	16 0	18 9	6 15	6 14	8 7	10 7	9 14	11 13	13 12	13 12	21 4	12 13	12 13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	13 0	13 8	15 8	...	...	22 8	7 12	8 0	7 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	14 12	14 0	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 14	20 0	20 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 5	18 13	16 13	26 10	13 15	13 15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	10 9	11 6	12 5	13 6	13 6	13 6	6 11	6 11	7 6	7 9	7 9	12 5	11 14	11 6	17 6	11 0	11 14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach	12 5	12 12	12 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	11 6	11 7	10 0	14 8	13 5	16 12	13 5	13 5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanna	9 6	9 6	12 0	12 6	12 6	15 0	6 15	6 15	9 0	9 6	9 6	12 0	13 9	13 9	17 0	10 9	10 9	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 2	13 10	15 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	10 9	10 9	11 8	16 7	15 9	27 12	14 13	14 10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik	12 8	12 6	17 14	...	...	11 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 15	9 10	13 0	16 12	15 6	26 10	12 11	12 11	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	12 5	13 0	16 10	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 15	8 11	9 1	10 9	12 13	12 31	10 12	7 13	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	9 12	9 12	13 13	...	...	10 3	7 6	7 6	10 7	8 9	8 9	11 10	11 15	10 14	23 15	11 8	11 8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	10 14	9 15	19 8	...	...	...	8 9	8 2	13 5	9 7	9 7	14 4	10 5	9 8	25 9	11 15	11 0	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaladgi	7 1	7 9	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	6 8	6 7	14 0	8 3	7 11	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara	9 6	9 6	12 0	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	10 15	9 5	9 5	12 14	10 10	10 18	10 10	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum	8 14	9 13	16 3	...	...	...	7 10	7 9	15 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	10 0	10 8	21 0	8 10	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	8 0	8 0	19 4	...	...	...	6 12	6 6	12 2	8 0	7 12	18 4	9 2	9 2	4 27	0 10	6 9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	9 1	9 1	10 5	...	...	...	7 14	7 3	12 3	10 1	10 12	15 1	11 4	11 4	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara (Karwar)	10 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	22 8	35 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 0	7 0	9 5	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 7	7 7	8 0	12 7	12 7	18 10	12 7	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asirgarh	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	11 5	13 0	17 0	17 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	9 9	10 4	11 11	18 4	18 4	18 4	9 2	8 9	9 7	11 7	11 7	10 14	20 22	20 22	29 8	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dise	15 7	15 5	18 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	29 0	29 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimach	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasirabad	24 0	23 15	19 3	37 0	36 15	29 1	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	28 15	26 0	27 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	11 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	13 10	14 0	13 10	18 0	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haidarabad	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	No return received	No return received	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thur and Parkur	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	9 0	30 0	30 0	35 0	25 0	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Districts.																								
Burdwan	14 12	13 4	20 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	16 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	20 0	21 4	23 12	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	16 8	15 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	14 0	15 0	18 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of January 1877.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Mills, Rakt, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawa, Chenna, Coran, Murn- wa, Naglee), Pannam, miliacum, &c.										Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.							
Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1876.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1876.			Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fort- night of 1876.			
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
18	2	15	1	25	2	16	4	15	2	29	2	133	6	136	1	140	9	14	0	11	0	14	0	Ganjam	...		
16	4	14	6	38	2	15	7	12	6	29	4	243	0	243	0	243	0	17	7	17	7	18	7	Vizagapatam	...		
16	2	32	3	32	3	15	8	12	5	27	4	129	3	129	3	129	3	17	5	17	5	18	4	Godavary	...		
8	4	7	3	25	5	7	6	8	4	24	4	129	6	129	6	74	5	17	0	17	0	17	0	Kistna	...		
8	2	8	2	24	0	6	9	7	7	25	8	291	6	291	6	243	0	17	1	17	1	16	2	Nellore	...		
8	7	8	6	22	3	8	1	8	4	23	5	97	2	97	2	16	1	16	1	16	1	16	7	Cuddapah	...		
8	1	7	7	23	2	8	6	8	6	23	5	194	4	194	4	226	0	14	0	14	0	16	4	Bellary	...		
10	3	8	5	19	0	10	3	8	6	19	0	98	4	110	6	92	9	19	0	18	6	18	2	Kurnool	...		
11	0	8	9	20	5	9	4	8	0	18	7	145	8	145	8	89	4	19	0	19	0	19	4	Madras	...		
9	4	7	2	23	9	10	8	7	9	25	6	187	1	187	1	167	4	16	4	16	4	16	4	Chingleput	...		
11	1	9	9	22	3	14	6	11	9	22	4	233	3	233	3	235	7	19	8	19	8	19	8	North Arcot	...		
10	6	9	8	27	2	13	1	11	4	24	6	194	4	194	4	194	4	17	0	16	6	17	5	South Arcot	...		
10	5	10	8	26	2	13	1	12	3	24	6	157	9	157	9	157	9	16	2	16	2	16	2	Tanjore	...		
10	1	12	4	32	5	13	3	12	5	26	7	106	9	102	1	97	2	18	7	18	7	17	8	Trichinopoly	...		
...	...	...	...	24	7	14	0	12	5	18	7	66	6	66	6	66	6	15	5	15	5	15	5	Madura	...
10	7	9	8	22	2	12	3	11	4	25	7	145	8	145	8	121	5	12	7	11	7	12	3	Timnevelly	...		
8	6	7	9	15	1	9	1	8	3	17	4	121	5	121	5	7	4	7	4	11	0	...	...	Coimbatore	...
9	0	9	0	22	5	9	1	9	1	24	1	151	6	151	6	150	7	14	6	15	5	18	3	Nilgiris	...		
...	No return received	Salem	...	
11	7	10	9	21	9	11	8	10	9	20	2	121	5	121	5	121	5	14	4	14	4	14	4	South Canara	...		
...	Malabar	...	
10	15	10	15	15	5	13	0	13	0	20	14	68	4	68	4	68	4	14	2	14	2	14	2	Bombay	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	10	16	8	18	11	80	0	80	0	80	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	Ahmedabad	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	15	4	17	12	80	0	80	0	106	11	17	5	17	5	12	12	Kaira	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	14	6	86	8	86	8	92	8	14	13	14	13	14	13	Surat	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	13	5	16	0	106	0	106	0	100	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Breach	...
18	14	18	14	18	0	12	8	12	8	18	0	80	0	80	0	71	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Tanna	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	11	0	15	3	130	0	130	0	130	0	15	0	15	0	15	3	Kolaba	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	16	2	21	9	112	0	112	0	150	0	14	4	14	4	14	4	Rhandesh (Dhulia)	...
15	3	14	6	27	10	11	8	15	1	24	13	160	0	160	0	125	11	15	9	15	9	14	3	Nasik	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	14	14	28	7	106	10	106	10	14	4	14	4	13	11	...	...	Ahmadnagar	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	13	13	23	0	76	0	76	0	15	0	15	0	13	6	...	...	Poona	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	10	15	23	4	106	11	98	1	98	0	14	0	13	8	13	14	Sholapur	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	9	4	20	9	160	0	150	0	140	0	13	11	13	11	12	12	Kulidgi	...
11	5	10	8	...	...	10	6	10	6	17	9	167	3	167	3	145	10	14	9	14	9	15	4	Satura	...
11	8	12	11	26	8	10	0	10	5	20	12	175	0	175	0	160	0	16	10	16	13	17	0	Belgaum	...		
12	0	11	8	30	0	10	2	10	0	20	0	100	0	100	0	92	12	18	8	18	0	18	0	Dharwar	...		
13	10	14	5	26	0	12	5	10	15	17	12	12 Bds.	12 Bds.	11 Bds.	18	4	18	4	20	14	...	...	Ratnagiri	...	
12	0	12	0	20	0	11	0	12	0	16	0	213	0	213	0	213	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	Kanara (Karwar)	...		
30	0	30	0	36	0	22	8	22	8	30	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	Panch Mahala (Godhra)	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	9	5	0	5	65	5	65	5	60	4	32	0	32	0	32	0	Aden	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	Asirgarh	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	17	7	13	12	91	8	91	8	16	1	16	0	15	3	...	...	Baroda	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	22	0	23	8	160	0	150	0	150	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	Dwa	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	8	21	8	20	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	25	0	25	0	30	0	Nimach	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	40	11	26	14	100	0	100	0	93	12	50	0	50	0	48	0	Nasirabad	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	17	4	15	0	60	0	60	0	40	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	Rajkot	...
9	0	9	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	109	0	112	0	112	0	60	0	61	0	46	8	Upper Sind Frontier	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	Karachi	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	120	0	120	0	24	0	24	0	25	9	Shikarpur	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	Thur and Parkur	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	Burdwan	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	17	12	23	0	160	0	160	0	200	0	9	4	9	0	9	0	Bancoorah	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	16	0	20	0	480	0	480	0	360	0	8	12	8	12	8	12	Beerbhoom	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	18	0	24	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	8	8	8	8	4	Midnapore	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	15	0	18	0	260	0	260	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Hooghly	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	...	...	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Howrah	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	...	...	120	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	9	8	Central Districts.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	0	19	0	21	0	100	0	100	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Calcutta	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	16	0	13	5	100	0	90	0	120	0	9	6	9	0	9	0	24-Pergunnahs	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	22	11	32	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	21	9	21	9	21	Nudda	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	12	22	12	23	8	80	0	120	0	180	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jessore	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	0	32	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	4	0	4	0	...	...	Moorsheadabad	...

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16-12 to 18 seers, barley 22-8 to 24 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 15 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 25 seers.
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13-4 to 14-12 seers, barley 22-12 to 23-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 13-4 to 21 seers, and gram 14 to 18-12 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 16 seers, best rice 12 to 19 seers, common rice 20 to 28 seers, and gram 17-7 to 27 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 19 to 28 seers, and gram 20 to 25 seers.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar) <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) <i>Pennisetia Spicata</i>		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
<i>Central Districts—contd.</i>	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Dinagpore	12 0 17 8	16 0 22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	20 0 19 4	19 0	28 0	25 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 25 0	29 0	...
Maldah	15 0 15 0	20 0 40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	15 0 15 0	19 8	22 8	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye	15 0 15 0	21 12 24 0	30 0	37 8	18 0	18 0	18 0 18 0	22 8	22 8	22 10	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	26 12 26 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0 15 0	11 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh	17 8 20 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	20 0 20 0	18 8	30 0	30 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	18 12 20 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	12 0 12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	8 0 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0 5 0	5 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	13 3	...	...	...	...	13 3 16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>																		
Dacca	13 4 13 5	17 0 42 8	40 0	40 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furzedpore	24 0 24 0	20 0 30 0	30 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	14 0 14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0 20 0	19 0	26 4	26 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	13 0 13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 0 14 0	13 5	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	10 0 9 11	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0 11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6 11 6	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Behar.</i>																		
Patna	20 0 21 0	28 8 37 0	34 0	50 0	16 0	15 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	17 8 21 0	24 0 30 0	31 0	42 0	13 0	12 8	11 8	23 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	18 8 17 8	23 0 33 0	38 8	35 11	16 8	16 8	18 4	22 0	23 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga	16 0 15 0	22 0 32 0	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzafferpore	19 0 19 0	23 8 32 0	31 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	19 4	19 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	17 0 19 0	22 0	...	35 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chunparan	15 7 17 8	25 2 41 0	31 5	36 7	15 7	12 6	11 5	19 9	23 1	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	16 5 17 11	20 3 15 2	20 3	37 15	21 7	20 3	18 15	23 0	23 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	20 0 16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0 20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	13 0 21 0	...	...	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 40 0	40 0	...
<i>Sonthal Pergunnahs</i>																		
<i>Orissa.</i>																		
Cuttack	17 1 15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 7 15 12	18 6	19 11	21 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	13 2 13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	13 2 13 2	23 10	17 1	17 1	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.</i>																		
Hazaribagh	16 1 18 0	22 0	...	24 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	13 8	21 12	23 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	16 0 18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbloom	26 0 26 0	18 0 32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbloom	16 0 17 0	18 0 32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sylhet</i>																		
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dohra Dún</i>																		
Saharanpur	21 8 20 8	22 0 22 0	25 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 0 24 0	0 24 0	0 28 0	0 26 0	0 30 0	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	24 3 24 3	19 14 34 5	34 5	32 5	12 15	12 15	10 12	17 4	17 4	14 0	40 0 40 0	0 32 5	0 30 3	0 26 15	...	...	...	...
Meerut	25 13 25 13	24 12 35 3	35 3	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 9	18 10	18 10	17 10	30 13 33	0 29 11	0 27 8	0 24 4	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	25 8 25 8	23 14 35 0	35 0	32 14	9 0	9 0	7 11	18 8	18 8	18 0	32 0 32 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 28 34	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	26 8 25 0	27 8 41 8	40 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	18 0	39 0 38 0	0 30 8	0 35 8	0 30 0	...	...	...	...
Kumaun	27 8 28 0	27 0 38 0	38 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	36 0 37 0	0 35 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	...	...	...	...
	14 4 14 4	13 8 18 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In Roynango the prices of food-grains are as follow:—Wheat 14 seers, best rice 22 seers, common rice 25-8 seers, and gram 23 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 24-8 seers, best rice 14 to 22-8 seers, common rice 20 to 30 seers, and gram 11 to 18 seers.
 In the Serajungpo sub-division the prices are as follow:—Wheat 21 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 25 seers, and gram 14 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 seers, barley 13 seers, best rice 6 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 23 seers, lesser millets 14 to 15 seers, maize 18 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 to 16 seers, common rice 17 to 22 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 43 seers, best rice 17 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 22 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 seers, barley 2 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 16-13 seers, common rice 18 to 17 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, best rice 13 to 23 seers, paddy 28 to 33 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 30 seers, and common rice 14 to 24 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 30 seers, barley 23-8 to 45 seers, common rice 25 to 25-12 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.
 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 24 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 23 to 20-4 seers, bulrush millet 24 to 30 seers, great millet 26 to 33 seers, lesser millets 35 seers, maize 28 to 38 seers, and gram 21 to 27 seers.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

for the 2nd half of January 1877—continued.

PEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Rag., &c. aru, Veragu, Sawee, na, Coraioo, Murn- Naglee) Panicum, iceum, &c.										Gram.		Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fort- night of 1876.						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	20 0	20 0	4 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Central Districts—contd.						BENGAL—continued.					
...	...	16 0	24 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dumagopore											
...	...	15 0	16 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Maldah											
...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rajshahye											
...	...	18 0	20 8	19 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Rungpore											
...	...	22 0	26 4	26 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bograh											
7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	Pubna											
...	...	13 3	16 0	13 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	5 3	6 3	Darjeeling											
...	Jalpaiguri											
...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Eastern Districts.											
...	...	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Dacca								
...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Furreedpore											
...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 12	Buckergunge								
...	...	13 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mymensing								
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	Tipperah											
...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	Chittagong								
...	200 0	200 0	240 0	6 10	6 10	6 10	Nonkhully											
...	No return received			Chittagong Hill Tracts											
...	No return received			Hill Tipperah											
...	...	23 0	24 0	34 0	140 0	140 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Behar.											
...	...	18 0	19 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna											
...	Gya											
20 0	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad											
38 8	29 10	18 0	24 0	27 8	187 0	198 0	176 0	8 12	8 6	7 6	Durbhanga											
...	35 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mezafferpore											
32 0	39 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Saran											
...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	7 8	Chunpaman								
...	...	21 0	31 5	31 5	120 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr											
...	...	17 11	17 11	26 8	151 8	157 12	151 8	8 3	8 13	8 3	Bhauulpore											
...	...	16 0	16 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Purneah											
...	...	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs					
...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Orissa.											
21 0	21 0	21 0	19 11	28 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Cuttack											
...	...	15 12	15 12	22 5	125 0	125 0	100 0	13 2	13 2	14 7	Pooree											
...	No return received			Balasore											
Chota Nagpore—South- Western Frontier Agency.																	ASSAM.					
36 0	36 0	16 4	19 0	26 4	200 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazaribagh											
46 0	50 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	Lohardugga											
...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoon											
64 0	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	180 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Maunbhoon											
...	No return received			Sylhet											
...	No return received			Cachar											
...	No return received			Gailpara											
...	No return received			Garo Hills											
...	No return received			Kamrup											
...	No return received			Darrang											
...	No return received			Nowgong											
...	No return received			Sibsagar											
...	No return received			Lakhimpur											
...	No return received			Khasi and Jaintia Hills											
...	No return received			Naga Hills											
...	...	29 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Dun											
...	...	33 6	33 6	24 3	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 10	8 10	7 12	Saharanpur											
...	...	33 0	33 0	27 8	132 0	132 0	132 0	...	...	...	Muzaffarnagar								
...	...	35 8	34 0	27 13	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut											
...	...	43 0	41 8	32 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Bulandshahr											
...	...	40 0	38 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Aligarh											
...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun											

f In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 23 seers, barley 21 to 39 seers, best rice 13 to 27-8 seers, common rice 19 to 28-12 seers, lesser millets 21 to 45 seers, maize 27-8 to 51 seers, and gram 20 to 35 seers.
 g In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16-8 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 33 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 22 to 30 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize 38 to 50 seers, and gram 19 to 34 seers.
 h In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 19 seers, barley 17 seers, best rice 20 to 27-8 seers, common rice 21 to 28-8 seers, maize 10 to 15 seers, and gram 16 to 25-8 seers.
 i In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, best rice 21 to 22 seers, common rice 25 to 27 seers, and gram 18 to 29 seers.
 j In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, best rice 20 to 27 seers, common rice 22 to 32 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 35 to 47 seers, and gram 13 to 20 seers.
 k In the Khoordah sub-division the prices are as follow:—Best rice 17-5 seers, common rice 21 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.
 l In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 23 to 25-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 31 seers, and gram 10 to 18 seers.
 m In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18 seers, best rice 21 to 26 seers, common rice 22 to 29 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																																
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Choum, Jowar), Hoeus sorgum.			Burrhus Millet (Cannoo, Bajra), Pennisetum spretum.																	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.															
Garhwal	17	8	17	8	22	0	22	0	22	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	14	0	14	0	17	8	30	15	27	0	25	14	27	9	27	0	23	
Bijnor	21	15	22	8	20	4	27	0	28	2	13	8	15	3	14	1	18	0	18	9	17	0	32	16	24	6	33	2	31	4	28	12	30	
Moradabad	24	1	23	12	22	8	35	0	35	0	11	14	11	14	8	12	19	6	21	4	20	10	30	0	30	0	36	0	28	13	29	12	34	
Budaun	22	13	22	3	27	0	33	94	33	94	10	13	12	0	7	3	18	0	19	3	20	0	30	0	30	0	37	0	28	13	29	12	34	
Bareilly	20	0	20	0	25	0	27	8	30	0	6	14	6	14	7	8	18	12	27	8	20	10	31	4	31	4	36	8	29	6	27	8	35	
Shahjahanpur	23	2	23	0	29	8	40	8	40	0	8	12	8	8	8	8	18	8	20	4	24	0	35	8	34	8	41	4	34	8	32	12	40	
Tarai Pergunnahs	21	4	20	0	25	0	25	0	25	0	11	4	11	4	11	4	18	12	20	0	21	4	31	4	31	4	37	8	30	0	28	12	31	
Muttra	25	0	25	8	24	12	33	0	35	0	9	8	9	8	8	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	35	0	35	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	62	
Agra	23	8	23	4	23	0	31	9	34	7	6	8	6	8	6	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	33	0	33	0	30	4	28	0	28	0	29	
Farakhabad	22	10	22	0	26	6	40	0	36	12	37	11	8	0	8	0	7	12	16	8	18	8	35	8	33	0	36	5	35	8	33	8	37	
Mainpuri	24	0	23	4	28	0	32	0	33	0	8	8	8	8	0	7	0	16	8	20	0	16	0	31	8	29	0	32	0	31	0	29	0	31
Etawah	22	0	22	8	24	8	35	0	33	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	18	8	18	8	21	0	34	0	32	0	34	0	32	0	31	0	31	
Etah	25	4	24	0	29	0	33	8	33	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	30	0	30	0	34	0	29	0	28	0	31	
Jalaun	26	0	28	0	22	8	30	0	32	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	16	0	19	0	35	0	37	8	47	8	30	0	32	0	31	
Jhansi	22	3	23	0	21	2	31	0	31	0	9	0	9	0	8	8	17	0	16	0	16	0	31	0	31	0	33	8	29	0	29	0	31	
Lalitpur	25	0	25	4	21	0	32	0	30	0	12	0	15	0	11	0	18	0	20	0	16	0	31	0	30	0	32	0	24	0	25	0	2	
Cawnpore	20	8	20	4	28	0	40	0	36	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	21	0	33	0	35	0	43	0	32	0	32	8	4	
Fatehpur	23	12	21	0	27	0	36	0	33	0	16	0	15	0	14	0	21	0	22	0	26	0	40	0	37	0	41	0	33	0	31	0	1	
Banda	23	8	25	0	25	8	38	0	31	8	16	0	16	4	9	4	24	8	24	8	23	0	38	0	38	0	40	0	35	0	35	8	1	
Allahabad	17	0	18	6	27	0	29	1	29	4	10	8	10	0	10	8	22	0	19	8	21	0	35	0	34	8	35	8	32	8	32	8	1	
Hanapur	27	8	28	2	25	8	34	12	33	12	13	12	13	0	13	8	15	12	17	0	17	0	37	12	38	4	32	8	31	5	29	11	1	
Jaunpur	21	3	22	9	28	15	28	4	30	5	8	7	8	7	8	7	19	12	19	12	26	13	28	4	32	7	40	15	25	6	28	4	1	
Gorakhpur	19	4	20	2	29	12	28	0	28	0	16	12	17	8	20	2	19	4	21	0	27	2	26	4	28	0	43	12	26	4	...	...	1
Basti	21	4	21	9	30	0	32	8	32	8	15	0	15	0	13	12	20	0	20	0	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Azamgarh	19	3	20	0	25	1	26	9	26	9	10	5	10	5	13	5	19	3	19	3	24	5	31	0	29	8	36	2	...	...	...	...	1
Mirzapur	18	0	18	0	21	0	26	0	26	0	9	0	10	0	12	0	20	0	19	0	22	0	30	0	32	0	32	0	27	0	30	0	0	
Benares	19	0	20	10	25	3	27	6	28	13	14	2	13	14	14	11	19	9	21	12	23	2	31	8	32	10	...	...	27	3	28	4	1
Ghazipur	19	5	19	5	24	7	27	0	27	0	8	6	8	6	8	6	19	5	19	5	24	7	32	3	32	3	34	12	28	5	28	5	1	
Delhi	27	8	26	8	22	8	37	0	36	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	15	0	37	0	36	0	30	0	35	0	33	0	0
Gurgaon	28	0	27	0	20	8	37	0	37	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	11	0	40	0	40	0	30	0	35	0	35	0	0
Karnal	25	0	25	0	24	0	37	0	37	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	14	0	36	0	36	0	34	0	26	0	26	0	0
Hissar	24	0	23	8	23	0	50	0	47	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	40	0	38	0	0
Rohatak	26	0	25	0	22	0	34	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	12	0	34	0	34	0	35	0	33	0	31	0	0
Sirsa	30	0	29	0	22	0	60	0	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	16	4	60	0	60	0	55	0	45	0	43	0	0
Unbulla	28	0	26	0	22	4	40	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	16	0	15	0	42	0	42	0	32	0	32	0	28	0	0
Ludhiana	29	0	28	8	21	8	52	0	48	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	12	8	12	8	53	0	48	0	32	0	40	0	39	0	0
Simla	18	8	18	0	19	0	30	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	13	0	27	0	29	0	28	0	25	0	25	0	0
Jullundur	27	0	27	0	20	0	36	0	34	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	38	0	38	0	45	0	32	0	36	0	0
Hoshiarpur	26	8	26	0	20	0	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	0	34	0	34	0	24	0	28	0	30	0	0
Kangra	16	0	17	0	20	0	21	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amritsar	29	0	29	0	18	8	55	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	13	8	50	0	44	0	28	0	29	0	29	0	0
Sialkot	29	0	27	0	20	0	46	0	44	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	14	0	39	0	39	0	27	0	34	0	34	0	0
Gurdaspur	26	0	26	0	20	0	28	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	12	0	30	0	30	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	0
Lahore	32	0	29	0	19	8	55	0	55	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	17	0	14	0	52	0	52	0	30	0	36	0	36	0	0
Ferozepore	5	0	32	0	23	0	63	0	63	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	13	0	52	0	54	0	37	0	50	0	50	0	0
Gujranwala	27	8	27	4	21	8	52	0	55	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	15	0	32	0	38	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	0
Rawalpindi	No return received																																	
Jhelum	34	0	34	0	28	0	40	0	40	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	13	0	36	0	36	8	31	0	38	0	49	0	...
Gujrat	32	0	32	0	22	14	50	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	45	0	45	0	40	0	44	0	44	0	...
Shahpur	32	0	32	0	27	0	42	0	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	8	12	12	35	0	36	0	36	0	40	0	39	0	...
Mooltan	No return received																																	
Jhang	27	0	28	8	22	0	42	0	43	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	10	0	32	0	32	0	28	0	32	0	32	0	...
Montgomery	32	0	32	0	19	8	40	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	9	0	30	0	30	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	22	0	22	0	18	8	32	0	32	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	8	0	32	0	32	0	18	0	33	0	32	0	...
Dera Ismail Khan	35	0	33	12	36	4	50	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	6	14	6	4	45	0	42	8	45	0	50	0	40	0	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	21	14	22	3	20	0	33	12	33	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	20	0	35	10	33	12	27	8	29	17	29	0	...
Bannu	No return received																																	
Peshawar	27	5	25																															

for the 2nd half of January 1877—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Barley, c. (Kavaru, Vargu, lwee, Chosna, Coraloo, luhwa, Naglee), Pasa, Miliacum, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	10 0	10 0	12 0	280 0	280 0	240 0	...	...	...	Garhwál	...	...
...	30 15	29 4	23 10	113 8	113 8	90 0	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	...
...	32 8	32 8	30 0	112 8	112 8	100 0	10 10	10 5	10 0	Moradabad	...	...
...	30 9	31 9	37 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 9	9 0	Budaun	...	...
...	28 12	28 2	33 12	187 8	150 0	118 12	10 0	10 0	9 6	Bareilly	...	...
...	30 0	32 0	39 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	9 0	9 12	8 8	Shahjahanpur	...	...
...	27 8	26 4	28 12	150 0	150 0	250 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarai Pergunnahs	...	...
...	36 8	37 0	32 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra	...	...
...	35 0	34 14	28 11	90 0	90 0	70 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Agra	...	...
...	31 10	31 10	35 14	170 0	170 0	165 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Furukhabad	...	...
...	29 8	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	Mainpuri	...	...
...	30 8	30 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Etawah	...	...
...	33 0	33 0	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Etah	...	...
...	36 0	36 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	...	...	...	Jalaun	...	...
...	32 2	31 1	25 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Jhansi	...	...
...	30 8	28 8	28 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 4	7 12	7 4	Lalitpur	...	...
...	33 8	33 0	37 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Cawnpore	...	...
...	32 0	31 0	36 12	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Fatehpur	...	...
...	38 8	38 0	33 0	160 0	163 0	163 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	Banda	...	...
...	29 2	29 0	31 4	157 8	170 0	170 0	8 15	8 6	8 0	Allahabad	...	...
...	36 5	33 12	35 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	...	Hamirpur	...	...
...	31 1	30 5	39 8	197 12	197 12	169 8	8 1	8 1	8 1	Jaunpur	...	...
...	24 8	27 2	36 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 2	Gorakhpur	...	...
...	27 8	29 6	37 8	200 0	200 0	150 0	7 13	7 13	7 0	Basti	...	...
...	26 9	28 0	31 0	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	Azamgarh	...	...
...	26 0	26 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Mirzapur	...	...
...	26 1	28 6	27 5	120 0	120 0	...	7 1	6 12	6 18	Benares	...	...
...	21 14	21 14	33 7	164 8	164 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur	...	...
...	41 0	37 8	28 8	70 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Delhi	...	...
...	39 0	39 0	29 8	120 0	110 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgaon	...	...
...	38 0	37 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnal	...	...
...	45 0	43 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Hissar	...	...
...	42 0	40 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Rohtak	...	...
...	60 0	55 0	45 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	Sirsa [a]	...	...
...	40 0	41 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Umthalla	...	...
...	52 0	47 0	33 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiana [b]	...	...
...	25 0	25 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Simla	...	...
...	45 0	42 0	30 8	80 0	80 0	110 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Jullundur	...	...
...	42 0	40 0	29 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hoshiarpur	...	...
...	20 0	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra	...	...
...	54 0	52 0	29 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 14	10 4	Amritsar [c]	...	...
...	41 0	40 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sialkot	...	...
...	42 10	40 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Gurdaspur	...	...
...	56 0	53 0	30 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Lahore	...	...
...	53 0	54 0	36 0	110 0	120 0	110 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Ferozepore [e]	...	...
...	47 0	48 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Gujranwála [d]	...	...
...	35 0	35 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	No return received			Rawalpindi	...	...
...	42 0	42 0	25 10	135 0	135 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum [f]	...	...
...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrat	...	...
...	42 0	42 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur	...	...
...	42 8	42 0	28 0	200 0	213 0	240 0	No return received			Mooltan	...	...
...	50 0	47 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	10 12	Jhang [g]	...	...
...	28 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Montgomery	...	...
...	52 8	52 8	43 12	100 0	100 0	112 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	...	...
...	36 0	38 12	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khan [g]	...	...
...	25 0	26 10	24 11	104 0	104 0	104 0	35 0	35 0	34 12	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...
...	35 11	38 4	28 1	153 0	153 0	153 0	No return received			Bannu	...	...
...	36 6	37 1	50 11	Peshawar	...	...
...	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohat	...	...
...	No return received			Hazara	...	...
0 36 0	52 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Lucknow	...	...
0 35 0	45 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Unao	...	...
0 44 0	55 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Bank	...	...
0 45 0	...	26 10	34 11	37 8	190 0	186 0	200 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	8 12	Sitapur	...	...
8 37 8	50 10	32 13	32 13	38 8	192 0	192 0	197 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 9	Hardui	...	...
0 80 0	31 8	36 0	36 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kheri	...	...
0 72 0	46 4	30 0	30 0	32 12	40 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad	...	...
0 60 0	49 0	33 5	32 14	42 15	170 0	170 0	170 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bharaich	...	...
...	...	57 8	31 0	32 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Gonda	...	...
0 50 0	56 0	32 0	32 0	44 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Rai Bareilly	...	...
0 37 0	54 11	38 8	32 0	29 8	180 0	200 0	113 5	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sultanpur	...	...
...	Pratapgarh	...	...

N. W. PROVINCES—contd.

PUNJAB.

ODISHA.

- [a] Gram falling.
 [b] Jowar and gram falling.
 [c] Jowar and barley falling.
 [d] Jowar rising.
 [e] Firewood rising.
 [f] Bajra rising.
 [g] Bajra falling.

Description of Lesser Millets.

- Juar (small).
 Ditto.
 Kodu.
 Paddy.
 Ditto.
 Marhwa.
 Kodu.
 Ditto.
 Sawau.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																	
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar, Hoicus Sorgham).			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra, Pennisetum Spicatum).		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
PROVINCE.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																		
Nagpur	20 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	16 8	22 8	26 0	37 0	...	...	...
Bhandara	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...
Chanda	19 5	19 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	18 4	27 5	27 5	30 0	...	...	...
Wardha	19 1	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 12	23 11	41 4	...	...	...
Bulghat	20 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	23 8	25 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	17 8	19 0	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	42 0	22 0	22 0	0 31
Saugor	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	32 0	32 0	...	23 0	23 0
Damoh	25 8	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	21 8	21 0	21 8	22 0	...	30 0	...	32 8	32 8	8
Seoni	23 5	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	24 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul	13 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
Chindwara	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	17 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 6	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	0 26
Narsinghpur	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	24 8	36 0	20 0	22 8	8 30
Nimar	13 2	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 2	17 8	17 8	28 2	16 14	16 14	26
Raipur	56 0	56 0	58 0	...	...	...	26 0	23 8	24 0	34 0	38 4	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	21 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	76 0	68 0	72 0	...	...	...	40 0	48 0	40 0	64 0	68 0	64 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...
MAHARASHTRA.																		
Secunderabad	10 7	10 8	19 8	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 1	7 4	7 6	13 8	11 6	11 5	5 26	9 11	11 5	5 26
Bolarum	10 7	10 7	19 6	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	9 9	7 1	7 0	13 4	11 0	11 0	23 1	...	...	...
Chudderghat	8 5	8 5	12 5	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	6 2	7 0	6 7	11 5	10 2	10 2	5 11	0 10	0 10	5 27
Omrutotee	13 0	14 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	15 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	46 0	16 0	14 0	0 26
Akola	15 0	15 0	23 0	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	40 0	16 0	16 0	0 21
Klichpur	14 0	14 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	46 0	15 0	16 0	0 26
Huldana	13 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	44 0	16 0	17 0	0 32
Woon	16 0	16 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	29 0	27 0	50 0	12 0	12 0	0 26
Bassim	15 5	15 6	23 5	...	...	...	8 6	8 5	10 0	10 5	12 0	13 0	24 6	25 5	5 64	0 17	0 17	0 36
BANGALORE.	Wholesale	7 5	7 2	10 7	8 0	7 7	11 7	6 7	6 0	10 5	7 2	6 7	11 7	10 5	9 0	25 5	...	...
	Retail	7 2	7 0	10 2	7 7	7 5	11 2	6 5	5 7	10 0	7 0	6 2	11 2	10 2	8 7	24 5	...	...
KOLAR.	Wholesale	...	...	...	5 8	5 5	10 1	8 0	7 8	12 4	7 8	7 5	13 1	9 7	7 9	...	9 4	9 4
	Retail	...	...	...	5 5	5 3	9 9	7 8	7 5	12 2	7 5	7 3	12 9	9 5	7 6	...	9 2	9 2
TUMKUR.	Wholesale	7 0	7 0	11 5	5 5	5 3	11 5	6 2	5 7	10 5	6 5	6 2	12 0	9 0	7 5	19 0	9 0	9 0
	Retail	6 5	6 5	11 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	6 0	5 5	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	8 7	7 0	18 0	8 5	8 5
MYSOKE.	Wholesale	7 3	5 6	8 3	...	...	...	6 1	5 6	9 6	6 3	6 0	10 4	9 0	8 1	17 7	...	7 5
	Retail	7 2	5 4	8 1	...	...	...	6 0	5 4	9 4	6 2	5 6	10 2	8 7	7 7	17 3	...	7 3
HASSAN.	Wholesale	6 2	6 0	8 7	6 7	6 2	9 2	6 0	5 7	12 0	6 7	6 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHIMOGA.	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	5 2	4 7	10 5	6 2	6 2	11 5	5 7	5 2	10 5	7 5	6 7	15 5	8 7	8 7	23 0	...	...
KADUR.	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	6 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	5 5	11 0	6 5	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...
CHITALDROOG.	Wholesale	5 7	5 5	12 5	7 0	6 3	13 8	8 0	5 6	11 1	7 0	7 0	12 1	8 0	8 0	24 4	...	23 6
	Retail	5 0	4 7	12 0	6 0	5 4	13 0	5 5	4 7	10 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	7 5	7 0	23 0	...	20 6
COORG.	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail	6 2	6 1	8 6	6 5	6 4	9 4	6 1	6 0	10 1	7 5	7 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...
RAJASTHAN.																		
Jaipur	20 0	21 4	...	30 0	28 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	10 0	10 4	...	32 0	28 0	...	30 0	28 0	0
Kishengurh	22 8	22 8	...	32 0	32 8	...	10 0	8 0	...	12 0	11 0	...	36 0	35 0	...	28 0	24 0	0
Alwar	25 8	26 0	...	34 0	34 8	38 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	39 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	0 30
Bharatpur (City)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerowli (City)	20 10	...	...	30 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	16 14	...	...	28 2	...	...	25 0	...	...
Ajmer	22 3	23 0	16 12	34 8	33 10	28 5	6 0	6 4	6 10	11 8	12 0	12 13	37 8	36 10	27 8	29 0	27 5	23 0
Deolie Cantonment	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erinpura	20 0	20 0	19 8	37 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	0 30
Sirohi	20 8	21 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	6 8	6 8	5 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	33 0	0 30
Aboe	16 12	16 12	17 3	26 0	26 0	32 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	7 7	7 7	8 6	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	0 32
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17 0	17 8	22 0	19 0	22 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meywar	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunawarra (Meywar Agency)	18 0	20 0	23 12	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	14 0	14 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	14 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murwar	16 14	16 14	...	25 0	25 0	...	5 10	5 10	...	8 8	8 8	...	27 8	30 0	...	25 0	25 0	0
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonk	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhalawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shalpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIA.																		
Indore	13 11	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 14	10 14	12 0	17 7	17 12	22 8	16 8	16 8	0 24
Gwalior	18 4	18 0	17 2	22 13	23 12	15 8	7 13	7 13	7 18	10 1	10 1	10 1	24 4	24 10	25 9	23 1	24 0	0 24
Goona	21 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	12 8	13 0	10 0	14 8	15 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	0 20
Rutlam	13 0	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	14 0	13 12	16 12	18 8	18 12	24 0	18 12	13 12	12 19
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	24 8	24 8	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	34 0	35 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	0 36

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

India for the 2nd half of January 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragl, &c. (Kavaru, Varagoo, Rawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuggies), Panicum Mitaceum, &c.									Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	23 8	25 8	26 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Nagpur	...					
...	...	...	22 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bhandara	...				
...	...	...	30 0	21 8	20 0	440 0	440 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	9 5	Chanda	...					
...	...	...	19 1	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Wardha	...					
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	27 0	480 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Balaghat	...					
60 0	45 0	60 0	28 0	28 0	36 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Jubbulpore	...							
...	...	...	30 0	31 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	Saugor	...					
50 0	50 0	...	32 8	32 8	32 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Damoh	...							
...	...	...	26 0	28 0	32 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Seoni	...					
30 0	35 0	30 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mandla	...							
17 0	19 0	31 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Betul	...							
20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chindwara	...							
...	...	...	19 8	22 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hoshangabad	...					
35 0	36 8	...	23 0	22 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Narsinghpur	...							
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 12	Nimar	...					
...	...	...	52 0	52 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	Raipur	...					
...	...	...	23 12	34 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	130 0	10 8	10 8	10 0	Sambalpur	...					
120 0	120 0	125 0	72 0	70 0	47 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Bilaspur	...							
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavery	...					
12 1	11 6	29 0	12 3	13 1	24 9	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 1	11 1	10 9	Secunderabad	...					CENTRAL PROVINCES.		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 9	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 2	10 2	10 6	Bolarum	...					
...	...	...	11 0	12 5	20 5	180 0	130 0	130 0	10 5	10 5	10 2	Chudderghat	...					
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Omratootee	...				
11 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	64 0	64 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola	...					HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	Elichpur	...					
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Haldana	...				
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0	179 0	179 0	229 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon	...					
13 0	13 2	24 0	22 0	21 5	26 0	161 0	160 0	90 0	9 5	9 5	8 5	Bussim	...					MYSORE AND COORG.		
10 0	8 7	21 2	9 0	8 0	22 5	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	BANGALORE	Wholesale				
9 5	8 2	20 5	8 7	7 5	22 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	13 0	13 0	13 5		Retail							
9 3	8 2	20 8	9 4	8 3	28 8	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 9	KOLAR	Wholesale				
9 0	8 0	20 5	9 1	8 0	28 5	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 1	14 1	14 6		Retail							
8 3	8 1	33 3	8 0	6 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	182 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	TUMKUR	Wholesale							
7 5	7 3	30 8	7 7	6 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Retail							
9 3	9 0	17 4	8 3	8 3	21 6	78 0	78 0	75 0	9 4	8 7	11 0	MYSORE	Wholesale							
9 2	8 7	17 0	8 3	7 7	20 4	75 0	75 0	72 0	9 2	8 5	10 4		Retail							
8 2	8 2	20 0	6 7	5 7	20 0	150 0	160 0	150 0	7 2	8 2	10 5	HASSAN	Wholesale							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Retail				
10 0	9 2	23 0	7 7	7 5	21 0	480 0	480 0	360 0	7 2	8 5	10 5	SHIMOGA	Wholesale							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Retail				
8 0	7 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	KADUR	Wholesale					MYSORE AND COORG.		
9 0	8 0	26 9	6 0	6 0	19 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	10 3		Retail							
9 0	7 0	21 9	5 5	5 0	16 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	CHITAL-DEOOG.	Wholesale							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Retail				
9 1	9 3	18 9	6 8	7 2	18 2	110 0	110 0	91 6	8 9	8 9	10 3	COORG	Wholesale							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Retail				
...	30 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...	Jaipur	...					RAJPUTANA.		
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh	...				
...	...	...	39 8	40 0	30 8	...	...	...	27 0	27 8	26 4	Alwar	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Iharatpur (City)	...				
30 10	...	...	31 4	...	...	200 0	...	...	34 8	...	...	Kerowli (City)	...				
...	...	...	39 4	42 7	22 8	85 0	80 0	75 0	44 0	42 8	85 0	Ajmir	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Deolie Cantonment	...				
...	...	...	42 0	43 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura	...					
...	...	...	33 0	32 0	21 0	240 0	220 0	240 0	42 0	43 0	44 0	Sirohi	...					
...	...	...	22 13	22 13	22 0	180 0	180 0	100 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	Aboo	...					
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	27 0	8 pies*	8 pies*	10 pies*	11 0	11 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Meywar	...				
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 8	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	...				
...	...	...	18 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	Partabgarh	...				
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	70 0	70 0	...	62 0	62 0	...	Marwar	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bikaner	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received	...	...	Bundi	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kota	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonk	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhallawar	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora	...				
...	17 12	17 12	22 13	100 0	100 0	96 0	10 14	10 14	8 14	Indore	...					CENTRAL INDIA.		
...	...	...	24 0	24 4	20 2	91 4	100 6	14 8	14 3	14 10	...	Gwalior	...					
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	Goona	...					
...	...	...	21 4	21 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Rutlam	...					
...	...	...	27 0	28 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...					

* Per man's load.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF MYSORE FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 31st JANUARY 1877.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Population of the affected area.	CONDITION OF DISTRICTS AS REPORTED.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		Grants of special relief.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN SERIES PRECEDING.			Average rainfall for five years in inches and cents.	Average rainfall during the past season in inches and cents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Bangalore	2,914	804	828,351	231,266	No change in the condition of the District	Roads, Tanks, Miscellaneous.	2,265	8,900	74,542	43,434	Rice, 1st sort 10, 2nd sort 12, Ragi 30	57 to 62, 64 to 71, 74 to 104	5 to 7, 64 to 104	35 31	16 33
Kolar	2,677	1,079	618,964	537,484	4749 persons obtained relief daily at the public kitchen. Prices of food grains were cheaper by 1/2 to 1 seer per rupee.	Ditto	768	3,337	26,182	13,726	Rice, 1st sort 16, 2nd sort 40, Ragi 30	75 to 8, 74 to 10	6 to 7, 74 to 10	28 44	13 43
Tamilur	3,606	2,176	633,339	504,031	The crops under wells and in tank beds are generally in good condition. Grain is coming in freely into the country and straw is being brought in large quantities from Nelamangala and Magadi. Prices have a tendency to fall. Health of the people indifferent. Cholera has made its appearance in several parts of the District and small-pox prevails to a considerable extent. Cattle are suffering from want of pasturage.	Ditto	5,000	6,734	41,698	24,378	Rice, 1st sort 12, 2nd sort 14, Ragi 63	55 to 6, 5 to 6, 73 to 9	5 to 6, 6 to 7, 64 to 9	27 39	19 78
Mysore	4,127	638	948,127	184,198	A large portion of the population affected by distress live upon the wages they earn. About 1,000 people receive grain and food in charity kitchens.	Ditto	1,543	3,119	9,000	5,683	Rice, 1st sort 31, 2nd sort 12, Ragi 30	54 to 56, 54 to 6, 8 to 11	5 to 58, 54 to 6, 8 to 11	24 26	23 24
Hassan	3,321	1,008	698,417	260,236	About 626 persons fed daily in the District	Ditto	1,433	3,010	8,000	...	Rice, 1st sort 13, 2nd sort 16, Ragi 30	57 to 6, 57 to 6, 8 to 7	54 to 6, 6 to 7, 6 to 7	24 45	16 73
Shimoga	3,797	134	498,976	47,401	In the Channarayana Taluk relief works are in progress. The poor and indigent were fed at the kitchen; but the number has not been reported. The ryots who had emigrated to the Malnad with their cattle have returned with them.	Ditto	661	1,160	26,000	7,397	Rice, 1st sort 11, 2nd sort 15, Ragi 30	52 to 6, 67 to 15, 8 to 7	5 to 6, 6 to 7, 8 to 9	28 45	19 74
Kadur	2,294	63	323,925	18,664	Kitchens open in several localities and arrangements made to open more. In the Channarayana Taluk no work was carried on during the fortnight owing to want of the people in the villages about which works have been sanctioned having left for the Malnad to work in the Pa-dy fields.	Ditto	1,408	331	11,000	4,999	Rice, 1st sort 12, 2nd sort 15, Ragi 30	55 to 6, 6 to 7, 6 to 7	6 to 7, 6 to 7, 8 to 9	35 69	23 54
Chitaldroog	4,471	413	531,800	561,104	In the town of Chitaldroog ragi is distributed gratuitously twice a week to poor children and others who are physically unfit to be employed upon public works. The average daily number of persons who received relief in this manner during the fortnight was 227 children and 6 adults.	Ditto	2,974	2,191	61,375	30,003	Rice, 1st sort 12, 2nd sort 15, Ragi 44	53 to 7, 5 to 7, 7 to 8	5 to 7, 6 to 7, 7 to 8	23 46	9 97
TOTAL	27,077	7,165	5,055,412	1,992,344			16,042	49,232	2,46,664	1,19,269					

A.—The expenditure up to the 31st December 1876 is given, as the accounts for the subsequent period have not been received.

B.—The ordinary prices of grain given in column 12 are computed on the average of 5 years, viz., from 1870 to 1874.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS GIVEN TO COLLECTORS BY BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT TO COMMENCE RELIEF WORKS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 225 of 21st February 1877.

Read the following letters:—

No. 57, dated 16th January 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Dept.

The Government of Bombay, in their Resolution in the Public Works Department, dated the 4th November last, authorised the Collectors of distressed districts to commence certain of the relief works comprised in the programme sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 6152 of the 27th October, by requisition to the Executive Engineer, certifying that the works were absolutely necessary to afford relief.

2. The objections to this important delegation of power came under the observation of the Government of India in the case of certain works which were commenced by the Collectors, notwithstanding that they came within the suspensory orders which had been issued; and it was, in consequence of this, suggested in paragraph 10 of my letter No. 421 of the 15th instant, that the Revenue Commissioners should be invested with the power of sanctioning or transferring grants within suitable limits.

3. Further illustrations of the irregularities which may arise, and the unnecessary expenditure which may be caused by the continuance of these powers in the hands of Collectors, are afforded by the Resolutions of the Bombay Government quoted in the margin.

4. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, whatever good grounds may have existed for this delegation of power in November last, when the scope of the famine was uncertain, and small works were alone authorised for relief, the objections to it at the present stage are considerable, and I am therefore to request that His Excellency the Governor in Council will take steps for its withdrawal.

No. 106 E.—363, dated Bombay Castle, 14th February 1877.

From—Maj. Genl. M. K. KENNEDY, R. E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With reference to the Despatch from the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th of January last, I am directed to offer the following observations on para. 7 in that Despatch.

2. The para. in question appears to convey that this Government had delegated to Collectors general powers to commence relief works. It is not the case that any such general power was ever conferred. This Government had already sanctioned certain works, comprised in a general scheme, for affording relief; and the power with which the Collectors were invested was only that of giving priority of execution to those works. The Collectors, it was considered, were the Officers who must be best acquainted with local circumstances and exigencies as they arose, and it was held that they might properly seek any instructions needed in doubtful cases from the Government itself.

3. It was never contemplated by the Government to confer on Revenue Commissioners the power of ordering the commencement of relief works. Those Officers are often, in remote camps, removed from postal or telegraph lines, while the Government is always at its seat, and can be promptly referred to.

No. 218, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Department.

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 106E—363 of the 14th instant. The Governor General in Council observes that the paragraph referred to being in general terms, is liable to bear the interpretation which the Bombay Government suggest, and that therefore the letter to which it alludes and which, together with most of the other accompaniments to the despatch, was not published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* on the 3rd instant, will now be inserted in the next issue.

2. As a copy of the letter accompanied the despatch itself, there will have been no room for misunderstanding on the part of the Secretary of State.

ORDERED, that with reference to para. 7 of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 5, dated the 26th ultimo, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd instant, the above correspondence be published in the Supplement to the next issue of the *Gazette*.

(True Extract)

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secretary the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RELIEF REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd FEBRUARY 1877.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, dated 10th February 1877.

The Relief Reports for the week ending 3rd February, will be submitted for the information of Government, with four abstracts.* The reports from Kistna and Kurnool are merely telegraphic summaries. Maps of the districts named in the margin have been furnished.

* District average prices.
District relief abstract.
Taluk
District classification of outlay on relief works.
Maps.—Coimbatore, Bellary, Chingleput, Nellore.

2. *Prices.*—There has been a fall of prices in the Kistna and Nellore Districts, especially in the former, and in the prices of the inferior grains—cholum, cumbu, and ragi. The prices in Nellore are lowest in the north-east of the district, and highest in Atmakur and Rapur taluqs, on its western border. It has been reported that grain is arriving in quantities into these tracts, principally from the north. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool the prices have not changed much, but there is a clear tendency towards fall, which is most marked in *Kurnool*, and in the inferior grains. The district averages for all grains have fallen except that of rice in *Cuddapah*. The highest prices in that district prevail in the inaccessible taluqs of Voilpad and Kadiri; in Budwail they are also high, but there has been a marked fall in cholum. In Royachoti and Madanapalli, which are comparatively accessible from the railway, prices are generally below the district averages. In the *Bellary* district the highest price of rice is in Dharmaveram, where it is the same as last week (5·94 seers), but where cholum is cheaper than the average. Prices are generally high in the western taluqs, but cholum and ragi have fallen in the south. In *Chingleput* the prices of all grains have fallen, as also in North Arcot. In Sulem and Coimbatore they are very nearly stationary, and have risen slightly in the three districts to the south—Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely. The chief causes of the variations during the week, as well as of the comparative pressure of prices, appear to be the harvest in and importation from the Kistna and, probably, the Godavery district, and the importations at Madras.

3. *Rainfall.*—No rain is reported from any district during the week.

4. *Grants and outlay.*—The grants to the 3rd February amounted to Rs. 70,69,673: no improvement in regard to the making of estimates and specific appropriations for works is perceptible in the returns for Bellary and Cuddapah. The outlay during the week on relief works is reported to have been Rs. 5,93,734, and that up to the week (a few apparent errors being corrected) Rs. 60,75,920. The following is an abstract of the classification statement of outlay on works in progress, so far as it has been possible to complete it. Particulars for Kurnool are, of course, entirely wanting, as well as those of allotments in Cuddapah, where the outlay has been Rs. 9,40,847 at least:—

	Allotments.	Outlay in the week.	Outlay to the end of the week.	Outlay pr. ct. this week.	Outlay pr. ct. last week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Roads ...	18,33,224	3,23,831	29,79,612	82·3	84·0
Irrigation ...	3,99,954	30,853	2,57,670	7·1	7·0
Miscellaneous ...	4,29,931	39,219	3,86,193	10·6	9·0
TOTAL ...	26,63,109	3,93,903	36,23,475	100·0	100·0

It would seem that a somewhat less proportion is being spent on roads, and more on minor works, chiefly water-supply and small tank-repairs.

5. *Numbers on Relief Works.*—The total numbers in each district are compared below with those for the previous week. Those for the 20th January are also given :—

DISTRICTS.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Kistna	2,704	3,085	31,511	+ 66	+ 447
Nellore	59,313	51,262	58,782	+ 7,520	— 531
Cuddapah	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024
Bellary	353,799	332,924	311,503	— 21,431	— 42,296
Kurnool	297,841	253,318	291,211	+ 37,893	— 6,630
Chingleput	10,166	9,468	10,175	+ 707	+ 9
North Arcot	23,023	22,236	2,204	— 32	— 819
Trichinopoly	684	857	770	— 87	+ 86
Madura	5,558	4,393	6,335	+ 1,942	+ 777
Tinnevelly	1,066	2,101	1,801	— 300	+ 735
Coimbatore	27,411	28,460	24,132	— 4,328	— 3,279
Salem	23,471	23,036	30,170	+ 7,134	+ 6,699
TOTAL	1,015,586	901,844	895,760	— 6,084	— 119,826

6. This table shews that the numbers have fallen 120,000 in a fortnight, of which 75,000 have been in Cuddapah and 42,000 in Bellary. The decrease in Kurnool is only 6,600, shewing the Mohurram festival had more to do with the falling off on the 27th January than the systematic weeding to which the Collector attributed it. The numbers in the district were, however, as high as 323,338 on the 6th January and 319,774 on the 13th. For Nellore the present report shews that the fall on the 20th in the Atmakur Taluq was not real and was due to imperfect return. There is a similar suspicious decrease in the present return for the Kavali Taluq—from 6,286 to 1,681, which the Collector will explain. The fluctuations in the other taluqs call for no remark.

7. The Cuddapah figures for the week and fortnight are compared below :—

TALUQS.	20th January.	27th January.	3rd February.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.	Present num- bers per cent. of population.
Jammalamadugu ...	12,789	10,541	11,272	+ 731	— 1,517	10·2
Pullivendla ...	25,870	15,513	11,653	— 3,860	— 14,217	10·5
Proddatur ...	14,695	10,419	4,079	— 6,340	— 10,616	4·0
Budwail ...	9,415	9,393	9,567	+ 174	+ 152	10·3
Cuddapah ...	12,744	8,683	6,443	— 2,240	— 6,901	3·9
Sidhaut ...	6,431	6,403	5,900	— 503	— 531	7·7
Pullampett ...	8,718	9,711	9,471	— 240	+ 753	6·5
Royachoti ...	13,907	13,747	15,987	+ 2,240	+ 2,080	12·5
Kadiri ...	39,074	18,987	14,398	— 4,589	— 24,676	10·2
Voilpad ...	26,612	26,612	17,655	— 8,957	— 8,957	12·1
Madanapalli ...	40,295	40,695	29,101	— 11,194	— 11,594	21·5
TOTAL ...	210,550	170,704	135,526	— 35,178	— 75,024	10·0

The great decrease is very remarkable. It is largest in Kadiri, but the effect has been merely to reduce the proportion of numbers to population to the average of the district. In those of the sub-division taluqs the proportion now exceeds the average by very little; but in Madanapalli it is very high. In Proddatur and Cuddapah the proportion is extremely low. The Board believe the decrease to be due to reduction of wages to task-work and weeding of gangs and dismissal of Mysore coolies; but the Collector is requested to report what the causes are. Explanation on so great a decrease ought to have accompanied the returns.

8. The Bellary figures for the last two weeks are contrasted below :—

			29th Jan.	27th Jan.	3rd Feb.	Comparison for the week.	Comparison for the fortnight.
Adoni	...	...	64,655	17,167	80,821	+63,654	+16,616
Alur	...	...	38,258	49,257	40,202	— 9,055	+ 1,944
Gooty	...	...	25,166	26,391	25,176	— 1,215	+ 10
Tadpatri	...	...	12,976	12,664	12,398	— 266	— 578
Anantapur	...	...	19,827	20,226	12,430	— 7,796	— 7,497
Dharmavaram	...	...	15,468	15,911	13,099	— 2,812	— 2,369
Pennakonda	...	...	17,388	15,332	8,489	— 6,843	— 8,899
Hindapur	...	...	6,354	6,555	2,497	— 4,058	— 3,857
Madaksera	...	...	15,752	49,281	13,517	—35,764	— 2,235
Raidrug	...	...	7,868	7,623	8,200	+ 577	+ 332
Bellary	...	...	55,210	50,996	46,049	— 4,947	— 9,170
Hospet	...	...	16,502	12,124	6,634	— 5,490	— 9,868
Kudligi	...	...	24,477	22,385	19,374	— 3,011	— 5,103
Harpanhalli	...	...	15,283	13,002	11,007	— 1,995	— 4,276
Hadgalli	...	...	18,604	15,560	11,610	— 3,950	— 6,994
TOTAL	...	...	353,799	332,921	311,503	— 21,421	— 42,296

Here the Adoni figures for last week are evidently wrong. The Collector will explain the cause of increase in the numbers in that taluk. The Madaksera return of the 27th January is reported to have been wrong. In Pennakonda returns from some works are wanting. No explanation is given for any of the variations, great as some of them are.

9. The changes in the other districts, except Coimbatore and Salem, are unimportant. In the former, the decrease is chiefly in Erode and Palladum, but works have been taken in hand in Collegal and Pollachy. In Salem, the increase occurs in Oosoor and in Ahtur, where 2,726 persons are employed, though this has not hitherto been ranked as a distressed taluk. The Collector has not yet furnished the report called for in Board's Proceedings of 26th January 1877, No. 310, para. 8.

10. *Rates of wages.*—The scale prescribed, viz., 2 annas, 1 anna and 4 pies, and 10 pies, had been introduced in Chingleput, and was being introduced in other districts also. No ordinary cooly gets more than 2 annas in North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Madura, Nellore, Tinnevely or Bellary. In the last-named district the new scale has been partly enforced, but grain wages are still given in five taluks. The rates in Alur and Tadpatri have never been reported, and the Collector's attention is called to this. In Cuddapah the prescribed money scale has been started in Kadiri and Voilpad, and, as regards women and children, in Rayachoti; and the grain and money scale (for the adoption of which there was certainly no reason) in Madanapalli. The last-mentioned scale is also in force in Proddatur, and grain wages only in Jammalamadugu. There appears to be extraordinary difficulty in getting orders carried out in the Cuddapah District.

11. *Gratuitous relief.*—The following statement compares the numbers by districts :—

Kistna	...	...	334	455	+	121
Nellore	...	...	9,103	9,539	+	436
Cuddapah	...	...	893	1,623	+	730
Bellary	...	...	33,497	28,129	—	5,368
Kurnool	...	...	2,779	3,674	+	895
Chingleput	...	...	3,425	3,081	—	344
Madura	...	...	331	296	—	35
Tinnevely	...	...	58	92	+	34
Coimbatore	...	...	359	93	—	266
Salem	...	...	9,750	6,157	—	3,593
TOTAL	...	...	60,529	53,139	—	7,390

The decrease in Bellary is satisfactory, occurring as it does in the Head Assistant's division, where the relief was being abused by the village officers. An increase, however, is observed in Hindapur. A report from the Collector on the administration of gratuitous relief in his district is awaited, and also from the Collector of Nellore on the large numbers relieved in the Atmakur taluk. The decrease in Salem is due to the substitution of camps for village relief. The outlay on gratuitous relief during the week was Rs.				
Adoni	...	...	338	2,601 + 2,263
Alur	...	...	70	81 + 11
Gooty	...	...	3,163	3,357 + 194
Tadpatri	...	...	654	920 + 266
Anantapur	...	...	139	100 - 39
Darmaveram	...	...	1,162	1,032 - 130
Pennakondah	...	:	5,788	1,515 - 4,273
Hindapur	...	...	7,245	8,630 + 1,385
Madaksera	...	...	8,174	3,967 - 4,207
Raidrug	...	...	71	83 + 12
Bellary	...	...	164	34 - 130
Hospet	...	...	3,982	3,658 - 324
Kudlighi	...	...	107	103 - 4
Harpanhally	...	...	1,490	1,251 - 239
Hadgalli	...	...	950	797 - 153
			33,497	28,129 5,368

26,777 excluding Kurnool, for which district the figures have not been telegraphed.

12. The total outlay is reported as follows :—

Relief works	...	...	...	Rs. 60,75,920
Gratuitous relief	...	...	...	„ 1,01,713
				Rs. 62,67,633

13. The usual memorandum of grants sanctioned by the Board to date is enclosed. The total is Rs. 80,74,963.

(True Extract.)

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 1.

Average number of Government Seers of 80 Talahs per Rupee of different grains and Rainfall in certain districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	RICE, 2ND SORT.			CHOLUM.			RAGI.			CUMBU OR SAZZA.			WHEAT.			HORSE GRAM.			RAINFALL.			
	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	At date of return.	Last week's return.	Price on same date last year.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Average from 1st January to same date for three years.
Kistna ...	9-81	9-21	18-79	13-43	11-10	31-62	14-33	11-47	36-67	11-85	10-34	37-72	6-95	6-81	13-19	12-81	11-42	27-70	...	0-48	...	...
Nellore ...	8-00	7-26	15-38	9-15	8-47	28-77	9-57	8-86	31-28	9-05	8-39	29-05	6-79	6-61	11-70	8-33	8-07	24-85	...	0-11	...	0-08
Cuddapah ...	6-98	7-03	14-09	7-96	7-81	25-60	8-13	7-98	26-19	7-82	7-41	24-51	6-23	6-26	11-83	8-34	8-02	26-21	...	0-12	...	...
Bellary ...	6-80	6-71	14-40	8-07	7-84	25-61	8-25	7-83	27-11	7-51	7-39	23-48	6-05	6-30	12-01	8-26	8-20	25-22	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	6-70	6-46	15-38	7-53	7-67	28-35	8-56	8-54	29-45	8-01	7-84	28-41	6-32	6-18	15-14	7-75	7-67	24-88	...	0-03	...	...
Chingleput ...	9-20	9-17	16-26	11-64	10-80	...	10-81	10-28	23-67	11-14	...	...	5-70	5-70	10-28	10-24	9-88	19-78	...	0-13	...	...
North Arcot ...	8-01	7-70	14-92	9-50	9-18	22-30	9-37	9-24	22-52	8-50	8-43	20-87	5-79	5-60	10-56	11-05	10-42	24-58	...	...	...	0-16
Trichinopoly ...	8-19	8-41	13-78	17-50	14-00	23-10	11-79	10-97	27-51	11-43	11-59	25-91	5-81	5-35	9-90	12-49	11-24	24-02	...	0-04	...	0-09
Madura ...	7-67	7-88	14-85	13-30	13-30	35-64	11-40	12-29	33-21	11-13	11-65	31-11	5-72	5-69	10-69	13-73	12-97	24-86	...	0-02	...	0-18
Tinnevely ...	8-30	8-45	13-13	8-58	9-29	27-74	11-08	13-70	20-59	11-87	11-83	29-12	5-35	5-35	6-74	11-06	10-95	19-83	...	0-02	...	0-17
Coimbatore ...	7-42	7-34	12-43	9-36	9-40	20-20	10-09	10-11	23-33	10-94	11-17	23-10	4-91	4-79	9-41	10-89	10-75	23-37	...	...	...	0-05
Salem ...	7-62	7-66	13-24	9-03	9-19	22-12	9-34	9-52	21-87	9-24	9-40	22-41	5-82	5-75	10-06	10-06	10-47	24-55	...	...	...	...

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 2.

Relief Report in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877.

Districts.	Grants of funds sanctioned for relief works up to 3rd February 1877.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.		TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.			
			In the week.	To the end of the week.	On relief works.	Gratuitous relief.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Kistna	Rs. 75,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,201	Rs. 18,637	Rs. 23,337	Rs. 520	Rs. 78	...	...	...	3,151	...	...	...	455
Nellore	4,53,000	1,85,051	53,908	2,98,169	2,98,169	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	9,539
Cuddapah	13,20,000	...	1,02,868	9,40,847	9,94,437	1,802	216	55,546	64,838	15,142	1,35,526	553	624	446	1,633
Bellary	33,16,000	15,47,839	1,77,712	19,91,574	23,05,330	1,38,895	12,524	1,21,183	1,47,574	42,746	3,11,503	5,253	8,698	14,176	28,129
Kurnool	11,21,000	...	1,99,831	20,69,523	20,69,523	8,693	613	...	...	...	2,91,211	...	...	...	3,674
Chingleput	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
North Arcot	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,660	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,200	432	1,530	1,530	...	...	191	372	207	770	...	...	...	...
Madura	93,748	1,11,865	4,143	24,003	27,129	1,183	39	2,664	3,380	291	6,335	44	85	167	296
Tinnevely	44,200	19,952	956	3,144	3,144	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	92
Coimbatore	1,00,000	1,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
Salem	2,11,000	3,05,372	12,388	95,618	95,618	14,073	4,234	14,539	13,316	2,315	30,170	1,574	2,788	1,795	6,157
Total	70,69,763	...	5,93,734	56,94,071	60,75,920	1,91,713	26,777	...	...	...	8,95,760	...	...	...	53,139

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

No. 3.

Tulukur Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

TALUKS.	OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS				TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS				NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.				
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	In the week.		To the end of the week.	On Relief Works.	Gratuitous relief.		Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
		4	5			6	7										8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
NORTH ARCOT.	Chittoor ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	1,263	751	550	2,564	...	...	...	...
	Chendrageri	...	10,425	2,183	15,778	15,778	...	...	337	278	61	676	...	...	...	...
	Palmanair	...	10,572	236	2,677	2,677	39	...	1,293	1,174	29	2,486	...	...	...	...
	Gadiattam	...	17,245	1,395	44,038	14,038	...	...	160	240	...	400	...	...	...	...
	Vellore ...	...	44,868	453	2,693	2,693	...	...	1,042	2,500	944	4,436	...	...	...	a
	Arcoot	...	28,200	2,640	27,826	27,826	...	...	1,767	1,556	222	3,545	...	...	...	b
	Wallaja ...	...	29,685	1,879	13,471	15,964	...	...	1,100	610	550	2,260	...	...	...	c
	Punganur	...	37,000	3,048	11,206	13,471	...	...	2,623	1,236	1,190	5,049	...	...	...	d
	Tritany	421	2,142	11,206	11,206	373	315	40	728	e
	Kangundy	15	f
Total	...	1,85,450	2,04,773	13,951	1,05,795	1,05,810	39	...	9,958	8,660	3,586	22,204	...	...	...	...
CHINGLEPUT.	Madurantakum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Conjevaram	...	5,000	544	2,223	2,223	227	35	455	300	137	892	20	39	86	145	
	Chingleput	...	18,509	842	7,595	7,595	1,182	105	280	205	140	625	180	182	506	838	
	Trivellore	...	12,800	993	5,325	5,325	359	41	666	640	301	1,607	62	68	220	350	
	Saidapett	...	47,318	1,443	8,067	8,067	79	3	853	319	35	1,207	2	6	...	81	
	Ponnerly	...	56,947	2,621	30,321	30,321	7,112	351	1,851	1,368	298	3,517	371	629	737	1,737	
	Total	...	22,050	1,767	16,622	16,622	204	116	1,540	784	3	2,327	1	...	2	3	
	Erode	1,45,365	1,62,624	8,210	70,153	70,153	9,163	851	5,645	3,616	914	10,175	606	924	1,551	3,081
	Pulladam
	Udumalpet	...	20,760	3,163	18,639	22,456	1,018	2,160	58	3,236
COIMBATORE.	Sattiamangalam	...	34,610	4,630	15,943	18,488	64	29	1,307	4,761	227	6,295	43	40	10	93	
	Caroor ...	...	28,950	4,569	22,133	22,133	...	...	1,879	4,111	44	6,034	...	...	...	...
	Blowany	...	10,435	557	2,648	2,648	...	...	410	605	52	1,067	...	...	...	...
	Pollachy	...	7,940	856	3,695	3,695	...	...	510	1,392	251	2,153	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	...	9,470	1,131	5,650	5,950	...	...	608	1,446	123	2,177	...	...	...	...
	Darapuram	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Collegal	...	5,828	1,804	3,982	3,982	...	...	708	1,478	138	2,324	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4,980	343	2,307	2,307	...	...	258	513	58	829	...	...	...	...
	...	...	2,500	36	36	36	...	...	15	2	...	17	...	...	...	...
	1,00,000	2,25,703	17,134	75,078	81,740	64	29	6,713	16,468	951	24,132	43	40	10	93
P. AR.	Rorachoti	...	...	9,751	96,170	96,257	325	65	6,598	7,800	1,589	15,987	275	229	223	727
	Pullampett	...	...	6,856	38,035	38,928	...	...	4,106	4,719	646	9,471	...	...	...	...
	Prodatur	...	...	2,074	41,139	42,526	122	51	1,617	1,916	546	4,079	84	153	20	257
	Jammalmadugu	...	...	6,145	51,380	52,207	212	50	3,903	6,228	1,141	11,272	50	51	52	153
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,039	4,264	1,264	9,567	...	...	...	...
	

Talukwar Abstract of Relief in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, the 3rd February 1877—continued.

TALUKS.	GRANTS OF FUNDS SANCTIONED FOR RELIEF WORKS UP TO 31st FEBRUARY 1877.				PROBABLE COST OF WORKS OR SUM SANCTIONED FOR THEIR EXECUTION.		OUTLAY ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.		TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS.			NUMBER OF COOLIES EMPLOYED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.			NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF GRATUITOUS RELIEF ON THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK.								
	1	2	3	Rs.	Rs.	4	Rs.	5	6	On relief works.		Gratuities relief.	Cost of gratuitous relief during the week.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				
										In the week.	To the end of the week.		7	8	9					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NELLORE.	Gudur	Rs.	Rs.	34,630	Rs.	2,795	Rs.	18,328	Rs.	...	Rs.	2,702	3,171	891	6,764	...	106	...	34	...	240
	Rapur	...	...	...	...	13,850	...	1,956	...	13,704	...	922	...	1,245	1,002	288	2,535	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	8,651	...	1,422	...	7,564	...	...	...	782	1,033	359	2,174	...	...	...	...	...
	Atmakur	...	...	...	...	22,745	...	19,222	...	59,339	...	10,312	5,928	5,383	4,542	864	10,789	1,276	1,883	1,851	5,010	
	Kavali	...	...	...	...	30,250	...	7,361	...	42,421	...	2,400	877	495	635	551	1,681	472	587	1,452	2,511	
	Udayagiri	...	...	...	...	18,000	...	8,613	...	57,964	...	...	...	5,311	5,388	2,190	12,919	...	...	...	...	...
	Kandukur	...	...	...	...	11,525	...	5,927	...	56,547	...	1,186	498	3,823	3,575	981	8,379	...	...	...	...	973
	Kanigiri	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	3,497	...	15,008	...	274	19	3,014	2,663	806	6,483	114	172	120	436	
	Ongole	...	...	...	...	14,000	...	222	...	2,881	...	533	17	458	569	179	1,206	5	12	3	20	
	Zamindari tracts	...	...	...	...	2,15,000	...	2,863	...	24,413	...	1,312	409	2,296	2,556	1,000	5,852	140	146	63	349	
TOTAL	...	...	4,53,000	...	1,85,051	...	53,908	2,98,169	...	2,98,169	...	16,939	8,127	25,539	25,134	8,109	58,782	...	...	...	...	9,539
Tinnevely.	Srivilliputtur	5,571	...	307	665	665	9	327	172	...	499	...	2	7
	Sattur	...	...	...	...	9,526	...	448	1,838	1,838	21	...	...	797	185	50	1,032	...	5	...	...	1
	Sankaranamakoil	...	...	...	...	4,805	...	18	405	405	137	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Olapidaram	...	...	...	...	50	...	183	236	236	175	65	...	204	58	8	270	10	44	...	30	84
TOTAL	...	...	44,200	...	19,952	...	956	3,144	...	3,144	...	342	66	1,328	415	58	1,801	12	50	30	...	92

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,

Acting Secretary.

No. 4.

Statement showing Expenditure on Relief Works in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency for the week ending Saturday, 3rd February 1877.

DISTRICTS.	ROAD WORKS.			IRRIGATION WORKS.			MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.			REMARKS.
	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Rs.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Rs.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Rs.	Probable cost of works or sum sanctioned for their execution.	Outlay in the week.	Rs.	
Kistna ...	...	...	Rs.	...	...	Rs.	...	...	Rs.	...	...	Rs.	
Nellore ...	1,25,900	41,109	...	...	18,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,637
Cuddapah ...	...	92,855	...	...	50,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,98,169
Bellary ...	11,81,005	1,57,033	...	...	40,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,40,847
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	...	9,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,91,571
Chingleput ...	1,17,849	5,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	1,18,330	8,301	...	...	12,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	71,950	8,213	...	...	6,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ...	...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	1,00,940	11,101	...	...	2,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	84,250	4,207	...	...	2,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
• TOTAL ...	18,83,224	3,23,831	20,79,612	3,80,954	50,853	2,57,670	1,20,931	39,219	3,86,193	26,03,109	3,93,903	36,23,175	

* Exclusive of Dindigul Taluk, where the work is not in progress.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
MADRAS.
10th February 1877.

H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

Memorandum of Sums sanctioned by Government and by the Board of Revenue for Relief Works up to 8th February 1877, and Expenditure up to 3rd February 1877.

DISTRICTS.	Amount sanctioned.	TOTAL OUTLAY SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF DISTRESS UP TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1877.	
		On Relief Works.	Gratuitous Relief.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna	75,000	23,337	520
Nellore	4,53,000	2,98,169	16,939
Cuddapah	13,20,000	9,94,437	1,802
Bellary	33,16,000	23,05,330	1,38,895
Kurnool	21,21,000	20,69,523	8,693
Chingleput	1,45,365	70,153	9,163
North Arcot	1,85,450	1,05,810	39
South Arcot	15,000	} " Not	received.
Tanjore	10,000		
Trichinopoly	5,000	1,530	...
Madura	93,748	27,129	1,183
Tinnevelly	44,200	3,144	342
Coimbatore	1,00,000	81,740	64
Salem	2,11,000	95,618	14,073
TOTAL	80,94,763	60,75,920	1,91,713

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
MADRAS,
10th February 1877.

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H. E. STOKES,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 31st FEBRUARY 1877.

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED.	FROM FOREIGN PORTS.		FROM BENGAL.		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		TOTAL.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.*	Rs.
Madras ...	26,063	1,42,528	305,101	16,63,193	11,029	55,895	342,193	18,61,616
" Paddy	2,161	7,900	20,371	74,615	22,532	82,515
Bimlipatam
Coconada
Cuddalore
" Paddy	54	296	54	296
* Tranquebar	8,296	28,330	8,296	28,330
* Negapatam
Tuticorin ...	9	54	9,118	55,120	.....	.....	9,127	55,174
Cochin	30,501	1,67,208	1,464	8,000	31,965	1,75,208
" Paddy	7,541	25,370	7,541	25,370
Tellicherry	5,398	34,160	.....	.....	5,398	34,160
Calicut	11,510	64,005	.....	.....	11,510	64,005
* Quilandy
Cannanore	6,859	33,130	.....	.....	6,859	33,130
Mangalore
* Other Ports
	26,072	1,42,582	370,648	20,24,716	48,755	1,92,506	445,475	23,59,804

* No returns received.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

**STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS, DURING THE WEEK ENDING
THE 21st FEBRUARY 1877.**

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	FROM BENGAL.						FROM BRITISH BURMA.													
	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		TOTAL.		Rangoon.		Akyab.		Bassein.		Kyook- phyoo.	TOTAL*
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
Madras Paddy	63,673	2,34,565	...	...	2,094	6,417	18,656	63,485	42,759	87,400	127,182	3,91,867	6,873	21,159	...	...	...	...	6,873	21,159
" Bimlipatam	...	...	...	...	107	219	1,902	3,885	...	...	2,009	4,104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam Paddy	19,465	78,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,405	78,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Tuticorin	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,721	1,06,189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	25,798	99,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	3,480	27,066	1,03,172	...	...	21,293	33,810	...	...	21,293	33,810
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	4,055	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,735	34,732	16,790	50,207	...	...	4,513	18,354	...	...	4,513	18,354
Calicut	17,688	61,434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,688	61,434	...	...	62,726	1,09,623	...	...	62,726	1,09,623
Quilandy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,491	12,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	499	2,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ports	4,033	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,033	15,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	...	...	7	25
															7,672	12,183	...	...	7,672	12,183
	165,353	6,25,976	...	...	2,201	6,636	20,558	67,370	56,772	1,25,612	244,884	8,25,594	6,873	21,159	96,953	1,77,090	...	...	103,886	1,98,179

* No returns have been received from Mouimein, Mergui, or Tavoy.

T. C. HOPE,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Statement No. XII. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, together with a Summary of Government Orders issued during the week ending 16th February 1877.

District.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th and 14th February 1877.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED		Rs.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN LBS. PER BUPE.		Average rainfall, &c., talukas for five years.	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas.	
							During the past week.	During the present week.			Ordinary prices.	Prices during the past week.			Prices during the present week.
Khandesh	10,162	15,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Rain 56 cents. Slight grain importation. Small-pox continues.	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	3,150	3,149	2,29,233	99,050	{ Jowari 56 Bajri 54	{ 3 1/2 31 28 25 1/2	{ 21 91 14 4		
	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	An average of 1/2 an inch of rain has fallen in all the Talukas. Fever and small-pox prevalent.	Ditto	17,000	16,500	3,59,272	1,30,423	{ Jowari 54 Bajri 47	{ 32 32 29 29	{ 35 29 27 55		
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,340	7,73,938	6,40,000	Grain imports enough...	Ditto	25,715	17,073	4,05,090	2,69,762	{ Jowari 76 Bajri 66	{ 27 24 24 24	{ 24 3 10 65		
	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	16 cents of rain in Poona. Grain supply good, and prices steady. Cholera in Bhimthari and Pundhar.	Ditto	49,700	46,000	8,91,620	3,90,761	{ Jowari 65 Bajri 51	{ 24 23 23 23	{ 30 6 20 76		
Sholapur	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,19,034	Grain supply good; imports Rs. 24,186; exports Rs. 1,07,068. 49 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	49,415	48,256	11,31,467	7,45,611	{ Jowari 66 Bajri 60	{ 20 20	{ 25 21 8 11		
Satara	4,988	2,682	10,64,072	4,61,000	Rain in Satara. Patan and Jauli Talukas. Grain supply sufficient. 10 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	11,361	17,122	5,71,338	2,11,548	{ Jowari 39 Bajri 35	{ 20 20 20 20	{ 51 60 25 43		
Kaladgi	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Grain importation continues; supply sufficient. Cholera increasing. 209 deaths.	Ditto	50,855	45,616	6,60,750	2,77,879	{ Jowari 56 Bajri 76	{ 18 18 18 17	{ 22 43 6 13		
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Grain supply plentiful. Extreme scarcity of water in Athni. 225 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	12,034	15,000	4,60,354	2,16,271	{ Jowari 43 Bajri 54	{ 20 20 20 20	{ 30 48 21 34		
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Grain market steady. Scarcity of water and fodder increasing. 436 deaths from cholera.	Ditto	26,587	28,903	8,78,590	1,89,683	Jowari 43	18	18	26 39 13 81	
TOTAL	54,355	33,873	79,63,927	49,81,616			2,49,158	2,38,219	55,17,718	25,22,168					

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pear clearances, &c.

RAIN has fallen in Khandesh, Násik, Poona, and Satara.

Grain has slightly risen in price, jowari averaging 23 lbs. for the rupee throughout the nine affected districts.

The number of persons upon relief works is 238,219 against 249,158 last week, and there are also 6,396 hill-men and immigrants upon relief works in Ratnagiri and Kanara. The decrease is not likely to be maintained, as the people who are "on strike" against the diminution of pay upon civil works and against the exaction of tasks are now, it is reported, beginning to come back slowly. Efforts are being made to draft the people from Sholapur—where Government have at length been able to close many of the small civil works—to large works beyond the limits of the districts, such as the Nira Canal and the Dhond and Manmád Railway; but the people strongly object to work at any distance from their villages, or to perform anything but a mere nominal amount of labour. The necessity that Government have hitherto been under of carrying on numerous small scattered works close to the people's homes has brought about this very undesirable state of matters.

The considerable increase under the head "Expenditure up to latest known date" is due to the fact that the more punctual submission of returns admits the expenditure being brought up to a later date than formerly. It is now shown up to 10th February 1877.

2. Government have authorised the expenditure necessary to remove labourers from those parts of the Dharwar Collectorate where cholera has assumed an epidemic form to works in the western talukas of the district.

Government have sanctioned the Pannewree tank in the Satara Collectorate. It is a work admirably suited for relief, as the dam alone will afford employment for 10,000 people, and supply the description of work (earthwork) upon which unskilled labour can be employed to the greatest advantage. Several such works are now in progress, and others are under investigation. These reservoirs will store large bodies of water available for irrigation above the level of the adjoining country, and by affecting the climate and promoting moisture they cannot fail to render future droughts less probable in their neighbourhood.

3. Two tables are appended, one (A) contrasting the number of people upon works under Civil and Public Works Agency, respectively, from November 11th till February 3rd; the other (B) giving the respective numbers of men, women and children upon relief works during the same period. The numbers shown in those tables, as in all previous statements, are averages of the weekly attendance.

4. A map accompanies this report. It is prepared in the same manner as that last sent, and differs from it only in that a few additional relief works, ordered since the last map was prepared, have been inserted, and in accordance with the instructions contained in the last paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 3, dated 25th January 1877, information has been given on the face of the map as regards the number of persons on relief works, the weekly expenditure, and the current prices of food-grains. The Collectorates' boundaries have also been shown in colours.

5. The following table gives the expenditure by Government upon charity, both in the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works:

DISTRICTS.	Collectors' discretionary grant.			Expenditure incurred on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works.		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week ending 10th February.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.	Average number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week.	Total expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh ...	Return not received.	Return not received.	410	764	82	200
Násik ...	44	27	170	3,958	555	1,347
Ahmednagar ...	857	291	4,584	3,678	390	993
Poona ...	Return not received.	Return not received.	5,618	19,446	2,057	8,489
Sholapur ...	1,103	890	12,526	4,434	517	1,796
Satara ...	Return not received.	Return not received.	1,071	5,941	659	1,725
Kaládgi ...	103	88	655	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	373	104	1,628	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	52	257	1,629	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,532	1,747	28,291	38,216	4,260	14,550

6. A table is appended showing the condition of the affected Native States.

7. With regard to the movement of food-grains, 2,600 tons were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports during the week ending 9th February, and during the same week 3,243 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Násik-Bhusáwal lines, making a total of 5,843 tons for the week.

8. On the whole, there is no material change since last week.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Major-General, R.E.,*
Secretary to Government.

Statement regarding the condition of Native States.

NATIVE STATES.	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles.	Population of State.	Affected population.	Reports from Political Agents.	Works in progress.	NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED		Allotments granted.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	PRICES OF STAPLE GRAIN IN lbs. PER RUPEE.		
							During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.			Ordinary prices.	During the past week.	During the pre-sent week.
Kolbápur and Southern Mahratta Country	5,408	2,989	1,373,938	620,482	Cholera in a few villages of each taluka	Roads Tanks Miscellaneous*	18,047	14,817	Rs. 2,61,732	Rs. 1,27,068	Jowari 51 Bajri 44	18½	18¼
Atalkot	498	373	78,222	58,000	No change	Ditto	2,008	1,967	26,296	20,550	Jowari 61	19½	20
Jath	884	879	64,000	63,628	Report not received	Ditto	3,078	3,155	22,154	16,680	Jowari 63	†	†
Phalkan	397	397	59,124	59,124	No change	Ditto	366	428	15,400	5,164	Jowari 54	29½	29¼
TOTAL	7,187	4,648	1,575,284	801,234	.		23,499	20,367	3,25,582	1,69,462			

* Such as digging and repairing wells, prickly-pea clearances, &c.

† Reports not received.

A

TABLE contrasting the number of labourers upon works under Civil and Public Works Department Agencies.

For the week ending 11th November 1876-1877.	For the week ending 18th November 1876.		For the week ending 25th November 1876.		For the week ending 2nd December 1876.		For the week ending 9th December 1876.		For the week ending 16th December 1876.		For the week ending 23rd December 1876.		For the week ending 30th December 1876.		For the week ending 6th January 1877.		For the week ending 13th January 1877.		For the week ending 20th January 1877.		For the week ending 27th January 1877.		For the week ending 3rd February 1877.	
	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.	Civil Agency.	Public Works Agency.
...	...	2,006	...	2,320	...	2,188	...	2,756	1,158	3,108	1,574	3,591	1,609	3,689	1,558	3,917	1,061	2,476	823	2,962	439	2,846	536	2,981
...	...	8,129	...	9,901	...	11,330	...	12,504	...	13,758	...	16,045	...	16,932	...	16,614	...	17,139	...	16,309	...	7,752	...	15,493
...	...	7,532	...	...	...	20,661	...	23,121	11,370	24,199	9,749	20,902	10,228	16,841	8,537	19,371	8,603	16,785	7,972	18,383	6,364	16,758	9,907	15,332
...	2,722	3,438	7,612	8,870	11,600	21,922	13,131	22,859	16,499	24,220	18,250	23,414	24,282	24,512	30,591	23,875	29,509	24,549	29,570	24,374	29,526	23,354	28,649	20,866
...	...	8,092	26,445	18,351	40,224	28,767	48,981	33,218	62,004	23,614	62,231	19,973	62,779	23,504	55,025	22,768	74,911	19,337	75,912	20,474	49,362	19,673	27,456	22,873
...	...	3,457	265	4,711	366	7,049	947	11,724	1,674	13,791	5,830	17,787	3,590	19,262	4,583	19,329	4,700	17,934	2,743	18,864	3,318	21,216	1,100	22,745
...	1,195	5,849	11,470	7,084	17,651	7,350	35,194	9,038	31,064	8,333	37,890	8,007	41,284	5,963	46,828	4,190	41,385	4,149	48,973
...	8,412	899	9,410	10,976	13,830	11,470	19,167	8,217	15,152	10,088	18,133	8,738	25,163	6,984	21,261	6,773	19,565	6,966	8,909
...	...	2,569	...	1,795	1,156	3,066	1,185	4,425	637	12,024	...	16,020	1,066	21,338	709	22,540	1,100	30,151	678	33,157	689	26,667	784	37,979
...	2,722	22,519	35,118	62,838	69,903	97,419	86,214	113,616	111,402	146,195	116,454	172,093	120,809	172,284	120,024	184,437	136,629	194,818	130,645	202,612	100,661	171,216	79,577	186,151

B

STATEMENT showing the Weekly Expenditure and description of persons employed on relief works under Civil and Public Works Agencies respectively.

WEEK ENDING	CIVIL AGENCY.				PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AGENCY.				GRAND TOTAL OF						
	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Expenditure up to date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
11th November	7,488	1,608	813	301	2,722	1,08,034	6,706	6,161	1,490	22,519	1,15,522	8,314	6,974	1,791	25,241
18th November	75,456	15,910	12,204	4,559	35,118	2,50,810	29,228	25,506	7,949	62,838	3,26,266	45,138	37,710	12,468	97,956
25th November	1,73,837	34,796	25,288	10,119	69,993	3,41,607	42,517	40,206	14,481	97,419	5,15,444	77,313	65,494	24,600	167,322
2nd December	2,37,783	39,695	33,269	13,106	86,214	4,42,903	47,232	48,054	18,280	113,616	6,80,609	86,927	81,323	31,386	199,830
9th December	3,05,247	47,256	41,173	16,175	104,604	5,62,592	54,602	55,295	20,321	129,253	8,67,839	101,858	96,468	36,498	233,857
16th December	3,85,854	50,135	44,099	18,168	111,402	6,67,117	61,514	62,363	22,273	146,195	10,52,971	111,649	106,462	40,441	257,597
23rd December	4,68,861	51,865	45,879	17,130	116,454	7,82,472	72,613	72,068	31,372	172,093	12,51,333	124,478	117,947	48,562	288,547
30th December	5,78,813	52,383	50,039	18,396	120,809	8,98,535	71,046	73,350	27,838	172,284	14,77,348	123,429	123,389	46,234	293,093
6th January 1877	6,56,063	50,326	49,696	20,002	120,024	10,29,974	75,804	79,256	27,548	184,437	16,86,037	126,130	129,952	47,550	304,461
13th January	7,42,703	58,656	58,122	19,851	136,629	11,01,099	80,281	83,781	30,626	194,818	18,43,802	138,937	141,943	50,477	331,447
20th January	8,59,609	55,137	55,540	19,968	130,645	12,91,443	82,112	88,325	32,375	202,612	21,51,052	137,249	143,865	52,343	333,257
27th January	9,27,536	42,120	43,634	14,907	100,661	13,93,419	70,961	173,403	26,852	171,216	23,20,955	113,081	117,037	41,759	271,877
3rd February	9,67,240	32,973	35,027	11,650	79,577	15,13,837	78,945	86,559	30,647	196,151	24,81,077	111,918	121,586	42,297	275,728

NOTE.—The totals are not invariably the sum of the men, women and children, as in a few returns these particulars have not been given, the total number of labourers alone being entered.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF MADRAS AND BOMBAY AND IN MYSORE.

No. 12, dated 23rd February 1877.

*From—The Government of India,**To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*

WITH this despatch we enclose various additional Minutes and Memoranda by Sir Richard Temple, relating to the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and in Mysore. The subjects dealt with in these papers are—

- 1st.—The organization and supervision of measures for village relief.
- 2nd.—The concentration of relief labour on large public works in the Madras Presidency.
- 3rd.—The estimated loss of revenue in the two Presidencies.
- 4th.—Certain questions relating to the purchase and transport of grain in Madras.
- 5th.—The condition of sub-divisions of the Cuddapah and Bellary districts.
- 6th.—The commencement of the projected railway from Bellary to Hubli as a relief work.
- 7th.—The distress in Mysore.
- 8th.—The question of receiving labourers from Mysore and the Nizam's territories on relief works in the Madras Presidency.
- 9th.—The arrangements made for facilitating traffic between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Madras Railway.
- 10th.—The doubling of the line of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to Arconum.

A few other papers on subjects which have come under our consideration during the past week, are also forwarded, including a Resolution in which we have briefly reviewed the Taluka reports received from Bombay in reply to the call made in our letter of the 30th October last.

2. The necessity of organizing a system, under which individual cases of destitution, either in villages or on the highways, may be searched out and promptly dealt with, is clearly stated in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 8th instant. He there points out the facilities which exist under the land revenue system of the Madras Presidency, (and his suggestions on this point are equally applicable to Bombay,) for the application of such a system of relief. "It may happen," he observes, "probably it will happen," that "however searching, comprehensive and far-reaching the relief measures may be," "individuals or particular families may yet be suffering in silence, may escape observation, and may compose themselves quietly for death without complaining to any one." Such cases, he states, did occur in the famine in Behar, and some such cases have occurred at the outset of the present distress in Madras. They will only be scattered instances where persons from social prejudices, or from infirmity, or from fatalism or other inexplicable reason, do not apply for relief, and the only remedy is constant supervision of every village and of every highway in the distressed districts. The necessary organization exists in the village headman, Revenue Inspector and Tahsildar, working under the orders of the Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector in charge of the division, and in the Police, to meet the cases of travellers dying from starvation on the roads. In the existence of this organization, Madras, Bombay and Mysore have, as Sir Richard Temple observes, a great advantage over Behar, where a special organization had to be summarily organized for the occasion.

3. In our despatch of the 9th instant (paragraph 6) we remarked that we had reason to believe that difficulty had been experienced in devising large works, suitable for relief purposes, in the Madras Presidency. This subject is discussed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 10th instant. It will be seen that the only work of any considerable magnitude which he has been able to suggest, in addition to the East Coast Canal and the Junction Canal

at Madras, now it is believed in course of construction, are a Railway from Bellary towards Dharwar and the western coast, and an embankment in the Cuddapah district to protect the railway from the Pennair River. Since his Minute was written, Sir Richard Temple has met the Governor of Madras and the Consulting Railway Engineers of the Bombay and Madras Governments at Bellary, and in concurrence with His Grace, has recommended that the earthwork of the railway should be commenced as a relief work from Bellary to Hubli in the Dharwar district. The Government of Bombay had previously recommended the commencement of this work as a means of affording employment to the distressed poor in the Southern Mahratta Country. The recommendation now made has been sanctioned on the understanding that the Government of India are not pledged to the ultimate completion of the railway. Sir Richard Temple's Minute on this subject of the 17th instant, which explains at length the grounds of the recommendation made in his telegram of the 12th, has only just reached us. We shall notice it more fully in next week's despatch. The section on which work is to be commenced, is, as Your Lordship is aware, a portion of the line from Bellary to Karwar which was projected some years ago. It will also serve to connect a line from the Portuguese Port of Goa to Hubli with the Madras railway at Bellary, which has recently formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of Portugal and Her Majesty's Government, should that line be eventually carried out.

4. In more than one of the Minutes, herewith enclosed, Sir Richard Temple has suggested the repair and improvement of irrigation tanks, as a very suitable and valuable means of providing labour for those in need of relief. His attention appears to have been specially attracted to this description of work on the occasion of his visit to Mysore, where the relief works in progress are mainly tanks. It appears from an interesting Memorandum by Sir Richard Temple's Secretary, Mr. Bernard, on the Mysore District of Kolar, to which we would invite the attention of Your Lordship, that out of 382 works proposed for the relief of distress in that district, all except two were tanks or irrigation works of some kind. The province of Mysore is thickly studded with irrigation tanks, most of them of moderate size, and many of them in need of repair or improvement. The same may be said of many districts in the Madras Presidency, and especially of the southern portion of the Cuddapah district, which, situated on the level of the Mysore plateau, contains numerous works of this character. We trust that the Madras Government will find themselves in a position to adopt Sir Richard Temple's recommendations on this point, and that the want of concert between the Civil and Public Works Departments, to which allusion is made in one of these Minutes as well as in a former Minute, but which does not appear to be attributable to the local officers, may be overcome.

5. There would seem to have been some delay in communicating to the subordinate district officers the orders passed by the Madras Government on the 31st January for restricting expenditure on relief works. The Sub-Collector of Cuddapah had not received them on the 6th instant, and on the 11th instant they had not reached the Sub-Collector of Bellary. In the Cuddapah Sub-Collector's division the labourers were still paid grain wages, and the gangs inspected by Sir Richard Temple in that division contained persons who, the Sub-Collector admitted, could safely be dismissed from the works. The number receiving relief wages had, however, fallen from 108,000, the number on the works in the division at the time of Sir Richard Temple's first visit to the district, to 90,000, partly owing to the elimination from the relief gangs of persons not in absolute need, and partly owing to the prevalence of cholera, which had led to the dispersion of certain gangs. In the division of the Sub-Collector of Bellary, cash payments had been substituted for grain wages, and task-work had been introduced. The Sub-Collector on his own responsibility had begun to weed out his labourers and to turn off people who could manage for themselves. Cholera had dispersed some of the gangs, and some 30,000 persons had struck work owing to the introduction of task-work. From all these causes the number on the relief works had fallen from 88,000 to 30,000. The number nominally receiving gratuitous relief had also fallen from 33,000 in the first week of January to 8,000 in the first week of February. In the

matter of gratuitous relief there had been a good deal of peculation. It had been discovered that some thousands of the names on the charitable relief returns, were fictitious. These irregularities, however, had been checked and punished, and the persons needing charitable relief were being gathered into relief camps.

6. The latest intelligence which we have received regarding the relief operations in Madras is contained in the following telegram from Sir Richard Temple, which reached us yesterday :—

“During past week I have been examining relief operations, interior of Bellary district, and part of Kurnool. Great improvement effected by local authorities in restrictions relief to those who really need it. Numbers on relief works much reduced, and fresh admissions generally checked, but many persons are still being relieved without actual necessity, and fresh admissions not systematically arranged. Some demoralization results, together with some malpractices and abuses. I am pressing this on local officers. The Government orders for reduction of relief wages have not yet taken effect: consequent financial loss considerable, but I still hope to see effect given to the inspection village to village for discovering cases of special distress, originally ordered in general terms and partly carried out. Still further specific orders from Government are wanting. I am representing the matter to Government of Madras. Import of grain from Madras end of railway has fallen off. I am endeavouring to secure early arrival of borrowed engines. Import from northern end good. Prices cheapening. Other favourable points in my two previous bulletins regarding physical condition of people, activity of trade, and exertions of officers remain unchanged.”

7. It will be gathered from this telegram, and from the remarks which we have extracted from Sir Richard Temple's Minutes, that in some respects the measures which have been ordered by the Madras Government with a view to the avoidance of all needless expenditure, have not as yet been fully carried out; but already there has been a great improvement, and we entertain no doubt whatever of the sincere desire of that Government to co-operate with us in this matter. According to the latest returns the number on the relief works in Madras had fallen from 876,206, the number for the previous week, to 767,281. We enclose a copy of a letter which we caused to be addressed to the Government of Madras on the 21st instant, conveying our acknowledgments of the zeal and humanity with which they and their officers are contending against the famine, and of the wise and conciliatory spirit in which they have accepted Sir Richard Temple's mission, and the various suggestions made by him. We have observed with deep concern the very unsatisfactory, and indeed alarming, condition of the public health in the town of Madras, which has been reported to Your Lordship in the despatch from the Madras Government under date the 10th instant. The state of things described in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner which accompanied that despatch, has added a heavy burthen to the weight of anxiety and responsibility which at the present juncture presses upon the Government of the Duke of Buckingham.

8. Your Lordship will have learnt from our previous despatches that a considerable portion of the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, which are at present and for many years past have been under British management, have suffered very severely from the drought which has afflicted the adjoining British districts. The area of Mysore is 27,097 square miles, and its population a little over five millions. For administrative purposes it is divided into eight districts. In two of these districts, Hassan and Shimoga, which lie close to the Western Ghats, there was some rainfall, and there was a moderate harvest. In the district of Mysore, one of the largest in the province, part of which is irrigated by channels from the Cauvery river, the harvest was an average one; but over the remaining districts there was a grievous failure of rain. In this extensive tract, forming two-thirds of the province, nearly all the rain-fed tanks are dry, and the dry-crop cultivation, which depends entirely upon rain, has for the most part failed. Of the affected tracts, an area inhabited by about two millions of people must be held, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, to be severely distressed. The crops of the previous year (1875-76) were poor; but those of 1874-75 were full and good. Sir Richard

Temple draws attention to the economy with which the relief operations have been conducted, and which, as he justly observes, is very creditable to the Chief Commissioner and his officers. In the beginning of January the number of persons on the relief works was 59,301, and the number in receipt of charitable relief 30,088. Sir Richard Temple was, on the whole, well satisfied with the character of the relief works in progress, and with the mode in which it is managed. As we have already observed, the relief works in Mysore are almost entirely irrigation tanks, and the work is paid for at task rates. All the work that is being done, is good and useful work. On two works which Sir Richard Temple inspected near Bangalore, he "saw considerable numbers of persons who appeared well able to take care of themselves without State aid," and none in a reduced physical condition; but among gangs in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts he observed persons whose condition was much reduced. The result of his observations was, that so long as good and useful work on irrigation tanks is being done at piece-work rates, it may not be necessary to begin any large work (no single large relief work has yet been begun in Mysore), but that, if hereafter very large bodies of people should require employment, two projects, *viz.*, the long projected Railway from Bangalore to Mysore, and a reservoir in the Chitaldroog district, estimated to cost fifteen lakhs of rupees (£150,000), and to irrigate 50,000 acres, should be put in hand. Both these works are ready for immediate commencement, should the necessity arise. The point, however, which appeared to Sir Richard Temple to demand the most immediate attention from the Mysore authorities, was the organization of a system of village relief, to which we have referred in the earlier part of this despatch. Orders have been issued on this subject by the Chief Commissioner.

9. We have already drawn Your Lordship's attention to Mr. Bernard's Memorandum on the Kolar District, which is administered by a Native Deputy Commissioner, B. Krishna Iyengar. All that is stated in this memorandum appears to us to reflect very great credit on the Deputy Commissioner, whose humane, but careful and discriminating, management of the famine in his district is most praiseworthy. Krishna Iyengar is the only Native who has yet risen to the responsible post of Deputy Commissioner. He is evidently an efficient and useful officer, and with reference to the approaching transfer of the province to the direct management of the Maharaja, we regard the success of this Native official as very satisfactory.

10. The returns submitted by the Government of Bombay in reply to our call of the 30th October last, which are reviewed in our proceedings of the 21st instant, contain a great deal of useful information regarding the condition of the various parts of the distressed districts in that Presidency, and furnish ample evidence of the energy and ability with which the famine is being combated by the Bombay Government and its officers. The number of talukas and sub-divisions of districts, of which particulars are given in these returns, is ninety-three, covering an area of 54,355 square miles, and containing a population of 7,963,927. The area in which the crop saved is less than one-half of a full crop is 33,873 square miles, and the population 4,981,616. The returns of the crops saved show a more favourable condition of affairs than the estimate which was framed in November last. It was then estimated that more than half the crops would be saved in only eleven talukas. It is now found to be above that proportion in twenty-four talukas. The estimate of remissions of land revenue is also more favourable than it was in November. The remissions were then estimated at sixty-six lakhs of rupees, and later on the estimate of the Bombay Government was about seventy-six and a half lakhs. The estimate given in the present returns, which appears to be for the revenue year, which ends on July 31st, is Rs. 46,84,732, and this apparently may be regarded to be an outside estimate, judging from the language used by some of the local officers. Sir Richard Temple, however, in his Minute of the 13th instant (enclosed with this despatch) estimates the total loss of revenue at fifty-four lakhs. In the same Minute Sir Richard Temple estimates the relief expenditure to be incurred in Bombay at one hundred and twenty-six lakhs. The accuracy of this estimate in a great measure depends upon the number of persons whom it will be necessary to employ upon

the relief works. We have now before us three estimates of the number of persons likely to be on the relief works on the 1st March, 1st May, and 1st July. The first is an estimate submitted by the Bombay Government on the 30th November last. It is in a monthly form, and commencing with 200,000 as the average for December, gives 450,000 as the average of February, 750,000 as that of March, one million for April and only 300,000 for July. These figures included charitable relief at ten per cent. The second estimate is that of Sir Richard Temple in his Minute of January 11th, and allows 540,000 for March 1st, 870,000 for the 1st of May, and 340,000 for the 1st of July. The last is that of the local officers throughout the country, which was made almost simultaneously with Sir Richard Temple's, and amounts to 677,500 for March 1st, 863,220 for May 1st, and 509,370 for July 1st. Sir Richard Temple is thus in accord with the local officers as regards May 1st, but anticipates lower numbers both before and after that date than they do. As we have observed in our Resolution, these startling discrepancies at once show the extreme difficulty of dealing with the subject, and the necessity of being prepared, by a reserve of works to be started when indispensable but not otherwise, for any sudden access of distressed persons whom the exhaustion of private stocks or the failure of employment abroad may throw suddenly upon the hands of Government. Adverting to the latest returns however (for the 16th instant), the number on the works was only 238,219, and we therefore see reason to hope that all the estimates will prove to be in excess of the actual numbers.

No. 52, dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the need for efficiently organising and supervising village relief in Madras. With this Minute is also forwarded copy of a letter under cover of which this Minute was communicated to the Government of Bombay, together with certain observations upon the terms of an order recently issued by the Government of Bombay.

Dated Bellary, 12th February.

P. S.—The Minute and covering letter were written, as the dates show, at Nundydroog in the heart of the Mysore country. Since then Sir Richard Temple has again come upon the railway line, and has received his despatches, from which he is glad to find that the Govern-

* Mr. Hope's letter No. 116, dated 2nd February. ment of India share* his views on the subject of the present communication to the Government of Bombay.

No. 55, dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him concerning the need for fully employing and efficiently supervising the existing organisation for village relief in the interior of districts in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple believes that, with some trifling changes of detail, his suggestions will be found applicable to the more distressed parts of the Bombay districts affected by the recent failure of harvests.

2. Sir Richard Temple would take this opportunity of suggesting that the instructions conveyed in paragraph 4 of the Bombay Government orders marginally noted might perhaps be construed by subordinate local officers to mean that persons capable of performing some labour who fail to come upon the relief works should be left without any State relief at all, however deplorable their condition. Practically the question, "Will you come on the works or not?" cannot be put to each individual sufferer. And absence from the relief works would be generally considered tantamount to a refusal to work. The orders in which the passage under notice occurs were forwarded to Sir Richard Temple by the courtesy of the Bombay Government, and therefore he trusts to be excused for offering a suggestion upon the matter.

Local No. 80E, dated 25th January 1877. Extract of paragraph 4 is appended for facility of reference.

3. Circumstanced as Indian villagers are, fenced about with caste customs and family habits, there will occasionally be cases of women and even of men who might be physically able to do some quantity of work, but who, from one cause or another, sometimes perhaps from what Europeans would term prejudice, will hold back from the kind of relief work Government offers until they are too weak to go to the works at all. When there is a competent existing village organisation, it will not be very costly to search out and relieve such cases. Often it will be found that men and women who from the habits of a lifetime are really unable to do hard work on roads or tanks, are yet quite ready to weave, or to spin, to make baskets, or to do other labour, within their powers, if only it can be provided for them.

4. If it should be held to be unjust to the public tax-payer to give State relief to persons who, though physically able, are unwilling to work upon the roads or to submit to any labour test at all, then it might be practicable to debit the cost of relieving such persons to the private subscriptions which have been and are being freely given.

5. With reference to the suggestions regarding village relief in the enclosed Minute, it may perhaps be well to mention that the existence of an efficient village relief system enables relief officers to shut off from the works all persons who, probably or presumably, can support themselves. For even when mistake is made, and the disappointed applicants for relief wages are really poor, there need be no risk of their dying of want at home. For the village officials will search out such cases, relieve them temporarily, and then send them before the relief officer. If there be no such system, then an officer in charge of relief works will very often from humane motives decide all doubtful cases in favour of applicants for relief, and the public treasury will thereby suffer.

Extract from the Bombay Government Resolution, Local No. 50E., dated 25th January 1877.

PARA. 4.—It is therefore ordered, in modification of the instructions issued by the Revenue Commissioner, that in the case of an individual refusing to perform work which he is capable of doing on the terms fixed by Government, no relief shall be afforded him at the public expense during the continuance of such refusal.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Nundydroog, 8th February 1877.

As the season advances in which distress gradually deepens in certain classes of the native community, there is one point which I would specially commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras, which is this. However searching, comprehensive, and far-reaching the relief measures may be, it may happen, probably it will happen, that individuals or particular families may yet be suffering in silence, may escape observation, and may compose themselves quietly for death without applying for relief or complaining to any one. When once a complete system of relief has been established, as happily it has been or is being established, throughout the Madras Presidency, it will be in some such way as that above described that deaths from starvation occur, if they occur at all. Such is clearly the result of our experience in 1874 in Behar, where certainly some few cases of this sad nature did occur. And in the districts of the Madras Presidency every now and then incidents come to light which make us fear that, despite all the praiseworthy precautions of the district authorities, some such cases may be occasionally occurring, as is well known some cases did occur at the outset of the distress.

2. For this there is but one remedy, which is as perfectly practicable as it is completely efficacious; and that is, constant supervision of every highway and every village throughout the distressed districts, with a view to observing, picking up, and relieving every person who may be found to be threatened with starvation. It is to be assumed that such cases cannot possibly exist on any large numbers anywhere,—by reason of the large and liberal measures of relief which have been adopted,—and that they will be only scattered instances of misery, where persons from social prejudices, or from infirmity, or from peculiar circumstances, or from fatalism, or other inexplicable reason, do not apply for relief. In Behar the necessary organisation for such supervision had to be summarily constructed for the occasion. But fortunately in the Madras Presidency it already exists. There is in every village at least one headman, generally there are two headmen and a village accountant,—the local names differ in various parts of the country, but the offices are the same. Every circle of villages or every section of the country is formed into a "taluka" or "taluk" under an official styled tahsildar, who has a deputy immediately under him; and in every "taluk" there are two or more "revenue inspectors," whose ordinary duties cause them to be specially acquainted with the people in the villages within their respective circles. In most districts over every two or three "taluks" there is a superior officer, such as an assistant collector or a deputy collector. It is impossible to have an organisation more naturally fitted for the purpose than this. And the staff would be easily strengthened in any locality where additional strength might seem necessary by temporarily allowing a second deputy to the tahsildar or by augmenting the number of revenue inspectors. Nothing could be easier than to specially divide each taluk into two or more circles of relief; and probably this will have to be done in most districts—indeed in some districts it is being done already. Very shortly after entering the Madras Presidency I presented the Collector of Kurnool at his request with a sketch of this system as apparently applicable to his district, which memorandum was immediately laid before the Government of Madras. The same principle was also embodied in my proposals for the systematisation of relief submitted to the Government of Madras on the 19th January. In every dis-

trict which I have visited the result of our Behar experience in this respect has been explained by me to the district authorities, so that no person be permitted to die from preventible hunger: and I believe that they fully understand the need of that degree of vigilance in this matter, which does indeed form an essential part of the humane policy adopted by the Government of Madras.

3. According to this it has become, or will become, the duty of every village headman to watch for every instance of distress threatening danger to life, and to arrange for relief or to give food for a day or two until the order of the nearest relief official can be obtained, on the understanding that any slight expense thus incurred would be reimbursed. In some cases the district officer might place some small funds at the disposal of trustworthy village headmen for this purpose. The headmen will not find any difficulty in bringing these cases before a relief official, inasmuch as such official will always be close at hand under the organisation above described, and as relief camps are being established in all suitable localities, thus no financial abuse can arise. Nor is it possible that any cases can escape the care and watchfulness of the village headmen and the taluk officials, if they do their duty, as they doubtless will, under the supervision of the district authorities. If the plan be perfectly carried out, as it doubtless will be throughout the Madras Presidency, then the Government may be sure that, *Deo volente*, no person shall die of hunger.

4. Also on the highway the regular police can discharge the same functions: probably they do so already. In those lines of communication where such occurrences are most to be apprehended, the police patrols might be specially strengthened with this view.

5. Though I believe that the matter is now quite understood by the district officers, there can be no harm in recording this Minute in case the Madras Government should see fit to issue any formal instructions to the local authorities on a matter which is so intimately bound up with the humane and charitable policy which they have pursued, and which so much concerns what is, in the words of the Government of India, "the paramount duty of saving human life."

No. 58, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

*From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, on Special Duty,
To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.*

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, with enclosure, regarding the loss of revenue that may be caused by the failure of harvests during the years 1876-77 in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

I HAVE already submitted, in my Minutes of the 22nd January and the 5th February, the best estimate I can frame of the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. I now present an estimate of the loss of revenue that will probably be caused in the two Presidencies by the present failure of harvests, together with an abstract of the probable cost of the famine in respect both of relief expenditure and of loss of revenue.

2. The total relief expenditure was in those minutes taken at,—

			Rs.
For the Bombay Presidency	...	...	1,26,00,000
For the Madras Presidency	...	...	2,92,00,000
Total	...	...	4,18,00,000
			£ 4,180,000

The present estimate shows that the loss of revenue due to the scarcity will probably be—

			Rs.
In the Bombay Presidency	...	...	54,00,000
In the Madras Presidency	...	...	1,57,50,000
Total	...	...	2,11,50,000
			£ 2,115,000

GRAND TOTAL OF RELIEF EXPENDITURE AND LOSS OF REVENUE ... £ 6,295,000

But if the Government, instead of remitting the whole of the land-revenue due from lands whereon there has been severe failure of harvest, should see fit to suspend the Government demand, and if it should be decided to collect in future years such proportions of the arrears as the people might reasonably be expected to pay, then the total cost of the famine might be very materially reduced: 183 lakhs (£ 1,830,000) is estimated as the amount of land-revenue which ought not to be collected this season; and it is possible that out of this total arrear about 130 lakhs (£ 1,300,000) could be collected in future years, provided that the rainy seasons of 1877 and 1878 be favourable. If the arrears of land-revenue of the present season be suspended and not remitted, and if these arrears be hereafter collected wherever possible, then the total net cost of the famine may perhaps be reduced from 6½ to about 5 millions sterling.

3. With this heavy relief expenditure in prospect,—with the certainty of temporary diminution of land-revenue, and of partial loss of other heads of revenue,—it is very important to minimise the ultimate loss of land-revenue as far as possible. So far as I am at present informed, it will not be possible to collect this season a larger proportion of the land-revenue than the revenue authorities of the two Presidencies themselves propose to collect. But if the arrears, which cannot be now collected, be suspended only instead of being remitted, some chance at least will be afforded of recovering the arrears of this year, in part at least, if bumper harvests should be obtained next season.

4. In my opinion it is quite just for Government, acting in behalf of the public treasury and of the general tax-payer, to recover in future years what fairly and reasonably can be recovered, on account of the arrears of a bad season. In all the districts of Bombay and in many of the Madras districts long term settlements of land revenue have been made at moderate and equitable rates. Even in the districts of the Madras Presidency, which have not yet received a long term settlement, the rates of land-revenue assessment have been made lighter and more equitable than they were before. So that our system allows to the people the profits accruing during good years, thereby conceding to them a part of the full share of the produce which would have been demanded under preceding Governments. Some remissions of land-revenue will in the end have to be made. But I desire to submit this expression of my opinion that, for the present at least, the land-revenue demand, which cannot be collected this season, from the drought-stricken districts should be suspended and not remitted.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum regarding the estimated loss of revenue on account of the failure of crops in 1876-77.

ESTIMATES have been prepared showing, according to available information, the probable relief expenditure in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies during the season from September 1876 to August 1877. The totals were—

		Rs.	£
Estimated Bombay expenditure ...	...	1,26,00,000	or 1,260,000
„ Madras expenditure ...	..	2,92,00,000	or 2,920,000*
Total ...	...	4,18,00,000	4,180,000

If every thing turns out well, if the usual spring and summer rain falls seasonably and sufficiently, then the expenditure may come short of this total. But if the expected April showers should not come, if distress should break out in fresh districts, or if it should be impossible to maintain the economical restrictions now being imposed, then the total may be exceeded. Out of the total of about 4½ millions sterling, probably more than 1½ millions have at the present time of writing (10th February) been already spent. Four months have yet to elapse before the pressure can even, at the best, greatly abate; and we can hardly hope that expenditure on a large scale will cease until the next six months are over.

2. There remains the question of the loss of revenue. This will be of two kinds; first revenue which cannot be collected at the time it is due, and secondly revenue which probably can never be collected at all. In Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 12th January on the Deccan district it was stated (paragraph 12) that, according to the estimate furnished by the Collectors and accepted by the Commissioner of the southern division, the loss of land-revenue would probably be 50 lakhs of rupees.

3. So far as Sir Richard Temple has been able to learn, there will not be, directly due to the famine, any appreciable loss of revenue in the Bombay Presidency under the head of stamps, salt or customs. Some loss of revenue there will be, under the head of abkari, or excise on spirits. But this loss will probably not exceed 3½ or at most 4 lakhs. Regarding these miscellaneous items of revenue there is no certain ground for an estimate, which must therefore be subject to correction.

4. The Revenue Board of the Madras Presidency, on the 30th November, estimated (see Madras Government Proceedings of the 3rd January) that the loss of revenue caused by the failure of crops would be—

		£.
Land-Revenue—	133 lakhs of rupees or	1,330,000
Abkari or liquor excise—12	„ „ „	120,000
Customs—	½ „ „ „	5,000
Salt—	9 „ „ „	90,000
Stamps—	3 „ „ „	30,000
Total 157½	„ „ „	1,575,000

5. As the Board of Revenue at paragraph 17 of their report state the total estimated loss of revenue at 142 lakhs, it should perhaps be explained how each of the above figures was obtained from the report of the Board; thus,—

Land-Revenue.—Paragraph 11 of the Board's report shows that the "extraordinary remissions necessary during the current year" are 120 lakhs, while 13 lakhs will be sufficient to

cover the additional loss during the following year. It is also stated in the same paragraph that the total loss in the two years, compared with the average collections of the past five years, is estimated at 183 lakhs of rupees.

Abkari (liquor excise).—Paragraph 11 of the Board's letter estimates that Rs. 53,82,500 only will be collected during the current year as against the previously sanctioned estimate of Rs. 63,80,000. This gives a loss of 10½ lakhs. The same paragraph estimates that the following year (1877-78) will yield an abkari revenue of Rs. 61,70,000 as against Rs. 63,39,000 the actual of 1875-76. This gives a loss of 1½ lakhs in round numbers for the coming year, and a loss of 12 lakhs for the two years.

Customs.—Paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Board's letter, and the appended statements, show that the sea customs receipts, though about four lakhs less than the actuals of 1875-76, will yet be equal to the sanctioned estimate. The loss of four lakhs is probably due to other causes than famine, but the land customs receipts are now taken by the Board at Rs. 62,000 below the sanctioned estimate; and this loss (of say ¼ a lakh) may be due to famine.

Salt.—The statements appended to the Board's report give the following figures—

	Rs.
Average of five years, actual receipts ending 1875-76 ...	1,31,47,000
Sanctioned estimate for 1876-77 ...	1,36,50,000
Estimate now fixed by the Board for 1876-77 ...	1,30,58,000
Ditto ditto ditto 1877-78 ...	1,33,69,300

This gives a loss of 6 lakhs on the current and 3 lakhs on the coming year, as compared with the estimate sanctioned before the scarcity began. Thus 9 lakhs may perhaps be taken as the loss due to famine.

Samps.—The statement appended to the Board's report gives the following figures—

	Rs.
Average of five years' actual receipts ...	45,84,000
Sanctioned estimate of 1876-77 ...	50,00,000
Estimate now fixed by the Board for 1876-77 ...	48,00,000
Ditto ditto ditto 1877-78 ...	49,00,000

showing a loss of three lakhs probably due to the famine.

6. When the Board of Revenue submitted their estimate they wrote that the Collectors "appear to have in general approached the question in a more desponding frame of mind than is perhaps justifiable, and the Board think that the actual loss will certainly not exceed the sums now reported. The estimate of loss is therefore a maximum one." Sir Richard Temple however ascertained on the 6th February from the Board's Secretary that the Board's estimate of loss of revenue was under revision, and that the estimated loss will probably exceed the figures offered by the Board on the 30th November.

7. According to present information, therefore, the expected loss of revenue due to the famine will be—

	Land revenue.	Other sources of revenue.	Total.
Bombay Presidency ...	50 lakhs	4 lakhs	54 lakhs.
Madras Presidency ...	133 „	24½ „	157½ „
Total ...	183 „	28½ „	211½ „
	or £1,830,000	£285,000	£2,115,000

8. Sir Richard Temple has no special information whereby he could check the figures offered by the Board, save only in respect of the "Salt" revenue estimate. He ascertained from some of the Collectors that the salt revenue was, so far, coming in steadily. And the statement published at page 86 of the *Gazette of India* shows that, up to the end of December 1876, the salt revenue of Madras for the nine months ending on the 31st December was only Rs. 2,40,000 behind the receipts for the same period during the previous year 1875-76, and was somewhat above the average receipts of the three previous years. Possibly the loss on the salt revenue may be less than the figure taken in the Board's estimate.

9. But there is one very important general consideration which vitally affects any estimate of loss of revenue on account of famine; and that is the question whether the land revenue due from ryots, whose crops have wholly or partially failed, should be remitted for ever, or whether the unpaid arrear should not for the present be held in suspense; so that a part, at any rate, of the arrears should be collected from ryots who may have good harvests during the next two years. Sir Richard Temple has already laid an expression of his views on this question before the Government of India. He considers that the general tax-payer cannot afford, and the circumstances of the case do not require, that the funds of the public treasury should be consumed at both ends to the full extent that has been proposed. About four and a quarter millions sterling are to be spent on relieving the people of certain districts; and there seems no reason why £1,830,000 of land-revenue due from those districts should also be permanently remitted, unless strict justice or unavoidable necessity absolutely dictate such wholesale remission of the public revenue.

10. From a strict justice point of view there is, as Sir Richard Temple understands the matter, no case for wholesale remission. All the affected districts in Bombay and several of the districts in Madras enjoy a thirty years' settlement, under which the land-revenue is avowedly assessed at a rate which leaves a liberal margin to cover loss in bad years. Even in these Madras districts where a long-term settlement has not yet been made the land-revenue

rates are now very much lighter and more equitable than they were in former times. And there is no contract, either express or implied, between Government and the ryot that the land-revenue shall be remitted when the crops fail or are short.

11. The only possible exception would be in the case of lands in the Madras Presidency irrigated from tanks or river channels, and assessed at what is locally known as "wet" rates. It appears to be the custom of revenue administration in Madras to remit the "wet" assessment of land for a year, in which by reason of failure of water-supply no crop whatever is saved. If the custom as above described has been heretofore always observed, there might perhaps be difficulty in making an alteration this year. But, as a matter of principle, it would be reasonable to keep as an arrear against these lands so much of the "wet" assessment as would be equal to the land revenue thereon at the ordinary "dry" rate. But in any case care will have to be taken against any extension of the custom to irrigated lands on which the crop may have been short, without having utterly failed. For during a time of very high prices like the present, the money value of even a poor crop will have been very considerable.

12. If the case for remission fails from the point of view of strict justice, then Sir Richard Temple apprehends that there is nothing in the circumstances of the case to make general remission of land-revenue necessary. All the Collectors, with whom Sir Richard Temple has discussed the matter, consider the present rates of "dry" assessment

* NOTE.—In Madras, land irrigated from wells pays the "dry" rate of assessment only.

are light, and that the ryots could easily pay the arrears of this year, if the country is blessed with favourable seasons in 1877 and 1878. Of course, there may be exceptional cases, and partial remission may have to be granted in parts of Sholapur and in some tracts of Kurnool, where the recent settlement caused considerable increase of revenue, or where the ryots are exceptionally poor. But much discrimination should be exercised, and no remissions should be granted as a matter of course. Experience in Northern Behar shows that a body of ryots, whose rents were very much higher than the Bombay and Madras rates, were able to pay up, within two years after the famine was over, almost the whole of the price of the grain lent to them by the Government in the year 1874.

13. Sir Richard Temple fully admits that it would be regarded by the ryots as a gracious concession on the part of Government, if the land-revenue, which cannot be collected this year, were to be remitted. If the country had a large surplus income, then much might be said for sparing the sufferers by drought and scarcity from the necessity of paying their arrears of land-revenue. But the facts are unhappily otherwise; and if 1½ millions of land-revenue are finally remitted, the money will have to be made good in some other way. There will possibly be pressure on some of the ryots, until the arrears are paid up; but it seems fairer to the rest of the empire that such pressure should occur, rather than that the whole of this sum (1½ millions sterling) of land-revenue should be remitted.

14. It may, indeed, happen that a part of the famine country may be afflicted for another year; should this unhappily be the case, the position would have to be reconsidered. For the present, the Government will doubtless make its arrangements in view of existing facts only.

15. If Sir Richard Temple's view on this very important point of land-revenue remissions be accepted, then it may probably be the case that from 120 to 140 lakhs of land-revenue will hereafter be collected out of the 183 lakhs which are estimated as probable arrears at the end of the famine; and the gross total cost of the famine of 1876-77 in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies will be—

Relief expenditure—				£	£
in Bombay	...	...	...	1,260,000	
in Madras	...	...	...	2,920,000	
					4,180,000
Loss of revenue—					
in Bombay	...	...	...	540,000	
in Madras	...	...	...	1,575,000	
					2,115,000
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	6,295,000
Deduct probable recoveries of land-revenue in future years	...	...	...	...	1,295,000
NET	...	...	...	...	£5,000,000

If, however, wholesale remissions be given, then the cost of the famine will be 6½ millions sterling.

* East Indian Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula.
Scind, Punjab and Delhi.
Bombay, Baroda.
Madras.
South India.
State Railways.

† 2,500 tons a day, for five months, over an average lead of 400 miles, gives, at 9 pie per ton per mile, about £700,000 gross earnings.

16. As a set-off against the famine expenditure may perhaps be reckoned the additional earnings on all* the guaranteed Indian railways, due wholly to the famine grain traffic. The total extra net earnings on all the lines, due to the famine traffic, will probably be not less than £450,000,† the greater part of which will be a direct gain to the public treasury.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,
on Special Duty.

No. 56, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir R. Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir R. Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute recorded by him regarding large public works available for employment of relief labour in the famine districts of the Madras Presidency.

Minute by SIR R. TEMPLE, dated 10th February 1877.

SINCE the instructions of the Government of India, conveyed in the despatch No. 45, dated 16th January, were made public, the Madras Government has drawn the attention of its officers to the necessity of restricting expenditure on relief, so far as economy may be compatible with the paramount object of saving human life. And the Madras Government orders prescribe certain specific measures by which economy can be in some degree enforced. But there is another point in the Government of India's instructions to which the attention of all relief authorities might, if the Government of Madras saw fit, be usefully drawn.

2. Paragraphs 4, 5 and 7 of the despatch above cited lay down certain general principles, by the light of which the scheme of relief works in this presidency might, perhaps, be re-considered. The following passage may first be quoted from paragraph 5 of the instructions, thus,—“as it is clear that the Government will have to undertake serious measures for the relief of scarcity, no time should be lost in giving the people means of employment on large public works.”

3. Then from paragraph 7 the following passage may be quoted,—“when distress becomes extreme, and a state of absolute famine has been reached, large public works may become insufficient to afford relief to the numbers of people in need of it. At such a time the Government may be driven to set up relief works near the homes of the people on a scale inconsistent with careful supervision or certain test.” After passing through the more distressed districts, it appears to me that petty relief works of this nature were, at the outset, undertaken in many parts of the three districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah, though many of them will ere this have been stopped, and the labourers concentrated upon better-devised works. The period has not, according to my experience, arrived, when such measures ought to be largely adopted. Their introduction may become necessary during the month of April, perhaps in some places from the middle of March. Meanwhile, they ought, in my judgment, to be discontinued, wherever this may be possible.

4. Now, in Bellary two works on the largest scale have been proposed, namely, the railway towards Dharwar and the western coast, and the high-level canal project from the Tungabhadra river towards Bellary town. The railway project was negatived some time ago; but the Government of India have now been pleased to ask my opinion on the proposal to begin the earth-work of this line as a relief work. I hope to be at Bellary next week, and to submit my opinion after conference with the officers who may be in possession of the views of the Madras Government. The high-level Tungabhadra canal cannot, I fear, be recommended, because there are doubts whether the river can supply water enough for this work, as well as for the Kurnool canal and for the Krishna district irrigation lower down. A proposal has, indeed, been made for constructing a large lake in the Mysore hills, at a cost of £300,000, and thereby maintaining the discharge of the Tungabhadra; but I have not yet been able to satisfy myself that this reservoir scheme is such as could be recommended to the Government of India. And if undertaken, it would involve much expenditure besides that required for relief. Besides these two, I cannot discover any works of magnitude in the Bellary District. The only works which can be suggested are certain lines of main roads now in hand; certain large tanks for irrigation, about one hundred and fifty in number, on each of which about 500 persons can properly be employed, and certain small anicuts (dams) on and channels from the Tungabhadra, which irrigate the villages within half a mile of the river, but which were breached some years ago and are now in disrepair.

5. In the level portions of the Kurnool district there are very few such irrigation tanks to be excavated. But in the hilly taluks of the Cumbum Sub-Collectorate, possibly sites for such tanks may be found. There are some main lines of road to be proceeded with. The only large work is the Irrigation Company's canal, upon the further excavation of which large numbers might, perhaps, have been employed. But I understood in Madras, after my visit to Kurnool, that the relations between the Kurnool Irrigation Company and the Government are not such as to enable us to employ relief labour on this canal.

6. In the northern portion of the Cuddapah district there are some irrigation tanks and some main lines of road on which relief labourers are employed. There are but two works of magnitude—one the embankment to protect the railway from the Pennair river; and the other a continuation of the Irrigation Company's canal. The former may, perhaps, employ 10,000 to 12,000 persons for three months; while the latter must, for the reason mentioned in the next foregoing paragraph, be held to be undesirable. In the southern or hilly portion of the Cuddapah district, relief labourers (to the number of about 100,000 a day), have been employed mainly on road-works. And already 170 miles of new road have been constructed, which is, perhaps, the utmost length which the local funds can hope to maintain. There are, however, very many irrigation tanks (some of which were breached in the rainy seasons of 1872 and

1874), the construction and repair of which might be prosecuted with much advantage to the people and to the Government revenue. Some of these tanks are great works, on which three to five thousand people could be employed for five or six weeks. In the Memorandum written after my recent visit to Madanapally, the tank question is discussed. Enquiries in the Mysore tank country have confirmed my opinion that tank works can be usefully undertaken in Madanapally. And I suggest that the civil and engineering officers be instructed to take up this important subject in concert, and to arrange a plan for employing large gangs on one series of tank works after another. A gang of 4,000 persons under a Public Works Department subordinate could carry out a considerable tank project by piece work in a few weeks, and could then be moved on to another similar work.

7. In the North Arcot district no great works have been proposed as yet. But a great deal of very useful work has to be done towards repairing tanks recently breached, and towards improving other tanks and their channels. The officers of the Public Works Department have several of these works ready in the Chundragiri and other taluks, if only the civil officers could arrange for transferring relief gangs to the engineering officers for employment on such works.

8. In no other district of this Presidency save Nellore are the numbers of relief labourers as yet excessive. In that district, which I have yet to visit, a large and important canal is being excavated; and the Madras Government is, I understand, directing to this great work all the labourers that can be brought thither.

9. For the Chingleput district one considerable work, namely, the earth-work of a railway from Chingleput to Conjeveram, was proposed. After enquiring into the facts and inspecting the site of the proposed line, I was unable to recommend its prosecution as a relief work. The Government of Madras has, however, approved a short canal near Madras itself, the excavation of which will furnish employment to large numbers for a considerable time.

10. If hereafter the number of relief labourers should become large in any of the southern or coast districts, I would suggest for general adoption the plan recommended for Madanapally, whereby large gangs of able-bodied relief labourers should be employed at piece-work rates under Public Works Department officers on one considerable irrigation work (tank, or channel, or anicut as it may be) after another, the gang being shifted from work to work.

11. As a complement to the scheme of employment which I have indicated, it will be necessary for civil officers to establish light labour gangs, on minimum daily wages, whereon elderly or infirm persons, or people draughted from relief camps, may be subjected to some kind of labour test. It will only impede the work of Public Works Department officers, disorganise efficient gangs, and make real piece-work rates impossible, if infirm or weak persons, unable to do a good day's work, are draughted into labour gangs, which are to do real good work under skilled direction and efficient supervision.

12. It may, perhaps, be well to add that even though a gang may be doing really good work, and at a reasonable price, still vigilance should not be relaxed so as to admit to relief works persons who are not really in need of State charity. Relief wages at a time like this can, under pressing financial exigencies, be given to the absolutely needy only. And it is quite clear that in this part of India very many men and many women, who are not in absolute need, are quite ready, at a period of dear prices, to do hard work at piece-work rates merely to maintain their standard of comfort, or to earn a little money over and above what is required for their mere subsistence.

No. 63, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Madras Presidency, with a copy of the covering letter to the Government of Madras.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated 13th February 1877.

I DESIRE to take this opportunity of recording, subject to correction upon matters of fact what I understand to be the state of the case in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Presidency of Madras.

2. When I proceeded to the Madras Presidency, my information was that the Government of Madras had already purchased 30,000 tons of grain from places beyond the Presidency, and intended to purchase large additional quantities, either locally or from distant places, according to circumstances, unless indeed the policy of purchasing grain by Government should be modified, either with reference to instructions from the Government of India, or in consequence of the progress of the private trade in grain. The probability of further purchases being intended was borne out by orders which had been issued by Government for the transport of large quantities of grain in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool.

3. When at Madras on the 26th January, I received from the Government of Madras two statements of the purchases made in Calcutta and in Madras, the first of which showed a total of 30,000 tons of rice, the amount ordered from Calcutta. The second showed an additional amount of 11,000 tons bought in Madras. The total thus amounted to 41,000 tons.

4. Besides this amount there were, as I understood, certain small quantities of grain purchased locally by district officers for payment of relief labourers in kind in preference to cash.

5. I learnt then at Madras that no further purchases by Government were either made or intended; that purchasing by Government in any way had ceased.

6. I have since had the advantage of verifying the above facts by conference with His Grace the Governor at Bellary on the 12th February, and I still understand ~~that they~~ are substantially correct, and that the Government of Madras have not purchased anything beyond the 30,000 tons from beyond the Presidency, and that no further local purchases have been or will be made.

7. When the cessation of purchases by Government was announced to me on the 26th January, it seemed to follow that the relation between the Government of Madras and Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company as Government grain-brokers would immediately cease: such, indeed, I presumed to be the case. Up to that time, however, the impression in the interior of the Presidency seemed to be that the firm were still up to that date considered as Government brokers. It was assumed that from that time at all events they would cease to be Government brokers. It has since been notified that they had already ceased to act in that capacity since the 5th of January.

8. As regards the transport of Government grain, I understood, when at Madras on the 26th January, that the transport arrangements in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool would be revised with reference to the cessation of Government purchases; that the grain already purchased by Government would be transported to suitable localities, and no more.

9. I had, by a Minute dated the 19th January, and transmitted on the same date from Cuddapah to Madras, recommended that the plan of paying the relief labourers in grain be abandoned, and that a part of the Government grain already purchased should be sent to places distant at least sixty miles from the railway, and that the rest should be held in reserve. No definite reply was given to me at the time, nor has any since been received by me to that recommendation. It seems to me, however, since I re-entered the Ceded Districts on the 10th February, that quantities of this grain are being sent to several places within sixty miles of the railway, and comparatively close at hand, and I gather that the transport arrangements are so made as to include the whole of the Government grain, leaving none in reserve. It appears to me clearly that the expense of carting the grain to these easily accessible places, that is, to places within sixty miles of the railway, might be saved, inasmuch as there is no likelihood of its being wanted in those places. And if such grain be regarded as a reserve, the least expensive arrangement will be to keep it at Madras, avoiding the cost of sending it up the country by railway and then carrying it by country carts further into the interior. I would again ask the consideration of the Government of Madras to the matter.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

No. 62, dated Bellary, 13th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Minute recorded by him in respect to the purchase and transport of Government grain in the Madras Presidency.

2. Inasmuch as this subject has attracted some attention in the Calcutta market, and as it may receive the notice of the Government of India, Sir Richard Temple would be much obliged if the Government of Madras would favour him with information whether the facts as mentioned in this Minute are correct. If the present statement is open to correction, or ought to be supplemented in any particular, Sir Richard Temple would be much obliged if you could, with the permission of the Madras Government, inform him accordingly.

No. 54, dated 9th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copy of a Memorandum regarding his recent visit to Mudanapally, a sub-division of the Cuddapah District.

Memorandum regarding the Mudanapally Sub-division of the Cuddapah District.

In Sir Richard Temple's Minute dated 20th January regarding relief operations in the Ceded Districts was expressed (paragraph 10) an opinion that relief expenditure in the taluks belonging to the Mudanapally Sub-division of the Cuddapah District was probably excessive. In order to verify the facts, and to ascertain what suggestions could be made for restricting expenditure in that quarter, Sir Richard Temple visited Mudanapally on the 1st and 2nd February. He met there Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector, who has been for several years in charge of the sub-division; also Captain Whitlock, who for two years has been Police Officer at Mudanapally; and Mr. Traill, the Range Officer of the Public Works Department.

2. On his way to Mudanapally Sir Richard Temple passed through the North Arcot District, where relief operations had been restricted quite as far as was compatible with safety to the people.

3. The Mudanapally Sub-division consists of four taluks thus—

			Area in square miles.	Population.
Mudanapally	...	...	856	135,000
...	...	...	918	141,000
Koychotee	...	...	1,031	128,000
Voilpád	...	...	769	146,000
TOTAL			3,574	550,000

The chief characteristics of this tract were described in the Memorandum on Cuddapah dated the 20th January. So far as the failure of harvest is concerned nothing need now be added to that memorandum, but it appears that the earliest autumn crop in these plateau taluks will not come into market until September [see paragraph 4 of previous memorandum]. Since that memorandum was written the total number of persons on relief wages has fallen from the

* Note.—Regarding the apparent friction of systems (not of local officers) in the Revenue and Public Works Departments, see paragraph 3 of the further Memorandum on North Arcot, dated 2nd February 1877.

highest total 108,000 down to 90,000. Mr. Gribble, the Sub-Collector, attributes this decrease partly to the prevalence of cholera which dispersed certain relief gangs, and partly to the measures which he (Mr. Gribble) had been able, now that his staff* had been increased, to take towards eliminating from the relief gangs persons who were not in absolute need.

4. Sir Richard Temple visited certain completed relief works, namely roads, which appeared to have been fairly well executed. The cost however, which had been only Rs. 1,000 per mile when the number of labourers was comparatively manageable, had risen to Rs. 1,800 per mile now that the number of relief labourers had increased so enormously as to be unmanageable. Some expenditure had been incurred in consolidating the stone metal on these roads. This outlay no doubt improves and completes the work; but it costs a good deal, inasmuch as water is scarce and has on occasions to be carried on carts from a distance. It would be more economical to postpone such work till the rainy season, when water will be everywhere at hand, and then the completion of these works would be defrayed by the ordinary district funds, instead of being charged against "Relief."

5. Sir Richard Temple inspected several gangs of relief labourers in and about Mudanapally—in all some 3,000 or 4,000 persons. He found that the labourers looked to be in good condition; and it appeared that some proportion of them must have been quite able to support themselves, for a time at least, without Government aid. Hardly any of them appeared to be in a physically reduced condition. Some of them bore on their persons evidence in the shape of good clothes or ornaments that they had not yet been reduced to extremity. The Sub-Collector was of opinion that some of these people could with safety be dismissed from the works, and he anticipated that when the Madras Government orders should be received, he would be able to reduce and in future to keep down the number of relief labourers. The labourers received daily wages and no task-work was practically exacted; yet the number of head-coolies (gangmen) seemed too great.

6. It appeared to Sir Richard Temple that too many of the relief gangs were employed on roads and too few on tanks and petty irrigation works. The Mudanapally country, like Mysore, is studded with tanks: Mr. Gribble says there are 4,000 in his four taluks. Many of these have been breached in former years; many require repair and improvement. Some are gradually silting up, and the work is of a kind that in the adjoining districts of Mysore is done sometimes by the ryots themselves, and sometimes by the subordinate revenue officers. Yet in Mudanapally there seemed to be an opinion that no tank could be safely touched without a professional opinion; that it might do more harm than good to deepen a tank, and that any improvement of a tank would involve strengthening the dam (bund), enlarging the escape weir (calingula), and might jeopardise the safety of all the tanks in the chain to which the particular tank under repair might belong.

* Note.—Subsequent inquiry in the Mysore province showed that in the distressed tracts there tanks were the relief works selected by the local civil officers.

Sir Richard Temple did not accept these views as altogether correct.* At any rate he considered that full use should be made of all available engineering skill to employ the relief gangs on tanks, which are the very life of the country, and which directly repay judicious expenditure by immediate increase in land revenue; whereas new roads (of which 174 miles have already been made in the Mudanapally Sub-division) will involve a heavy future expenditure for up-keep.

7. Wages on relief work throughout the sub-division are paid in Government grain. Some Government grain had been expended, and about 20,000 bags (about 1,500 tons) are in store at or en route to depôts in the sub-division. Under recent orders it seems probable that Mudanapally will not receive further large allotments of Government grain; and Sir Richard Temple suggests that cash payments be at once resumed, and that the Government grain be kept in reserve and be not expended until either absolute necessity arises, or until favourable rain shall have induced the ryots to open their stocks.

8. The question of the grain stocks and grain supply was so important, that Sir Richard Temple had a long discussion with the local traders on the subject in the Sub-Collector's

presence. The general account given by all was that foreign grain imported by railway, and foreign grain only, was sold in the bazaars. No complete statistics were available of the quantity of grain coming daily into the sub-division from the two railways on the north and south. But so far as the figures went, they seemed to show that a very large proportion of the population must still be living upon the old grain stocks of the country. The Mudanapally and Voilpád taluks appear to get all they want from railway stations in the North Arcot District; the Roychoti taluk is comparatively near to the north-western line, but the Kadire taluk is somewhat inaccessible: its supplies have to come round by Roychoti. The traders declared that sufficient supplies for the weekly markets at outlying villages were carried from the chief towns by village dealers.

9. The price of grain has fallen considerably during the last five weeks. The traders attribute this comparative cheapness to the large private importations into Madras and the famine country generally. They stated their belief that private importations into Mudanapally had declined somewhat since Government grain began to come into the sub-division.

10. The traders, all save one dissentient only, stated that if Government ceased to bring in grain, they would try (and they thought they would be successful) to bring in enough foreign grain to supply the relief labourers as well as the ordinary demand. They asked assistance in two respects only: *first*, that the roads (or their consignments) should be so guarded as to prevent their carts being plundered; and *secondly*, that supply bills on Madras should be granted them at par for cash paid into the Mudanapally treasury. The Sub-Collector stated that the guards could be arranged, and that it would be a direct convenience to Government that the traders should pay cash into his treasury in exchange for bills on Madras. If relief wages are paid in cash, a good deal of silver will be wanted at Mudanapally.

11. At the charitable relief houses in Mudanapally and at the taluk head-quarters cooked food is being distributed to people who are supposed to be in great need and unable to work. Some of the recipients, seen by Sir Richard Temple at the Mudanapally relief house, were not yet in extreme destitution. It appears that orders have been given to village officers that they are to relieve at the Government expense casual cases of severe distress, either among their own villagers or among temporary sojourners within their borders. But no special steps have been taken to enforce these orders and to see that they are obeyed. Sir Richard Temple considered that some special steps were required to secure that village officials, revenue inspectors, and tahsildars felt their responsibility in this matter. When the gangs of labourers come to be reduced and admission to the gangs is less a matter of course, the risk that disaster may overtake poor creatures in the villages becomes somewhat enhanced. It is cheaper and in every way better to glean up and relieve such cases by village inspection than to pay relief wages to tens of thousands who could support themselves without State aid. Even in districts where multitudes are admitted to relief works without check occasional deaths from the consequences of hunger or exhaustion are said to occur; and house-to-house inspection in very distressed tracts will obviate the risk of such disasters.

12. Mr. Gribble pointed out certain doubts he had as to the safety of a recurrence to cash payments. And Sir Richard Temple explained (1) that if risk were apprehended, the change should be made gradually first—at Muddanapally itself and other places near the railway where trade was active, and where competent officers would be on the spot to act in case of emergency; the change could then be extended speedily to other relief gangs: (2) Sir Richard Temple replied that prices might, especially in remote places, become somewhat dearer at first when grain payments ceased. But the very rise would work its own remedy, for supplies would be attracted to such places. Meanwhile the reserve of Government grain provides against disaster, and the sliding scale of wages (proportioned to the price of food) guards the labourer from the possibility of his ration being dangerously reduced.

13. Sir Richard Temple's general impressions were—

- (1) that the numbers on relief works—about 19 per cent. of the whole population—were still too large, and that insufficient work was got out of the labourers;
- (2) that persistent efforts should be made, with the help of all the engineering staff available in the sub-division, to employ more of the gangs on tanks and irrigation works and fewer on roads;
- (3) that much care and activity should be immediately exercised to enforce on petty relief officers and village officials the necessity for systematic village inspection and relief;
- (4) that when the numbers on charitable relief become larger, relief camps should be formed and in-door relief given;
- (5) that relief wages should be paid in cash, the Government grain being kept for the present as a reserve.

BANGALORE,
The 6th February 1877. }

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 60, dated 12th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a memorandum regarding his recent visit to the Pennekonda Division of the Bellary District.

Memorandum respecting the Pennekonda Division of the Bellary District, with notes respecting relief operations in Anantipur.

HAVING passed from Bangalore through some of the most distressed portions of the Mysore country, Sir Richard Temple reached Pennekonda on the 9th February, passing across the Hindupore taluk. He met there Mr. Ross, the Sub-Collector, and Dr. Williams, recently sent from Bellary to combat the cholera which appeared in this division.

2. The Pennekonda division consists of three taluks, all of which are on the Mysore plateau, and partake more of the physical characteristics of Mysore than of Bellary. The area and population of the three taluks are as follows :—

	Area.				Population.	
Pennekonda	...	654	square miles	...	...	80,000
Madaksira	...	439	" "	...	...	80,000
Hindupore	...	481	" "	...	...	88,000

The failure of rain last season and the loss of crops has been extreme over the whole of Madaksira, over the greater part of Pennekonda, and over a part of Hindupore. The "dry" crop was lost entirely, and the "wet" crop yielded about three annas all round; so that the total yield of the division is less than a two-anna crop. There is some ragi and a small area of cholum (jowari) now in the ground; the latter is grown in the beds of dry tanks. The yield of this standing crop is estimated by the divisional officer, Mr. Ross, to be equal to one month's food-supply for three taluks. The Pennekonda traders estimated that the yield would be equal to two months' supply.

3. The grain markets are now well supplied with foreign grain, ragi, cholum, and rice, which comes by cart from the Bangalore Railway Station to the chief marts of Hindupore, Pennekonda and Madaksira. Pennekonda is further from Bangalore than from Gooty on the north-west line—88 miles as against 79. But carts are cheaper and more abundant at Bangalore than at Gooty. Part of Madaksira, however, draws its supplies from Bellary. The village dealers carry from the towns ample supplies for the village weekly markets. The traders, whom Sir Richard Temple met in presence of the divisional officer, were quite confident that trade would fully supply all local needs, both in towns and villages, so long as the Bangalore market was well supplied. The cessation of grain payments to and the requirements of relief labourers would in no wise exhaust the markets.

4. The price of ragi and cholum ranges at present from $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Pennekonda to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in Hindupore. At the beginning of January, prices were much dearer, $6\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Pennekonda, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in Hindupore. In the month of November, before the great importation from the Madras coast had set in, the supplies in the smaller markets partially failed for two or three weeks together.

5. Mr. Ross has had a good deal of Government grain in his taluks; at present he has in store about 1,400 tons balance of local purchases, of which 500 tons were received from Major Hicks, the Government Grain Agent. He had expected a further monthly consignment of 1,000 tons a month from Major Hicks. Wages had until lately been paid in grain; now cash wages are paid, and the Government grain in store is all kept as a reserve.

6. The Madras Government orders for reducing relief works expenditure, dated 31st January, have not yet (10th February) reached Mr. Ross. He had, however, begun to weed out his labourers, and to turn off persons who could manage for themselves from the time of the publication of the Government of India orders (16th January). Cholera has dispersed some few gangs round Pennekonda; and further, some 30,000 relief labourers in the Hindupore taluk struck work, and have kept off the works for the last two or three weeks, because they did not like task-work which had then been introduced. From all these causes, the number on relief works has fallen from 90,000 to 30,000 persons. Several hundreds of these labourers, who voluntarily kept off the works, presented themselves to Sir Richard Temple, clamouring for a return to daily wages. He was glad to see that the people, men and women, were in good case, notwithstanding their absence from the works during the last two or three weeks.

7. Sir Richard Temple inspected four small gangs of relief labourers in Pennekonda town, and the appearance of the people was fairly good. The large gangs which had been at work near Pennekonda had recently been dispersed by a violent epidemic of cholera, which is now happily abating. On a road near Gootoor, 8 miles from Pennekonda, there had been at work some 1,500 labourers. On this gang the work of weeding out those who could support themselves had been carried out by the relief Inspector, who had reported that the gang dwindled to almost nothing. Mr. Ross was going to inspect the people out of this gang who still offered themselves for employment at task-work rates. And Sir Richard Temple was able to see about 400 of these people. Among these were certainly some cases

women who needed either relief wages or gratuitous relief, and these cases are being cared for.

8. Gratuitous relief used to be distributed at some twenty places in the division. But Mr. Ross found so much peculation at outlying relief houses, that he has arranged for closing all relief houses but five for the present. Each of these five will be under the supervision of a responsible relief officer, and will for the present be managed as a relief camp on the in-door system. Poor creatures at the outlying relief houses, who still require State assistance, are being taken into the central relief camps. Hereafter, when matters become worse, it may be necessary to establish one relief house in every Inspector's circle throughout the most distressed part of the division.

9. With reference to the fact (see paragraph 20 of the Bellary Memorandum, dated 19th January) that some 30,000 people were receiving gratuitous relief in the three Pennekonda taluks at the beginning of January, Mr. Ross explains that some thousands of the names on the charitable relief returns were fictitious, and that peculation of this kind has since been checked and punished. A good many of the children belonging to relief labourers were at one time in receipt of charitable relief, and they have now been sent back to their parents. There are now 8,100 persons receiving charitable relief in the three taluks, and they will be gathered into relief camps. Sir Richard Temple saw about 150 persons in the chutrum (serai), which is used as a relief camp at Pennekonda; and he found all the inmates to be suitable recipients of State charity.

10. The great decrease which has recently taken place in relief expenditure in the three taluks of Pennekonda may be thus seen:—

	On first week of January.	During first half of February.
Total number of relief labourers	88,000	30,000
Total number of persons on gratuitous relief lists	33,000	8,100

The physical condition of the Hindupore people who left the works three weeks ago warrants a belief that the relief now given is for the most part sufficient to arrest famine. Mr. Ross is of opinion that now, as was the case before the reduction in the number of labourers, occasional cases occur of wayfarers or other people being reduced to severe straits, and of people dying indirectly from hunger. He cited the case of a widow with two children, who came into Pennekonda a few days ago; they were all very much reduced by hunger; the mother and one child were seized with cholera and died; the other child is now in the poor-house.

11. Sir Richard Temple impressed on Mr. Ross the view that systematic village relief ought to be organised through the village officials; and Mr. Ross read the minute on this subject which Sir Richard Temple has recently laid before the Madras Government. Without such systematic relief, deaths must occasionally occur in remote villages among the old and infirm, or among children. And occasional disasters of this kind cannot be averted by admitting to State charity (whether on works, or in relief houses) tens of thousands of men and women who, in reality, could subsist without State aid. Systematic village relief can make starvation deaths almost impossible; and it is much more economical to the public treasury than insufficiently controlled relief works open to all-comers.

12. Sir Richard Temple's general impression was—

- (1) that the distress in the Pennekonda taluks is not yet quite so severe or so general as had been feared;
- (2) that the food requirements of the tract can and will be met by private trade so long as the Railway can deliver full supplies at Bangalore;
- (3) that Mr. Ross has during the last few weeks done much to secure economy;
- (4) that Mr. Ross should at once organise his village relief system and supervise its working;
- (5) that he should press forward the completion of his relief camps (in chutrooms or other existing buildings where possible);
- (6) that he should himself, or through responsible officers, test the work of relief Inspectors who may be empowered to weed out from the labour gangs people who ought to support themselves.

ANANTIPORE,
The 11th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,
Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

No. 64, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to forward copies of a Minute recorded by him, together with two memoranda regarding the scarcity in the province of Mysore: copies of letters addressed to the Chief Commissioner and to the Madras Government. on the subject are also appended.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

In forwarding two memoranda of facts ascertained on the spot regarding the famine in the Mysore province, I desire to acknowledge cordially the courtesy with which the Chief Com-

missioner of Mysore and his officers afford me valuable information which had an important bearing on the work of my mission to the Madras Presidency.

2. I think there can be no doubt that the relief operations in Mysore have been much more economically conducted than in the neighbouring districts of Madras. The carefulness exercised in this respect is very creditable to the local authorities in Mysore.

3. At the same time it appears to me most important that there should be a house-to-house visitation throughout the more severely affected tracts, so that cases of severe distress may be found out and may receive timely succour. The existing organisation of village officials, supervised by salaried servants of Government (the sheikdar in his hobli and the amildar in his taluk) is the best that could be desired for effectively carrying out systematic village relief. The Chief Commissioner moreover is ready to strengthen the supervising staff where additional help may be absolutely needed. An active and well-directed system of village relief is especially necessary to prevent occasional cases of disaster in districts where, as in the Mysore province, economy in relief expenditure has been carefully practised from the beginning.

4. I communicated unreservedly to the district and other superior officers my views regarding the situation in the tracts which I visited, and the result of my experience of famine affairs in other parts of India. All the Civil and Engineering officers of Mysore whom I met evinced a humane zeal to save human life and to mitigate the present calamity, together with a careful regard to the financial interests of the Government under which they are serving.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Memorandum regarding the condition and prospects of the Mysore Province.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, at the request of the Government of India, visited Bangalore, and conferred with the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Saunders, C.B. By the courtesy of Mr. Saunders, he met all the officers of the Civil and Public Works Departments at the head-quarters of the Mysore Administration; he met a deputation of the chief traders of Bangalore, and he travelled through the Bangalore and Kolar districts in company with the Commissioner, Colonel Pearse, and with the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. Ricketts and Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, C.S.I. Near Bangalore and also in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts Sir Richard Temple was able to inspect several gangs of relief labourers and also some of the charitable relief houses.

2. The province of Mysore consists of eight districts, with a total population of five millions. The population, the area, the estimated average outturn of the current season's harvests, the number of persons on relief works and on charitable relief, and the proportion borne by the persons on relief to the whole population is shown for each district in the statement on the following page. The percentages of the population that are in receipt of relief does not, it will be seen, vary precisely with the extent of failure of crop. In some cases explanation of the variation can be readily given. For instance, the Tánkúr district sends away annually some 30,000 labourers to the coffee districts: this year the coffee emigration was far larger than usual, and so fewer people were thrown upon the works. A similar explanation applies, in a less degree, to the Chitaldroog district. Many of these labourers are, however, now returning, because the coffee crop too is suffering from the drought, and many of the people will probably come upon the relief works.

Name of district.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of crops saved.	Number on relief works in beginning of January.	Number on charitable relief in beginning of January.	Percentage of the total population who are thus receiving relief.	Remarks.
Bangalore ...	2,914	828,000	2 Annas.	12,983	11,527	3 per cent	(a) In the Kolar memorandum the proportion of the crop saved was taken at 2 annas, which was the Deputy Commissioner's estimate. The present figures give the estimate formed by the Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner.
Kolar ...	2,577	618,000	3 "	8,500	3,763	2 "	
Tánkúr ...	3,606	632,000	2 "	8,900	2,100	1½ "	
Mysore ...	4,127	943,000	8 to 11 "	5,560	3,699	1 "	
Hassan ...	3,201	609,000	8 "	0,718	4,219	2 "	
Shimoga ...	3,797	409,000	9 "	1,236	1,540	2½ "	
Kadur ...	2,294	331,000	4 "	0,296	1,430	2 "	
Chitaldroog ...	4,471	531,000	2 "	6,000	1,780	1½ "	
TOTAL ...	27,077	5,054,000		69,301	30,988	1½ per cent.	

3. In the Hassan and Shimoga districts, which lie close to the Western Gháts, there was some rainfall, and there was a moderate harvest. In the Mysore district the rainfall to the south and the Cauvery irrigation to the north have brought up the average yield of the district. But over the rest of the province there has been grievous failure of rain; nearly all the rain-fed tanks in the northern districts are dry; and the "dry" crop has, for the most part, failed. The disastrous effect to the country from the failure of the tanks may be judged from the fact that Mysore possesses 16,000 irrigation tanks, and the "wet" or irrigated land is one-sixth of the whole cultivated area of the province. This failure has affected two-thirds of the Mysore province; while tracts inhabited by more than two millions of people must be held to be severely distressed.

4. The difficulties of the present year are aggravated by the facts that the crops of the previous year (1875-76) were poor, equal to about one-third of an ordinary yield all over the province. The crops of 1874-75 were, however, good and full. So bad had the failure of the previous year been in some parts, that in July 1876 water began to fail in parts of Chitaldroog. Large importations of grain into Bangalore by railway began in October. But it was not until the end of November, when the latter rains (north-east monsoon) had absolutely failed, that relief operations were generally begun throughout the province.

5. The grain markets of Bangalore and of the Mysore province are well supplied. Most of the grain exposed for sale is foreign grain that has come into Bangalore by railway from Madras and from the west coast. Private trade began early in the autumn to bring grain into Bangalore, and has been very active ever since. The grain brought into Mysore by railway during the last two months is returned as follows :—

During the month of	CARRIED INTO		Total. Tons.
	Bangalore. Tons.	Other Mysore Stations. Tons.	
December 1876	10,570	1,344	11,914
January 1877	10,820	2,588	13,408

The grain-dealers say that this importation will continue until June (or July) so long as there is grain at Madras or anywhere else to come. They say that their only difficulty is the delay which sometimes occurs in getting consignments off from Madras by train. It seems that the Bangalore dealers despatch daily some hundreds of cart-loads of grain into the districts of

* *Note.*—When Sir Richard Temple visited Pennekonda, the southern division of Bellary, he found that its three taluks (250,000 population) drew the whole of their supplies from Bangalore. But a part of the Chitaldroog district gets supplied from Bellary.

the interior. This grain goes into the Bangalore, Tūmkūr and Chitaldroog districts. Parts of the Bellary* and Kolar districts also draw their supplies from Bangalore. The Mysore district lives at present on its home-produce, while the districts of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur are subsisting on their own produce eked out by food imported from the western coast. These three districts last mentioned

have large highland tracts abutting on the Western Ghâts, wherein the rainfall has been good.

6. The traders say that the local stocks will not come out into the market until the tanks fill in June or July next, and next crop is thereby assured. Until that time the demand for imported grain will continue. Indeed, in the month of May, when the ports on the west coast are practically closed, new demand on the Bangalore source of supply may arise from districts which are now fed from the west. There are excellent bridged roads all over the country, and there is abundance of carts and draught cattle, so that supplies can be carried to whatever tracts require and can pay for them.

7. So far as the facts can be ascertained, tracts containing 2½ millions of people are now drawing grain from the railway between Bangalore and the eastern border of Mysore; probably nearly two-thirds of this population may be consuming old stocks, and thus perhaps 900,000 people may require imported grain. An import of 13,000 tons a month would support this population; and the railway is already doing more than this. But this calculation would show that Mysore will continue to draw grain largely from Madras by railway up to an average of about 430 tons daily. So that the Mysore demand upon the powers of the railway is and will remain even larger than was supposed at the time when the proposal for doubling the Madras Railway to Arcotum was considered and was recommended by Sir Richard Temple.

8. The Madras Government desired Sir Richard Temple to ascertain whether Bangalore could not draw some of its supplies from the port of Negapatam *viâ* the Southern Railway; and they stated that freights from Calcutta to Negapatam were the same as to Madras, while the grain rates on the Southern Railway had been purposely lowered, so as to make it as cheap for Bangalore dealers to import by Negapatam as by Madras. The dealers when questioned replied that they had not heard of the reduction of the railway freight rates by Negapatam, that they had correspondents at Madras, but not at the southern ports, and that there was no great imported store at Negapatam for them to draw upon as there was at Madras. They admitted, however, that if it were demonstrably cheaper and as speedy to get grain *viâ* Negapatam, that route would no doubt be taken.

9. Prices of grain are easier than they were: thus at Bangalore the prices have ranged—

	NUMBER OF SEERS SOLD FOR ONE RUPEE.		
	Common rice.	Râgi.	Cholum or jowâri.
Last fortnight of December	6½	7½	7
First fortnight of January	6½	8½	8½
Second fortnight of January	7	9½	10½

The prices in the interior of the affected districts—for instance in Tūmkūr and Chitaldroog—range from 10 to 15 per cent. dearer. In the Kolar district, through which the railway passes, prices are much the same as in Bangalore.

10. The memorandum on Kolar shows that in this district a large number of relief works are ready, and that many of these works are actually open. In the Bangalore district, as also in Tūmkūr and Chitaldroog districts, relief works are open; and the Chief Commissioner has now issued orders that relief works shall not be stopped in tracts where they are really needed by reason of the temporary failure of money allotments. All the work is done

at ordinary piece-work rates, and the officers of the Engineering Department co-operate most fully with the Civil officers in carrying out relief works. The relief works in progress are mainly tanks, on which so much work has to be done all over the country before the many chains of irrigation tanks are all brought up to the required standard of completeness. All the work, therefore, that is being done is undoubtedly good and useful work.

11. Sir Richard Temple inspected the gangs on two great works near Bangalore, namely, the water-works tank and the Dharmboody tank. One, if not both, of these works would be undertaken and pressed forward in ordinary years. Among the thousands of labourers on these two works Sir Richard Temple did not detect any persons who seemed to be in a reduced physical condition, though he saw considerable numbers of men and women who appeared well able to take care of themselves without State aid. Sir Richard Temple also inspected several gangs on large and small works in the interior of the Bangalore and Kolar districts. On a tank near Doodha Ballapore in the Bangalore district he observed several men who were in a very reduced physical condition; and he found a very few cases of the same kind in a gang at Begapilly in the Kolar district. In most of these cases it turned out that the labourer was the only bread-winner for a family of six or eight persons, and so he was unable to earn enough to keep his relations alive and also to maintain himself in a fit condition for hard labour. Such cases seemed to show that the village relief organisation should be worked up so as to find out and relieve very destitute families of this kind. Unless such village relief be promptly set to work, there is risk that individuals belonging to such families may perish.

12. No single large relief work, on which several thousands could be employed, has yet been sanctioned in Mysore. So long as good useful work on irrigation tanks is being done at piece-work rates, perhaps it may not be necessary to begin any large work. But if hereafter very large bodies of people should require relief employment, the Mysore Government has ready two excellent schemes, if its means allow of its embarking upon either of them. These schemes are, firstly, the railway from Bangalore to Mysore (84 miles) which has been surveyed, aligned, and for which the project is in every respect ready. The line, however, does not pass through the worst famine tracts; but the railway would be a very great boon to the province. The second scheme, which has also been thoroughly prepared, is the Valase reservoir in the Chitaldroog district, which would cost 15 lakhs of rupees and irrigate 50,000 acres. If, therefore, large works are required, the Mysore Government has them ready for immediate commencement.

13. Out-door relief in the shape of cooked food (ragi pudding and a little curried vegetable) is being given to about 30,000 persons throughout the province. Sir Richard Temple visited some of these relief houses in Bangalore, and another at Bagapally in Kolar. For the most part the paupers seemed to be quite fit recipients of charitable relief. At the Bangalore relief house were some few cases, principally travellers, in which hunger must have caused severe suffering. When the system of rural and village relief is in working order, such cases will probably not recur. Sir Richard Temple suggested that at large centres like Bangalore, Doodha Ballapore, Kolar and at the taluk head-quarters in-door relief should be given at relief camps on the Madras system. The many chuttrums (serais) on the roads would probably serve the purpose without building special sheds. Hereafter, when distress becomes keener, it may be necessary to have a relief house in every hobli (sub-division of a taluk) throughout the worst parts of the severely affected districts.

14. The Chief Commissioner has issued orders that all village officials shall relieve at the Government expense, and bring to the nearest relief officers, any person, whether a resident or a wayfarer, who may be in dangerous distress. With the careful supervision which will, under Mr. Saunders' orders, be given to this matter, the effective organisation of village relief will doubtless be soon accomplished.

15. It does not seem probable that there will be serious dearth of drinking water in the Mysore province, unless such difficulty should occur in Bangalore itself. For the plough and draught cattle also there is not much apprehension, provided the usual rains come in April and May. Some mortality from want of fodder has already occurred, and much more must, it is feared, occur among the poorer sorts of cattle.

16. In consideration of the extreme gravity of the scarcity and of the fact that the present is the second consecutive year of failure of crops, the Chief Commissioner has promised remission of $\frac{1}{2}$ annas (one-half) of the "wet" assessment and $\frac{3}{4}$ annas (three-eighths) of the "dry" assessment to those ryots whose crops have wholly failed.

BELLARY,

The 13th February 1877.

C. BERNARD,

Secretary to Sir R. Temple.

Memorandum respecting the Kolar District of Mysore.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple was at Mudanpally, a sub-division of Cuddapah, on the 1st and 2nd February, he learnt that one of the roads thence to Bangalore lay through Kolar. As this is considered one of the most distressed districts of Mysore, save only Tumkur and Chitaldroog, he desired that its condition and the character of relief there should be ascertained on the spot. At the same time Sir Richard Temple had engaged to meet certain English officers and native gentlemen of North Arcot on the road to Gudiatum, which passes through British territory only. He therefore sent me, his Secretary, by way of Kolar to confer with the

district officers there. I met on the road the Amildar (tahsildar) of Sreenawaspoorum. A. Kolar, Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, C.S.I., who has been Deputy Commissioner of Kolar for twelve years, showed me over the nearer relief works, and gave me every information in his power. He introduced me also to the Amildar and the medical officer of Kolar.

2. The Kolar district contains an area of 2,500 square miles and a population of 600,000. In physical features, in manner of agriculture and in condition of its people, it resembles very closely the upland (plateau) taluks of Mudanapally (South Cuddapah) and Palmonier or Punganoor (North Arcot). The elevation of the plateau is the same; there are the same granite hills and rocky gorges, and the same plains with a soil of decomposed granite schists. Kolar, however, grows more exclusively ragi than do the two border British districts. Kolar grows ragi as a dry crop, and produces very little cholam (jowari). Kolar abounds in tanks, every one of which is rain-fed, and is consequently dry this year. The Madras railway traverses the south of the district, which is supplied with abundance of good metal and bridged roads.

3. The average rainfall of Kolar is about 30 inches. The harvest of 1874 was on the whole good. Last year (1875) the rainfall was short (15 inches only), and the yield was estimated at six annas (more than one-third of an ordinary harvest). But this season (1876-77) the rainfall has been only 10½ inches; the tanks are all dry. The total yield of the district for the current year is estimated at only 2 annas (one-eighth of an ordinary crop); in some tracts, for instance Sreenawaspoorum, the yield is perhaps only one anna; but the irrigated parts in the south bring the total average up to 2 annas. Kolar generally produces much more ragi, which is its* staple grain, than its population requires, and it exports largely to Bellary and to the British coast districts.

* Note.—Some cholam (jowari) is produced as an irrigated crop in the black soil taluks to the north-west. The areas under the chief food-grains in ordinary years are—

Rice	...	46,670 acres.
Ragi and other food-grains	391,814	..

In ordinary years large stocks of ragi are kept in underground granaries ("peos"). But in 1874 the October floods got in to many of these "peos," and the grain began to spoil; consequently many holders of grain sold off all their old ragi for export, and it left the district. And thus the people of the Kolar district entered on 1875, a year of short harvest, with comparatively small stocks, which were still further depleted by the time the failure of 1876 declared itself. Still the people of the district were still living on their old stocks up to about October last. In ordinary years the ryots of Kolar are well off; few of them are in debt. The country is entirely ryotwari, and zemindars (intermediate holders between the Government and the ryots) are unknown.

4. The grain markets at Kolar and at the chief towns are well supplied. But all the grain now exposed for sale is foreign grain, imported by railway. What stocks the richer ryots may possess are now held, and will be held, till rain comes. So far as we could, we tested this by visiting some of the grain shops, and questioning the chief traders of three different castes in the town. They showed us their different kinds of grain, and said it all came by railway; the rice and pulse from Madras, and the ragi from Salem and Coimbatore. They declared that the ryots would not sell their stocks, but they were quite confident that the trade would supply all demands both of Kolar town and of outlying marts. There were plenty of carts to do the business. But they said there was fear lest the railway could not supply them quickly enough, as there was delay about getting off consignments from Madras. I told them that the doubling of the line to Arcot would mend matters in this respect.

5. Mr. B. Krishna had previously given information identical with the account given by the traders whom we questioned at their shops. He explained that each large town (kusbah) procured its own supplies from the railway, and that village dealers carried grain from the kusbahs to the weekly markets in the interior. He had, as yet, not heard that the supply had anywhere fallen short. He believed and had all along thought that private traders would supply the country, so far as the railway could enable them to do so. At one time there was a talk of organising the country carriage for the traders, but they said such interference would only make carts more expensive, and so the proposal dropped. The price of grain at the present time is—

Common rice	...	...	8	seers per rupee.
Ragi, home-grown...	...	...	8½	" "
Ragi, foreign	...	...	10	" "

The Kolar ragi is a "dry" crop, whereas Madras ragi is mostly grown on irrigated lands. The dry ragi is a harder more valuable grain than the irrigated (or "nath") species, and is easily distinguishable therefrom. Prices in the beginning of December ruled at 6 and 6½ seers. The comparative cheapness is due to the large importations from Madras, where grain is now growing much cheaper.

6. Distress first began in September, and for some months it was relieved by private charity only. In the month of November relief works were opened, and at the present time 382 different works, estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,000, are either open, or ready to be opened, as soon as relief is really required. Only two out of all the relief works proposed by the Deputy Commissioner are road works. The rest are tanks or irrigation works of some kind. These works are spread over all the ten taluks of the district. On them are now employed 8,437 relief labourers, besides about 3,000 persons who are employed under the Executive Engineer on the ordinary irrigation and road works of the district. The Deputy Commissioner anticipates that if good rain falls as usual in March and April, then the largest number of relief

labourers on his hands at one time will not exceed 12,000 or 15,000 in all. If the spring rains should be withheld, matters will become much more serious.

7. All the relief works, with one exception to be noticed hereafter, are done and paid for on the piece-work system. It almost all consists of earthwork, chiefly on the repair and deepening of tanks. The work is done under the ordinary revenue staff, which consists of—

- (1) the Amildar and his establishment of clerks and gomash-tas for the whole tahsil (or taluk);
- (2) the Sheikdar, who presides over a hobli, or sub-division of a tahsil, containing about seven to ten thousand persons. The Sheikdar gets a salary of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month according to his grade;
- (3) the Patel, who is the head ryot of the village or cluster of small villages, and has to help him, the "shanbog" or village accountant.

The responsibility of a patel in regard to a relief work varies according to the size of the work, its distance from paid supervision and the respectability of the patel. A head cooly on 3 annas a day, who can keep account, is allowed to each patel, while the shanbog is employed on revenue work. There is one head cooly, who can write and read, on 3 to 4 annas, over every fifty labourers. The head cooly measures the work daily, and payment is made according to the work done, either by the patel or by the sheikdar, or by a tahsil officer who goes out for the purpose. The rate of piece-work varies with the hardness of the ground and height of lift. Labourers are required to bring their own tools. Labourers of the Wuddah caste, who do the stone-facing for the tank banks (bunds), bring their own little stone carts. The rates for earthwork yield about 2 annas a day to an adult male who works hard. The Wuddahs who work in stone earn a little more. The Deputy Commissioner said that the piece-work system was well known to all the people, who in ordinary years repair their tanks on that system, and the people would at once detect and complain of any attempt of a head cooly to make short payments for the work done.

8. On a certain work in Kolar town the Deputy Commissioner was obliged, by the circumstances of the work, to pay daily labour; and then he reduced the daily wages to 1½ anna a day. There was some complaint at first that the rate was cruelly low. But he adhered to his decision; the people worked on; and when a part of it was done and he was able to measure it up roughly, he found that it had been cheaply done. The relief labourers whom I saw to-day on this particular work appeared to be sufficiently well nourished. But I did not see very many of them, as to-day is a festival.

9. Something had been said at Mudanapally about the undesirability of tank work for the employment of relief labour; and it had been said that the tanks were managed by the Engineer Department, and that they could not be touched without engineering guidance. The Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, Mr. B. Krishna Iengar, from the first preferred tank work to any other relief work. He said that all over the country there were tanks which wanted repair or which had been breached in former years; he urged that their repairs could be done by task-work and without engineering supervision. If he heightened the bund (bank), he widened and occasionally heightened the escape-weir (calingula); and in some cases he put in an extra irrigating sluice (tooboo) to carry water off to higher lands from the heightened level of the tank. He urged that by deepening a tank, he held more water in it, and so made the supply for the old "ayakat" (irrigable area) more secure. Wherever he deepened a tank, he strengthened the bank (bund); and in some cases he took off and relaid the boulders which rivet the sloped water-face of the bund (bank). If he had water left in the tank, then he used it to puddle the face of the bank; but if not, he was obliged to forego puddling, as it cost* him so much to carry the water to the bank.

* Note.—I observe that in his relief works Mr. B. K. Iengar foregoes puddling, and tamping or consolidating metal, as such work would greatly add to the cost of his relief. He looks forward to doing this in the rainy weather from ordinary funds when water will be everywhere available.

10. I visited a large tank which had been breached many years ago, and had since been unused. This tank, distant 3 or 4 miles from Kolar, was the first big work undertaken near Kolar. Save in Kolar town no other relief work was opened within six miles. Rs. 3,000 have already been spent upon it, and Rs. 1,500 more will have to be spent. It will irrigate about 250 acres of now uncultivated land. The bank is of earth, part of the front is puddled, and it is rivetted with carefully-packed boulders on a slope of one in one and a half. A new high level irrigating sluice has been put in, and the old low level sluice is being repaired. The waste weir (calingula) is being widened, as the tank bank is somewhat higher than before. I could see all the places whence the earth, paid for by measurement, was taken out. Out of the 800 labourers usually on the tank, only about 50 were at work to-day, because it was a festival. And the Deputy Commissioner explained that the work-people were not obliged to come; but if they did no work, of course they got no pay. We came back from the tank by a new road 19 miles long, which had been begun in better times by the neighbouring ryots at their own expense, and which is now being finished as a relief work. I saw that the earthwork on this road also was being paid at piece-work* rates. The masonry culverts were charged against the ordinary maintenance grant from local funds.

* Note.—Both at Kolar and in Bangalore the baskets, used by the women for carrying earth on relief works, seemed about double the size of the baskets used on relief works I have recently seen in British districts.
C. B.

11. Gratuitous relief is being given at the Government expense at ten places. Cooked food, one meal of (half a seer) ragi, with a spoonful of pulse soup, is given to all but high-caste recipients, who are allowed to take away uncooked food. In Kolar town 354 persons are being thus relieved daily. At the nine relief houses in the interior an average of 1,238 persons daily are receiving a meal of cooked food. From such persons no work is at present exacted. They take their meal and go to their homes. I visited the Kolar relief house to-day. About 200 persons were there. All the people were infirm, sickly or else quite young children. They seemed to be fit recipients for relief. None of them bore on their persons marks of emaciation, except two or three children, who had or were just recovering from small-pox. Up to the month of December the relief in Kolar was paid for by private charity. The Hindu managers never sent any applicants away empty, and so the numbers relieved were much larger than they are now. Now that the gratuitous relief is charged to the Government, applicants are sifted before a ticket for relief is given them.

12. Seeing that so little was spent on relief in this district, compared to the adjoining sub-divisions of Pennekonda and Mudanapally, though the population is about the same—600,000 in each case—I made particular enquiries whether the Deputy Commissioner and his officers thought that enough relief was given. The Amildar of Sreenawaspoorum, whom I

Note.—I have since seen in Bangalore Mr. S. Venkut Verada Iengar, who was in charge of the Kolar district during December and January, while Mr. B. Krishna Iengar was away. He too expresses full confidence that people did not die of starvation during those months. Colonel Pearce, Commissioner of the division, also endorses the opinions expressed on this matter by his subordinates, the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar.

C. B.

5th February 1877.

just met, the Deputy Commissioner and the Kolar Amildar seem to be all very confident that there are no deaths from starvation, and that the people who do not come to the works or to the relief houses are getting along somehow. Every patel (village headman) and shanbog (village accountant) in the district has received clear orders to relieve any person who may be in danger of starving within their jurisdictions, and to send the bill in to the amildar. As yet no patel in the Kolar taluk has sent in any such bill, though each amildar has an allotment of money to meet such bills. No funds have been placed with the patels for the defrayal of charges of this kind; and the patels just at present do not get their full incomes, now that the land-revenue collections are slack. It seems that there is need for special steps to ensure and supervise the fulfilment of the orders given to the patels on this subject; or else people may be left unrelieved and may die in remote villages.

13. Occasionally the Deputy Commissioner has heard allegations of deaths caused in part by hunger; for instance, two people who died in the dispensary were said to have been reduced by want. Now that cholera is about in the district sudden deaths occur, and they are put down sometimes to cholera, and sometimes to hunger. I called on Miss Anstey, a lady missionary, who speaks the Kanarese language very well, and takes the closest interest in the people. She said that stories had reached her of deaths from starvation; but she only returned to Kolar ten days ago, and no such cases had come under her own notice. She believed, however, that scarcity of food must have accelerated some deaths in a time like this.

14. I am particular about this, because the scale of expenditure in Kolar contrasts strongly with that in the adjoining taluks of Bellary and Cuddapah, and I wished to exhaust possible sources of information as to the sufficiency of Kolar relief measures. The Deputy Commissioner has been twelve years in command of this district; he knows the people, they know him,

* *Note.*—I heard incidentally from the lady missionary, Miss Anstey, mention of the Deputy Commissioner's private charity, and I then, with difficulty, extracted from him, as bearing on this point, that his cash subscriptions to relief houses amount to Rs. 325 a month, besides the cooked food he distributes to mendicants at his own house every evening. His salary is Rs. 1,300 a month.—C. B.

he is their fellow-countryman, and is accessible to them at all times; personally he is kind and charitable.* He says that, if there were starvation, he believes he would be the first to hear of it. He has given strict orders and

makes constant enquiries on the matter. He is aware that many of his district people (perhaps 3,000 in all) go over to works in Bellary and Mudanapally. The authorities of those districts have written to him; and he has explained that the people have works open close to their homes; but they not unnaturally prefer a fair daily wage and light work to piece-work pay only. If piece-work were exacted over the border, then he believes that none of the Kolar people would trouble the Bellary or Mudanapally relief works.

15. In respect of gratuitous relief, I could see that a good deal of selection is now exercised. Outside the Missionary's door this morning I saw some people asking alms; and on enquiry I ascertained that two out of these had been refused admission to the relief kitchen, because they had relatives competent to support them. I saw the same sifting process going on outside the relief kitchen. Possibly a Native Collector of 12 years' experience, acting through subordinates whom he knows and trusts, can check indiscriminate relief better than a European officer could do. And my impression, formed on what I have seen and what I have ascertained by careful questioning, is, that the restrictions on relief exercised in the Kolar district are not excessive or dangerous to the safety of the people; although I fear that here, as elsewhere, one or two occasional deaths, caused indirectly or partly by hunger, may have occurred.

16. The Deputy Commissioner showed me a letter he had received this morning from Major Gompertz, Deputy Inspector General of Police, who is at present on tour in the north of the Kolar district. The purport of that letter (dated 2nd February) is, that the people there (taluks Gudibunder and Bagapilly) "are better off" than further south towards Bangalore, and "though many are suffering from scarcity, yet there are no signs of absolute famine." He

writes further: "I have noticed that only a few appear emaciated, though many, I am told, are reduced to miking devdari leaf in their food." This testimony from an officer outside the department is satisfactory. The devdari leaf, the Deputy Commissioner tells me, is eaten as a vegetable by many classes, and Mr. B. Krishna Iengar at times eats it himself.

17. The Deputy Commissioner tells me that the Chief Commissioner has decided to remit one-half of the land revenue on "wet" crop lands in cases where the water-supply has failed, and to remit $\frac{1}{2}$ (6 annas in the rupee) of land revenue on "dry" crop lands. He explains that never before in the history of Mysore, so far as his knowledge goes, has remission been granted on "dry" lands. But this year is the second bad season the people have, one after another: this time the failure has been grievous beyond all memory or expectation, and so the grant of a partial remission on dry crop land is a fair concession. The abkari (toddy excise) revenue contractors have had no remission granted to them, but the receipts of still-head duty on spirit has decreased somewhat.

18. The water-supply in tanks has failed, and many wells also are failing. But in all tanks which are being improved by relief labour the Deputy Commissioner digs a hole down to some spring, so as to keep drinking water for the neighbouring cattle and people. He is also deepening and clearing by relief labour many wells and bowdis (large cistern-shaped wells) near to public roads. He does not expect there will be actual dearth of water.

19. But about the future of the cattle there is cause for anxiety. Many must have died, and the Deputy Commissioner is aware that ryots have sold away good cattle for merely nominal prices. The Chief Commissioner has opened the reserved forests and the ryots are allowed to take away grass thence free. As yet these forests have not been opened to cattle for grazing. The Deputy Commissioner thinks that there may be some little fodder left, rági straw, cholam straw (kurbi), and jungle grass; for the ryots will not yet take the trouble to prepare prickly pear for their cattle. Yet the Deputy Commissioner, his *locum tenens* in December last, and his Assistant have each of them in different parts of the district demonstrated to the people by experiment on a large scale that the prickly pear, when properly prepared, is eaten by and supports cattle. The Kolar taluk, the Malwagul taluk, and other parts of the district abound with prickly pear; so there is an important resource still available for the cattle.

No. 65, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him, together with two memoranda regarding the scarcity in the province of Mysore. Sir Richard Temple desires to tender his cordial acknowledgments for the courteous reception he received, and for the valuable information he gained, while in the territories of Mysore.

2. A copy of Sir Richard Temple's Minute, regarding the effective organisation of village relief, is also forwarded in case the Chief Commissioner should wish to peruse it. The suggestions it contains are believed to be equally applicable to Mysore.

No. 66, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras.

His Grace the Governor of Madras was pleased to express to Sir Richard Temple a view that it would be advantageous if the Bangalore grain demand could be supplied, partly at any rate, by Negapatam and the Southern Railway, in order that the pressure on the Madras port and the eastern sections of the Madras Railway might be relieved.

2. Sir Richard Temple enquired into the matter at a conference held with the Bangalore traders in presence of the Chief Commissioner and his principal officers. The results of that inquiry will be found embodied in the enclosed extracts (paragraphs 5 to 8) from a memorandum of the facts ascertained by Sir Richard Temple regarding the scarcity in Mysore.

No. 73, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir RICHARD TEMPLE,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir R. Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a minute in which he has recorded briefly his reasons for recommending that the earth-work on the proposed railway from Bellary to Hooblee should be begun as a relief work.

2. Appended to this minute are—

Copy of the telegram despatched by Sir Richard Temple on the 12th February from Bellary.

Memorandum regarding the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme as a relief work.

Note on the Bellary cotton trade as affecting the Karwar railway project, with memorandum by Messrs. Harvey and Sulapathy, cotton dealers of Bellary.

Minute by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Camp Bellary, the 16th February 1877.

THE Government was pleased to direct me to report, after communication with the Madras Government, upon the proposal to commence the earth-work of the Karwar and Bellary railway as a relief work. At Bellary, therefore, on the 12th current, I conferred with His Grace the Governor of Madras upon the subject. Colonel Hancock, as representing the Government of Bombay, was present at the conference, having been deputed thither by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse. Mr. J. H. Master, Collector of Bellary, Colonel Mullins, Chief Engineer to the Government of Madras, and Colonel Shaw-Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, were also present.

2. I caused the salient points of the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme, as far as they concerned relief work, to be put together in the appended memorandum. And after the conclusion of the conference I despatched to the Government of India

• Copy annexed.

a telegram* to the effect that, in consideration of financial exigencies and the claims of other proposed lines, I was adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary railway. At the same time I recommended that as difficulty existed in finding suitable work for relief labourers in the Bellary (and, perhaps, in the) Dharwar and Kaladgi districts, the Madras and Bombay Governments might be authorised to employ relief labourers in making the earth-work of the line from Bellary as far as Hooblee in the Dharwar district. I suggested further that the cost of the land taken up for this railway should be charged to the local Governments, and that the Imperial Government should be held in no way pledged to the ultimate construction of the line. I added that the Madras Government concurred in my view, and that the Government of Bombay would probably concur also.

3. I desire now briefly to place on record my reasons for submitting this recommendation; and I would premise that when I had the honour of being a Member of the Government of India, it was my duty to consider this and other railway projects, and I have always held that railways in India should be undertaken on political and military grounds quite as much as on purely commercial considerations.

4. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary railway, because—

Firstly.—The finances of the country can afford to take up only a limited number of new State railways at a time. There are already a number of lines to which the Government is more or less committed: such, for instance, as the Nagpore and Chutteesgurh line, the Western Rajputana railway, the Lahore and Peshawur line, the Northern Bengal extensions, and the North Behar lines. None of these, in my judgment, ought to be postponed to the Karwar and Bellary line.

Secondly.—If the finances can afford one or more additional railways in the Bombay Presidency, then I think that the line from Dhond to Munmar, a line from Dhond (or some other point on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway), to Sattara and onwards into the Southern Mahratta Country and a line from some point in Guzerat into the Kattywar Country, are all politically and generally more important than the Karwar and Bellary line.

Thirdly.—There seems much doubt about the capabilities of, and the need for, future expenditure on the Karwar harbour; and unless the harbour be accessible during the monsoon, it would appear that much of the Dharwar and Bellary cotton may still take ship at Madras or Bombay.

5. Although I am, for these reasons, adverse to undertaking for the present the Karwar railway, yet there is another consideration, namely, that useful work is wanted for the 350,000 relief labourers in Bellary. They have already made a great length of local roads—quite as many roads, indeed, as can be maintained hereafter. Metal for future years' use is being collected on these roads. But soon there will, for a great many of these labourers, be no useful work left to do. And therefore it seems desirable to employ these superabundant relief labourers on the earth-work of the Borkellary railway, which earth-work may hereafter be useful if the line is ever made. I propose that relief labour should be employed on the Bellary to Hooblee section only, because I do not think it will practically be possible to transport to the Canara ghâts large gangs in time enough to do any appreciable work thereon before the monsoon (rainy season) begins. The length from Bellary to Hooblee is the cheaper and easier section of the line. And, according to the opinion expressed by Bellary cotton dealers, this section would bring a considerable cotton traffic from Dharwar upon the Madras (or upon the Great Indian Peninsula) Guaranteed Railway.

Copy of telegram despatched by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE to the Government of India from Bellary on the 12th February 1877.

IN reference to telegram of the 6th, regarding the commencement of the proposed railway from Bellary to Karwar, I have discussed the question at Bellary with His Grace the Governor of Madras, when there were present the Collector of Bellary Mr. Master, Colonels Mullins and Shaw-Stewart from Madras, and Colonel Hancock from Bombay. I am adverse to undertaking at present the Karwar and Bellary line generally in consideration of pressing financial exigencies and claims of other lines, but famine relief labour of Bellary, Dharwar, Kaladgi districts may be most usefully employed in forming earth-work between Bellary,

Hooblee and Dharwar, which may eventually be useful when circumstances shall permit such railway to be constructed, no large works being available for relief in the neighbourhood. I suggest that Madras and Bombay Governments be authorized to employ the labour in making the earth-work, taking up the necessary land for the purpose, such land being charged to local Governments, and it being understood that this permission in no way pledges Imperial Government to ultimate construction of railway. I am authorized to say that the Government of Madras will concur in this view, and I think that the Bombay Government will concur also.

Memorandum regarding the Bellary and Karwar railway scheme as a relief work.

The line is 236 miles long and is in the following main sections:—

		Miles	
Madras, Bellary } Bellary to Tungabhadra	river ...	42	Not yet actually located; could be done in a month.
Nizam's country ...	...	27	Located.
Bombay ...	From border to Gudduk	22	Located.
Dharwar ...	Gudduk to Hubli	35	Located.
	Hubli to Kinvatee	29	Located.
Karwar ...	Kinvatee to Karwar	81	Located; ghât section requires some preparatory work in jungle.
Total		236	

2. The line will pass through the cotton-growing tracts of the following districts:—

Bellary, with a population of 151 to a square mile.
Dharwar " " 216 "
North Canara " " "

It will also serve a great part of the Belgaum district and some of the southern talooks of Kaladgi. Its cost will vary on the different sections, the ghât section being more expensive. The average cost will be about £7,000 a mile, or Rs. 16,10,000 for the whole line. This includes £10,000 on account of a pier and other loading and landing appliances in Karwar harbour.

3. The portion of the total cost which could be spent on relief labour will depend upon whether it is found possible to move large gangs from the famine districts of Dharwar and Bellary to the heavy works on the ghâts and in other parts of the Canara district. The work which might be done by unskilled labour is then—

		Rs.
From the Canara border to Karwar, } earth-work, costing at ordinary rates...	81 miles	8,20,000
... } ballast collection	...	81,000
From the Karwar border to Bellary, } earth-work	155 miles	5,50,000
... } ballast collection	...	1,55,000
Total		16,06,000

But a proportion of the relief labourers in Bellary and in Dharwar are of the Wuddah tribe, whose ordinary profession is working in stone; and considerable gangs of stone-workers could be formed in the Ceded Districts and in Dharwar. There is a large quantity of stone-work to be done at the Tungabhadra bridge (42nd mile), which Colonel Hancock would build from the excellent stone found on the spot; also there are heavy cuttings in rock, laterite and gravel (moorum), thus:—

		Costing at ordinary rates.	Rs.
Tungabhadra bridge, 42nd mile } preparation of material	from Bellary ...	...	42,000
Ghât section from the 168th to } rock and laterite cutting	193rd mile ...	...	2,37,000
Other cuttings on length from } rock cutting	the 193rd to 236th mile ...	...	83,000
Total		...	3,62,000

4. Now it will not be possible to do in a single season of (say) three months all the earth-work and stone-work shown in the foregoing paragraph. On lengths where the work is heaviest, a certain number of men only can work at the same time, and so we could hardly reckon on more than five lakhs of the earth-work on the Canara length being done by relief labour this season, even if it were possible to organise and transport relief gangs from the famine country to the ghâts. On the other lengths where there is only a moderate amount of earth-

work, the whole of that work could certainly be done by relief labour in three months. Similarly with the heavy stone-cuttings on the ghât length; probably not more than one-fifth of the rock cutting in this section could be done this season. Thus the cost of the work which might, under the most favourable arrangements, be done by relief labour this season at ordinary rates, may be stated at—

	Section from Bellary to the Canara frontier.	Section from Canara frontier to Karywar.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Earth-work ...	5,50,000	5,00,000	10,50,000
Ballast collection ...	1,55,000	81,000	2,36,000
Stone-working and rock-cutting ...	50,000	1,30,000	1,80,000
Total ...	7,55,000	7,11,000	14,66,000

This sum (£146,000) is the cost of the work at the estimated rates in ordinary years. But the rate taken in the railway estimates, 4 and 5 annas per cubic yard, is considerably higher than the ordinary rates of the Ceded Districts. And so, although relief labour is generally expensive labour, still, in view of the high rates taken in the estimates, it may be sufficient to reckon that the £146,000 of ordinary work, if done by relief labourers, will cost £190,000. And this is the maximum sum which the sanctioning of this railway could be expected to divest from comparatively unremunerative undertaking to an important imperial work.

5. It is, however, very doubtful whether, at this season of the year, it would be possible to organise in the famine country of Bellary and Eastern Dharwar sufficiently large relief gangs and to transport them to Canara in time to make any very serious impression on the heavy cuttings of the ghât section.

6. It remains to consider shortly the question whether the proposed railway is one that should, on financial considerations, be sanctioned at all. The Committee who enquired very carefully into the financial prospects of the line in the year 1873 reported that the *existing* traffic of the country would enable the proposed line, from Gadak to Karwar (*i.e.*, from the 91st to the 236th mile of the line now under consideration) to pay nearly 4 per cent. on the cost of the line. And this estimate was accepted by the Governments of India and Bombay.

7. Regarding the traffic on the Bellary length no detailed estimate has yet been offered. But Colonel Hancock, in paragraph 5 of his note, dated 23rd January 1877, estimates the gross traffic earnings of the whole section above the ghât at Rs. 6,000 per mile per annum.

Perhaps it will be safer to take Rs. 5,500 as an average return which, with an assured traffic* in cotton either westwards or eastwards, seems to be a moderate estimate. If these estimated earnings on the Bellary to Gudduk section be added to the estimated earnings on the Gudduk to Carwar length, as already accepted by the Government of India, then the total earnings of the whole line (236 miles) will amount to 15 lakhs of rupees (£150,000.)

It will not be safe to put the working expenses at less than 55† per cent.; and this would leave £675,000 as the net earnings, equal to four per cent. on a capital of £1,687,000, which is somewhat above the estimated cost of the whole line.

8. Her Majesty's Secretary of State in his despatch of the 6th November 1873 declined to sanction the line, on the ground that he doubted the financial success of the undertaking. The despatch remarks that two-fifths of the whole expected traffic is cotton; that there is much doubt whether Indian cotton can hold its own in European markets, now that the American yield is steadily increasing; and that, therefore, there is considerable risk that the railway may not secure the heavy cotton traffic expected; and that it would consequently fail to pay the interest on the capital invested in it. On this point the Committee of 1873 expressed an opinion that the out-turn of cotton from the districts served by the Dharwar and Canara sections of the railway might be safely taken at 30,000 tons, of which two-thirds would take rail to the Carwar port. It may be unnecessary now to discuss the figures of acreage and out-turn, on which the Committee based their estimate, though it might be shown that these figures are moderate. But from a review of the general figures of cotton export from Bombay since the American war, we find that the total export to Europe has on the whole risen, thus:—

*Cotton exports from
Bombay Port in
Season*

	Cwt.
1872 ...	3,856,000
1873 ...	3,454,000
1874 ...	4,462,000
1875 ...	4,586,000
1876 a year of short yield ...	3,675,000

For these figures we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell of the Firm of Nicol and Company, Bombay, who was kind enough to communicate them by telegraph.

And Sir William Muir in his financial statement of March 1876 said, "Bombay shows an advance in raw cotton of £1,951,000 and Madras a similar increase of £381,000, while Bengal

fell off by £258,000." In the absence of further data, which are not available here (Bellary) at the time of writing, it would seem that the cotton export of India is being maintained.

9. There is one other feature in the traffic prospects of this line which may be noted. As yet the oil-seed export of Karwar is not large, yet the black soil of Dharwar and Bellary is very well suited for oil-seeds. And if there were a railway through these tracts, there is every probability that the area under oil-seeds in, and the traffic in seeds from, these districts would increase as rapidly as the acreage of, and trade in, this important staple have risen during the last two years throughout Berar, Khandesh, Nagpore and the Nerbudda country.

10. There is one consideration on the other side that is against the financial success of the scheme to be noted, and that is that the railway and its traffic may hereafter involve the Government in heavy charges for improving Karwar port. The Committee write (paragraph 44): "We wish it, however, to be clearly understood that should Karwar ever become the port or base of a system of railways and its trade receive great development, it will undoubtedly be essential that harbour works of some magnitude be undertaken, which would add to the limited sheltered accommodation at present available for shipping." What the final cost of these suggested works might be, it might not be safe to estimate, but it was alluded to in Major General Kennedy's letter of February 1873 as ten lakhs of rupees.

11. It will be seen from the annexed papers on the cotton traffic of the Bellary country that some of the best informed traders consider that the Madras port will attract more cotton from the Ceded Districts than Karwar is likely to do. And they even say that the proposed line, if made, will probably bring Dharwar cotton *via* Bellary to Madras instead of carrying Bellary cotton *via* Dharwar to Karwar. About the magnitude of the cotton trade there seems no doubt whatever, and if the anticipations of the Bellary cotton dealers prove correct, then the section from Hooblee to Bellary will be the best paying part of the line, and it will bring a heavy traffic on to the 305 miles of guaranteed railway between Madras and Bellary. And this length from Bellary to Hooblee is the cheapest portion of the line costing £6,000 a mile as against £9,000 per mile on the length from Hooblee to Karwar.

12. Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, information has been received that the Government of India have admitted the Karwar State Railway into the list of projects which are to be taken up within the next six years. The local authorities estimate that about Rs. 50,00,000 will have to be spent on relief wages in the Bellary district during the next five months, and they consider that the suitable works in the district will be exhausted before that total has been spent. It therefore seems decidedly advisable to spend as much as practicable of the relief wage fund on the work of the Karwar railway, which is (it is believed) to be undertaken during the next six years. And the part of the line on which relief labour can be most promptly and conveniently employed is the section from Bellary to Hooblee.

BELLARY,
12th February 1877. }

C. BERNARD.

W. S. S. BISSET.

Note on the Bellary cotton trade as affecting the Karwar Railway project.

Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy of Bellary have been good enough to favour us with

• (See annexed) paper.

approximate statistics of the cotton traffic from Bellary and Adoni, and with a memorandum* of their views on the

direction of the cotton trade from Bellary and from Dharwar, both at present and in the event of the construction of the Karwar Railway. It appears from these statistics that the annual export of cotton from Bellary by rail amounts to from 7,000 to 8,000 tons, and that nearly a similar amount is exported from Adoni. Of the exports from Bellary 2,000 to 3,000 tons are believed to come from the Dharwar cotton fields. Of the total, say 15,000 tons, exported from the two stations of Bellary and Adoni, a portion is occasionally sent to Bombay, but seven-eighths of the whole takes shipment at Madras, where it appears that the shipping charges are no higher than at Bombay, and whence freights to Europe are now much lower than before the opening of the Suez Canal.

2. The observations on the present course of the cotton trade in paragraph 4 of Messrs. Harvey's and Sabapathy's Memorandum are understood to refer to the rainy season only. The Dharwar cotton crop is believed to be moderately estimated at 30,000 tons per annum, and if the figures above quoted are approximately correct, the bulk of it must evidently still follow one of the western routes to the sea-board.

3. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty in which direction the cotton produced along the line of railway will be carried, but there can be no doubt of the present extent of the cultivation, and very little doubt that the cotton for export by sea will take the rail in one direction or the other.

4. The rates for cotton on the Madras Railway are low, but even at these low rates a saving of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a penny per lb. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the cotton in the Liverpool

market. Looking at the geographical portion as shewn in the marginal table of distances, it

<i>Table of distances.</i>			<i>Miles.</i>
Dharwar or Hooblee ...	To Bombay (<i>via</i> Bellary)		677
	" Madras (<i>via</i> Bellary)		431
	" Carwar ...	...	110
Bellary ...	" Bombay ...	...	550
	" Madras ...	...	305
	" Carwar ...	...	236
Adoni ...	" Bombay ...	...	485
	" Madras ...	...	307
	" Carwar ...	...	302

appears probable that so much of the Dharwar, Bellary, and Adoni cotton crop as can be prepared for market before the burst of the south-west monsoon (20th May), will be attracted to Carwar: and that after the burst of the monsoon on the western coast, the large portion of Dharwar crop which now remains in the country till the close of the monsoon will take rail to Madras.

5. From an Imperial point of view, any unproved receipts to the Madras Railway would, so long as the guaranteed interest is not earned, be clear gain to the treasury.

6. It may be well to note that arguments such as are advanced by Messrs Harvey and Sabapathy were anticipated by the Government of Bombay, whose Secretary (on the 5th February 1873) wrote, "extending the line to Bellary will meet the objections urged against the Karwar railway on the ground of the uncertainty of communication by that route during the monsoon, will to a certain extent satisfy all parties concerned in the trade of the Southern Mahratta Country, or will ensure a regular traffic to the line throughout the year."

C. BERNARD.
W. S. S. BISSET.

Memorandum by Messrs. HARVEY and SABAPATHY on the subject of the extension of Railway communication from Bellary, dated Bellary, 12th February 1877.

THEY consider that a railway from Bellary to some central point in the Dharwar best agricultural district would prove remunerative to Government and a benefit to the country, but that a through railway to Karwar is unnecessary for the following reasons:—

1st. The Dharwar crop is ginned in the south-west monsoon when shipments can be readily and promptly made from Madras, but are next to impracticable on the Malabar Coast; the rains during that season are trifling in Madras and excessive in Karwar.

2nd. Financial and shipping facilities are present in Madras, the growth of a couple of centuries, but entirely absent in Karwar; the extent to which such facilities assist trade was explained personally by Mr. Harvey to Mr. Bernard.

3rd. Steamers from Calcutta to Europe touch at Madras for part cargo and carry it to Europe cheaper than special steamers sent to Karwar ever can do, or at least till Karwar is made a place as important as Madras.

4th. The best proof of the direction of trade is its present course, and Dharwar cotton comes *via* Bellary now in the rainy season, from Hoongoonda, Noolgoond, &c., &c.

5th. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway would be rendered more productive than at present by reason of the increased traffic from Dharwar, and that railway is capable of carrying to Madras double its present normal traffic.

6th. The towns *en route* Bellary to Gudduck are of more importance than those from Gudduck to Karwar, and the cart trade at present carried on is enormous "throughout the year." From Karwar it is only practicable in the dry monsoon.

7th. The whole deduction Harvey and Sabapathy make from above stated facts, is that a railway from Bellary to Gudduck would not only develop the resources of the country, but help to reduce the Government guarantee on the Madras Railway which is at present the worst paying, they believe, in India.

8th. Shipping charges in Madras are less than in Bombay or Karwar, as per original actual memorandum of those charges incurred by Harvey and Sabapathy, which memorandum was sent to Mr. Bernard.

HARVEY AND SABAPATHY.

No. 74, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

By direction of Sir Richard Temple, I have the honour to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the receiving of labourers from Mysore and the Nizam's territories on relief works in the Madras Presidency. Copy of this Minute has been communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Camp Bellary, 16th February 1877.

I DESIRE to submit to the Government of Madras certain observations on its General Order of the 9th February, which directs that "coolies (relief labourers) from Mysore and Hyderabad are to be treated on relief works exactly as our own people."

2. Already many persons of this description have resorted from Mysore and Hyderabad to the relief works in the Madras Presidency, and, after their necessities have been relieved, have been sent back to their own province, Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, by which authorities they have been duly received. Both in Mysore and Hyderabad relief works are open, and I know that the authorities in both these states are willing and able to take care of their own people and to avoid casting the burden of supporting them on the British Government.

3. In Mysore the relief operations are entirely under the direction of British Officers, just as if they had been in British territory. But, as relief has been allowed somewhat more liberally in the Madras Presidency than in Mysore, there is no fear of British subjects resorting to Mysore, while there is every fear of Mysore subjects resorting to Madras districts. I was distinctly warned of this by the Mysore authorities themselves, who said that many thousands of their people might be resorting to British districts, who all the time might properly be, indeed, ought to be, maintained by Mysore. The Chief Commissioner would, I am sure, be glad that such people should be sent back to him. And I know that the Chief Commissioner is as anxious as he is resourceful, to provide for all Mysore subjects.

4. If, therefore, in virtue of the Madras Government order cited above, any number of Mysore ryots were to come upon Madras works, an unnecessary expenditure of British money would be incurred, upon that which was really the business of the Mysore State,—notwithstanding that the Mysore State is anxious to undertake its own duty with its own money.

5. The same remark, *mutatis mutandis*, applies to the Hyderabad territory.

6. It is true that in 1874 the Bengal Government received on its relief works refugees from Nepal, but then the adjoining Nepal districts were not under British supervision, and, so far as we knew, did not contain any relief works. It was therefore deemed necessary to receive the poor people. But the case is quite different with the Mysore State, which is administered by our own officers; and also the case is different with the Hyderabad State, where ample provisions of relief are known to have been made.

7. I would therefore suggest that the officers in the Madras districts be directed to receive persons from Mysore or Hyderabad temporarily if seen to be labouring under immediate necessity, but to give the earliest intimation to the nearest local authority either in Mysore or Hyderabad, as the case may be, in order that these persons may be transferred to their own territory.

No. 76, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I AM directed to submit copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset, regarding his recent meeting with officials of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, together with a copy of the letter which Sir Richard Temple has caused to be addressed to the Governments of Bombay and Madras on the subject.

2. There can be no doubt that the grain traffic from the north is now working fairly well into the Ceded Districts, and there is prospect of further improvement. The proposal for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company need not now be pressed.

3. Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that Captain Bisset's services in this matter have been highly creditable to that officer.

Memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting held at Bombay on the 9th February 1877 between Colonel H. F. HANCOCK, R. E., Consulting Engineer, Mr. HENRY CONDER, Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and Captain W. S. S. BISSET, R. E., on special duty.

CAPTAIN BISSET submitted to the meeting extracts from the books at Raichore, showing that, although Mr. Conder had been good enough to order increased attention to the arrangements of trains sent into Raichore, there had been no change for the better up to the

7th February.

Captain Bisset mentioned, further, that in his opinion this appeared to be mainly due to the want of free communication between the two local traffic officers at Raichore; but that at a meeting at Raichore on the 6th February arrangements for mutual accommodation had been made, as a result of which it was to be hoped that the working of the traffic at Raichore will be much simplified.

Mr. Conder was good enough to confirm the following portions of the arrangements come to at Raichore on the 6th, and to state that he had recently renewed his orders for increased attention to the following points:—

- (1.) To place all Raichore wagons together.
- (2.) To put all wagons for transhipment at Raichore together.
- (3.) To deliver both these classes of wagons at Raichore by a separate train when this is possible.

2. Captain Bisset then submitted a fourth proposal, *viz* :—

That the wagons for the Madras Railway should be arranged before delivery at Raichore as much as possible in station order, so that the shunting at Raichore might be reduced as much as possible, and the trains forwarded after simply changing engines, or after a few shunts.

Mr. Conder represented that this involved his Company in work which fell properly on the junction station at Raichore; and on this being allowed as correct, he replied to a request for its performance as a favour, that he doubted the necessity of the work, that he could not undertake to detain trains at road-side stations for such work, but that he would endeavour to obtain attention to the arrangement of wagons in station order as far as was possible without additional shunting.

He further promised to consider the possibility of his doing the work thoroughly at one of the larger Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations on the condition that his Company were paid the cost of the shunting.

3. The Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway proposes to place one of his assistants at Raichore during this pressure, and to await further experience before making any proposals involving payment to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. But if after experiencing the benefits of the improvements already agreed to, the Madras Railway Company find it impossible to pass the increased traffic through Raichore without this further assistance, it will be necessary for them to ask for this further assistance, and for the Agents of the Railways to arrange the terms under which the work shall be done.

Mr. LeMesurier was kind enough to assure me that he would consent to any such proposals for facilitating the delivery of grain to the Madras Presidency.

4. Captain Bisset submitted notes of the actual numbers of wagons that had recently been received at Raichore requiring transhipment.

The numbers averaged only eight a day for the first seven days of February, and these numbers were considered as easily manageable, the difficulty of transshipping at Raichore arising from the constant disturbance of the transshipment by shunting, which it is hoped will now be much reduced.

Mr. Conder mentioned having recently repeated his orders to avoid loading cotton wagons for stations beyond Raichore, and he assured the meeting that under these orders the loading of such wagons would be practically stopped.

5. Captain Bisset represented that the Madras Railway should be trusted to work from Raichore up to its full powers with through wagons only, and that if it does this there can be little or no room for grain re-booked at Raichore.

Mr. Conder stated that during the recent cessation of through booking every effort was made to discourage the booking of grain to Raichore, and that it was explained to merchants offering grain for conveyance to Raichore, that the cessation of through booking was only temporary, and that by waiting a few days they could book their grain direct to its final destination.

The grain booked to Raichore has been during the last few days unloaded in the new sidings, which are found very convenient for this purpose.

It is to be hoped that the local booking may not continue heavy, as it causes increased work to the staff at Raichore, besides involving longer detentions of the rolling stock.

6. Captain Bisset pointed out that, after the last suspension of through booking, there had been an interval of two days (27th and 28th January) during which the Madras Railway had not had full work.

Mr. Conder stated that he had never suspended the transmission of through-booked wagons from the East Indian Railway or other Railways beyond his own line; that he had constantly in view a continuous supply of wagons to Raichore, and that no fears need be entertained of any short delivery at present.

Mr. Conder further intimated that he had resumed through booking for the Madras Railway on the 8th February; that the demands for carriage were not now so pressing; that the accumulations at the stations were now much reduced, those at Nagpore, Mortizapore and Akola being the only ones of any magnitude; but that he saw no reason for supposing that the supply would not keep up to 150 wagons a day for some time yet.

7. Captain Bisset submitted a memorandum shewing the increased work done by the Madras Railway at Raichore, and expressed an opinion that further discussion on the question of limitation was at present unnecessary, as with the additional engines so soon to be placed at the service of the Madras Railway, their carrying powers would probably be fully equal to removing all the wagons delivered by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Colonel Hancock, however, made some enquiries for his own satisfaction on this point.

Mr. Conder reminded the meeting that he had not pressed more wagons into Raichore than the Madras Railway Company had asked to be sent there; that in loading up all the wagons he had at his disposal he had acted according to his usual practice; and that, on finding that there were no more wagons to spare, and no accommodation for more at the stations on the road, he had suspended further booking to the Madras Railway.

Mr. Conder assured the meeting that, according to his experience, the delays or irregularities which Captain Bisset seemed to fear from very heavy despatches followed by temporary suspensions of through booking are not more objectionable to the dealers than any attempt to limit the despatches would be.

Captain Bisset mentioned the following reasons for his belief that as regular a despatch should be maintained as possible :

- (1.) Rolling stock would be economised.
- (2.) The train service would be more regular.
- (3.) Some approach to regularity would be attained in the interval between the consignment of goods and their delivery at their destination.
- (4.) Traders could make all their arrangements for supplies with much more certainty and economy if such regularity could be attained.

There was no conclusion arrived at on the subject, except that, with a smaller amount of rolling stock, the present mode of working would hardly be practicable.

Colonel Hancock considered that in their effect upon private trade, the merits of the different modes of dealing with the traffic were almost entirely a matter of opinion, and he remarked that it was evident that the difficulties from detention of wagons and from any irregularity of the train service fell entirely on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and that it might be assumed that Mr. Conder would not incur these difficulties if he were not thoroughly convinced of the advantages of his present practice.

8. With reference to the question of responsibility for the accumulations caused by this mode of working, Captain Bisset represented that the Madras Railway Company was still very short of engines, and that it was impossible to consider that Company altogether responsible for the failure to keep in constant circulation all the wagons which might by an effort on the part of its more fully-stocked neighbour be poured down upon the junction station, and that in his opinion the best interests of both railways and also of the grain traffic to the Madras districts would be best served by mutual accommodation and by the adaptation of the strength of the one railway to the weakness of the other.

Both Colonel Hancock and Mr. Conder stated that no complaint was made on their part of the present working of the Madras Railway, but that they believed that a stimulus to more vigorous working had certainly been given by the knowledge that so many wagons were lying under load for the Madras Railway.

9. The meeting closed with assurances of the strongest desire on the part of the Bombay railway authorities to do all in their power to forward the further development of the grain traffic, and with regrets that somewhat different views as to the method of doing this had apparently been interpreted as obstacles to the attainment of this end.

10. It has been noted above that the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway has determined to place one of his assistants at Raichore during the present pressure of work there.

The propriety of this step was urged by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Madras, after his visit to Raichore on the 6th February. I now mention a slight loss of work on the 11th instant, which appears to me to have arisen solely from the want of that prompt intercommunication which the presence of a superior officer of the Traffic Department at Raichore is likely to secure.

On the 11th February, a Madras Railway train, which was ordered in accordance with a definite expectation of larger arrivals of wagons from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, had to be cancelled. This occurred within a few days after the local traffic officers had met at Raichore, and arranged in the most cordial manner for working into each other's hands.

I am confident that this occurred from want of early intimation that more wagons were wanted at Raichore, and I have only mentioned the matter in the hope of inviting continued attention to the working of Raichore station, which should, in my opinion, be left altogether to the traffic officer on the spot.

W. S. S. BISSET, Captain.

Bellary, the 14th February 1877.

Nos. 68 and 69, dated Bellary, 14th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Secy. to the Government of Bombay.

To—The Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

By desire of Sir Richard Temple I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by Captain Bisset, regarding the decisions taken by the Great Indian Peninsula Traffic Manager, Mr. Conder, on certain points connected with the joint working of grain traffic over the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways.

2. The Bombay railway authorities are manifestly ready and anxious to promote the smooth and rapid working of the traffic. Sir Richard Temple has ascertained from the Madras railway authorities that they are ready to do their part loyally to the best of their power. And he trusts that the harmonious working of this great traffic, which is of very important to the very lives of the people in the Ceded Districts, may be thoroughly maintained.

3. Sir Richard Temple will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Government of India that since the 29th January there has been a regular stream of grain wagons (the average being 110 wagons* daily) of northern grain from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into the Ceded Districts. It is confidently believed that the daily delivery will shortly be worked up to 150 wagons. Already the effect has been felt in the Bellary markets, where northern cholam (jowari) is now (14th February) quoted at 10 seers per rupee.

* About 660 tons.

No. 77, dated Bellary, 17th February 1877.

From—The Secretary to Sir Richard Temple,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of Sir Richard Temple, to submit copy of a Minute recorded by him regarding the doubling of the line of railway from Ambatoor near Madras to Arconum.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, dated Humpé, Bellary District, 16th February 1877.

ON the 27th January, I submitted to the Government of India by telegraph a recommendation that the line from Ambatoor near Madras should be doubled as far as the Arconum Junction. This suggestion was made after consultation with His Grace the Governor of Madras, and after a conference with Mr. Elwin, the Agent of the Madras Railway. The Government of India have been pleased to accede to the proposal; and I deem it right to record briefly my reasons for recommending this undertaking.

2. The whole inward and outward railway traffic of Madras, except the trade towards the coast districts of Chingleput and Cuddalore (South Arcot), has to pass over 42 miles of line from Madras to Arconum Junction. Out of this length, seven miles only consist of double line, while 35 miles from Ambatoor to Arconum have a single line of rails only. From Arconum Junction the line bifurcates,—one branch goes north-westward into the Ceded Districts and towards Bombay, while the other goes south-westwards through North Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore towards Beypore. From this south-west line breaks off the branch to Bangalore in the province of Mysore. During the present time of scarcity a part of the food required for the Ceded Districts, and almost the whole of the foreign grain required by North Arcot, Salem, and the Mysore country, has to pass over the 35 miles of single line between Ambatoor and Arconum Junction.

3. The daily supply of imported food sent into the famine districts is therefore limited by the carrying power of the 35 miles of single line over which the ordinary inward and outward traffic of the country has to pass. There is a very large store of grain on the Madras beach waiting for despatch into the interior; the demands of the famine country are great, and up-country dealers complain that they cannot get their consignments of grain away from Madras. According to the lowest computation, and on the understanding that the Ceded

* *Note.*—See the sketch of the amount of imported food required by the famine districts, submitted to the Government of India on the 27th January. Subsequent enquiries into the circumstances and trade of Bangalore have shown that the Mysore demand may have been under-estimated in that sketch.

Districts will for the most part consume grain brought by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the north, the famine districts now require 1,200 tons* of grain per diem from Madras. If the northern supply should in any way fail, or when the monsoon shall close the west coast parts, the famine districts will in all probability require more than 1,200 tons a day from Madras.

4. With a single line, the Madras Railway has never worked more than 7,200 tons of grain over the Arconum length in one week. It is said that, with great exertions, 9,000 tons a week might be carried. It is evident, however, that the single line can, even if every thing works smoothly and well, barely meet the present minimum requirements of the country. If anything goes wrong, or if the demand increases, then the Arconum length of the railway cannot do the work which the country requires of it. This requirement is not merely for ordinary articles of commerce, but for actual food, without which prices must rise greatly, and the food-supply of the country must fall short. The two lines which branch off from Arconum could, between them, carry considerably more than 1,200 tons of grain, if only it could be carried to Arconum.

5. Under these circumstances, it seems absolutely necessary to double the line to Arconum, so as to enable the Madras Railway to carry as much grain as the country needs, and as the trade seems ready to supply. Though the Madras Railway does not possess spare rails sufficient for the 35 miles, yet rails are to be had in the country, and I was informed by the Madras authorities that the work could be finished in six weeks from its commencement. The cost of the work would probably be from £80,000 to £100,000, and this amount would be added to the guaranteed capital of the Madras Railway.

Telegram, dated Bellary, 12th February 1877.

From—*Madras*,
From—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

To—*Calcutta*,
To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE.

In reference to telegram of the 6th, regarding the commencement of the proposed railway from Bellary to Karwar, I have discussed the question at Bellary with His Grace the Governor of Madras, when there were present the Collector of Bellary, Mr. Master, Colonels Mullins and Shaw, Sheward from Madras and Colonel Hancock from Bombay. I am adverse to undertaking to present the Karwar and Bellary line generally, in consideration of pressing financial exigencies and claims of other lines. But famine relief labour of Bellary, Dharwar, Kalidgi districts may be most usefully employed in forming earthwork between Bellary, Hubli and Dharwar, which may eventually be useful when circumstances shall permit such railway to be constructed. No large works being available for relief in the neighbourhood, I suggest that Madras and Bombay Governments be authorized to employ the labour in making the earthwork, taking up the necessary land for the purpose, such land being charged to local Governments; and it being understood that this permission in no way pledges Imperial Government to ultimate construction of railway. I am authorised to say that the Government of Madras will concur in this view, and I think that the Bombay Government will concur also.

Telegram, dated 17th February 1877.

From—*Bellary*,
From—C. E. BERNARD, Esq.

To—*Calcutta*,
To—The Honourable T. C. HOPE.

Your message of 13th has missed me. Repeated message 16th received to-day. Sir Richard's recommendation is that earthwork be begun on proposed line from Bellary to Hubli, a great cotton mart of Dharwar district. He does not recommend work west of Hubli at present. Minute, with detailed opinion, goes to-day.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—*Calcutta*,
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.

To—*Madras*,
To—*Madras Revenue*.

GOVERNMENT of India sanction immediate commencement of earth-work of railway between Hooblee and Bellary by relief labourers. The land to be taken up and charged to the local Governments. This in no way pledges the Imperial Government to ultimate construction of the railway. Further instructions will issue from the Public Works Department.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—*Calcutta*,
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.

To—*Bombay*,
To—*Works*.

GOVERNMENT of India sanction immediate commencement of earth-work of railway between Hooblee and Bellary by relief labourers. The land to be taken up and charged to the local Governments. This in no way pledges the Imperial Government to ultimate construction of the railway. Further instructions will issue from the Public Works Department.

Telegram, dated 20th February 1877.

From—*Calcutta*,
From—Revenue Addl. Secretary.

To—*Bellary*,
To—SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

GOVERNMENT of India have informed Governments of Madras and Bombay that they sanction immediate commencement of the railway between Bellary and Hooblee on the terms you suggest.

No. 222, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday and to paragraph 5 of my letter No. 124 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to state that, after consulting the

Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the employment of famine relief labour in forming earth-works between Bellary and Hooblee on the line of the proposed railway. These earth-works will be useful whenever circumstances may permit the railway to be constructed, but it is to be distinctly understood that the present permission in no way pledges the Imperial Government to the ultimate completion of the line.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that, for various reasons, the commencement of earth-work on the section between Hooblee and Kirwuttee is at present undesirable.

3. Regarding the debit of the charge for compensation for land a further communication will be addressed to you hereafter.

4. Any communication which may be necessary in connection with the carrying into effect of the permission now given should be addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 223, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Additional Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Dept.

WITH reference to my telegram of yesterday and my letter of the 6th instant, No. 142, I have the honour to state that, after consulting the Government of Madras and Sir Richard Temple, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the employment of famine relief labour in forming earthworks between Bellary and Hooblee on the line of the proposed railway. These earthworks will be useful whenever circumstances may permit the railway to be constructed, but it is to be distinctly understood that the present permission in no way pledges the Imperial Government to the ultimate completion of the line.

2. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that, for various reasons, the commencement of earthwork on the section between Hooblee and Kirwuttee is at present undesirable.

3. Regarding the debit of the charge for compensation for land a further communication will be addressed to you hereafter.

4. Any communications which may be necessary in connection with the carrying into effect of the permission now given should be addressed to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

No. 224, dated 22nd February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to SIR R. TEMPLE.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to inform Sir Richard Temple that in accordance with the suggestion contained in his telegram of the 12th instant, as explained in yours of the 17th instant, the Madras and Bombay Governments have been authorised to construct the earth-works of the proposed railway between Hooblee and Bellary, on the understanding that the Imperial Government is not thereby in any way pledged to the ultimate construction of the railway itself.

2. I am, however, to request the favour of further explanation of the exact meaning of the suggestion that the land taken up for the purpose should be charged to the local Governments.

No. 219, dated 21st February 1877.

From—The Addl. Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

It was not thought necessary at the time when they were issued to address any special communication to the Government of Madras, in regard to the instructions whereby Sir Richard Temple was authorised, on the 16th ultimo, to enquire into the circumstances of the famine in the Presidencies of Madras

and Bombay, and to confer with the Governments of those two Presidencies on the results of his enquiries.

2. The circumstances which induced the Government of India to depute Sir Richard Temple on his present mission were, in fact, well known to His Grace the Governor of Madras, with whom the Governor-General in Council had the great advantage of personally discussing the whole subject at Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage. Sir Richard Temple's appointment was made in the hope that it would strengthen the hands of both Governments, that it would serve to clear up some points of importance in regard to which doubts had been felt, and that by diminishing the necessity of frequent references to the Government of India, and preventing delay in the treatment of matters demanding immediate decision, it would confirm that accord and harmony of feeling which it will always be the anxious desire of His Excellency in Council to maintain between the supreme and the local Governments.

3. Although the mission of Sir Richard Temple is still uncompleted, the Governor-General in Council thinks it right to delay no longer in expressing to the Government of Madras the satisfaction felt by His Excellency in the fulfilment of the hopes with which that mission was undertaken.

4. In conducting operations of so much difficulty, and on so vast a scale for the relief of famine, differences of opinion will necessarily arise, and methods of action adopted with much consideration may sometimes prove mistaken. The Government of India not only claims for itself no exemption from error, but is conscious that acting as it must often do with imperfect knowledge it may be more liable to err in its appreciation of local circumstances than the officers who are acting on the spot.

5. The Mission of Sir R. Temple, however, has already had this satisfactory result, that if any difference formerly existed between the views of the two Governments, none, so far as His Excellency in Council is aware, now remains. Sir R. Temple, in reporting to the Government of India the results of his observation, has expressed his opinion that throughout the Madras Presidency famine is successfully combated and starvation prevented; that the physical condition of the people is generally good; that relief works are everywhere open; that charitable arrangements are well organized; and that the operations of private traders for the supply of grain to the distressed districts are everywhere active and successful. Measures are, at the same time, being taken (and His Excellency in Council feels sure they will be persevered in), not only to encourage the efforts, by confirming the confidence of private trade, but also to prevent needless expenditure of money, and restrict as closely as possible the grant of relief to those who actually require it.

6. The Governor-General in Council wishes to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the zeal and humanity with which the Government of Madras and its officers are contending against famine, and furthermore of thanking them for the wise and conciliatory spirit in which all the suggestions of the Government of India and of Sir R. Temple have been received by them. The measures approved by the Government of Madras in consultation with Sir R. Temple are being carried into effect with highly satisfactory results; and His Excellency in Council trusts that the officers of the two Governments will always continue thus loyally and efficiently to co-operate with each other in the performance of the great and difficult duty that lies before them.

No. 195, dated 16th February 1877.

From—The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 31st ultimo, requesting that the services of the following Bengal Civil Officers may

be placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for duty in the famine-stricken districts of that presidency :—

Mr. Howe,	from North-Western Provinces to Bellary.
„ H. M. Kisch	„ Bengal to Bellary.
„ Kirkwood	„ „ „ Cuddapah.
„ Hodgkinson	„ „ „ Nellore.
„ A. W. Mackie	„ „ „ „
„ W. B. Oldham	„ „ „ Kurnool.
„ H. C. Fanshawe	„ Punjab „ „
„ Damant	„ Assam „ North Arcot.
„ Kitts	„ Berar „ Madura.
„ Williams	„ Central Provinces to Salem.

2. In reply, I am to state that the services of the under-mentioned officers have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government, and that they have already been ordered to report themselves to the Collectors of the districts wherein they are required for duty, *viz* :—

Mr. Howe to report himself to the Collector of Bellary.

„ H. M. Kisch	„ „ „ „
„ A. W. Mackie	„ „ „ Nellore.
„ W. B. Oldham	„ „ „ Kurnool.
„ Kitts	„ „ „ Madura.

3. The services of the gentlemen mentioned in the margin not being available, I am to state that the following officers have been ordered to proceed in their stead :—

Messrs. Damant, Hodgkinson, H. C. Fanshawe, Kirkwood and Williams.

Mr. G. Sharp to the Nellore district.

„ A. Weekes	„ Cuddapah.
„ H. Gillan	„ Kurnool.
„ A. C. Tute	„ Salem.

4. Thus it will be observed that, to complete the number required, only one officer is required, who will be appointed shortly.

5. As regards the pay and allowances which the officers deputed will receive I am to refer to my telegram and letter of the 8th instant, and to state that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the same rates of pay and allowances as were granted* to officers who had been deputed from other parts of the country for famine duty in Bengal in 1874, namely, their existing pay and allowances, *plus* a monthly allowance of Rs. 300 to officers above 5 years' standing from the date of their landing in India, and Rs. 200 to those below 5 years, besides the carriage of horses to the famine districts and back.

* Financial Department's Resolution, No. 3914, dated 22nd June 1874.

No. 204.

COPY forwarded to the Home Department for information.

No. 205.

COPY forwarded to the Financial Department for information and for the issue of the necessary orders to the Offices of Account.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 22nd FEBRUARY 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras rain is reported from Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore and Tinnevely. The numbers on relief works reported give a total of 775,777; there is a decrease in every district except South Arcot; in Bellary the numbers are less by 41,000, in Cuddapah by 37,800, and in Kurnool by 24,600. Rain has fallen in Sind and a little at Sholapur; none is reported elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency; there is no material change in prospects. No rain has fallen in Mysore. The *rabi* harvest is progressing in the Central Provinces; rain is reported only from Seoni and the Upper Godavari; prospects have improved. In Berar the reaping of the *rabi* is nearly finished. No rain has fallen in Central India or Rajputana; prospects are good. In Bengal there have been a few scattered showers in the Eastern Districts and Orissa; the cold weather crops promise well. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces (except at Almora) or Oudh; prospects are favourable. In the Punjab no rain had fallen during the week, but it was recommencing when the report was despatched.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— Kistna (Feb. 19th)	About 50 in Repalli, Gudivada, & Bezvada; Guntur 106; a little in Nuzvid, Narsarowpet, Bunder, and Vinukonda.	<i>Raggi, sajja, cholum</i> , and maize are transplanted and good; castor, millet, cotton, and tobacco are fair; prices steady in Gudivada, Bezvada, Nuzvid, Guntur, Narsarowpet, and Nandigama; risen in Vinukonda and Bapatla; cholera prevalent generally, seizures 368, deaths 174; small-pox and fever also reported; epizootic apthia and dysentery existing in certain taluks; no improvement of pasture; markets fairly supplied; number on relief works 3,606, decrease due to cholera; seers of 80 rupees weight, rice 9.74, <i>cholum</i> 12.32, <i>raggi</i> 12.96, <i>cumboo</i> 11.20; imports, rice 30.37 tons, <i>cholum</i> 27.84, <i>raggi</i> 9.65, <i>cumboo</i> 9.47; number fed gratuitously by Government 318, by people 1,066; Commamur channel extension, report not received.
Kurnool („ 20th)	16 in Markapur.	<i>Cholum, raggi</i> , and <i>korra</i> raised under canal, reported to be withering for want of water, canal having been closed; cholera continues, except in Nandikottur, seizures 143, deaths 114; cattle reported to be dying for want of fodder; second sort rice per rupee in imperial seers 6.76, <i>cholum</i> 7.89, <i>cumboo</i> or <i>sajja</i> 8.71, <i>raggi</i> 8.96; number on relief works 2,14,299, gratuitously fed 4,020; import Government grain 702 tons, exclusive of Cumbum, where the import is not known; private import 739 tons; the decrease in the number of coolies is due partly to weeding, partly to enforcement of task work; the slight rise in prices is unaccounted for by taluk officials.
Cuddapah („ 25th)	Nil	Average prices—seers per Re.—second sort rice 7.11, <i>cholum</i> 8.79, <i>raggi</i> 8.51, <i>cumboo</i> 8.77; people on relief works 80,389, gratuitously fed 1,723; 630 deaths from cholera; number of cattle died from want of fodder and disease 827 and 598, respectively.
Bellary („ 25th)	Nil	Average prices—second sort rice 7 seers, <i>cholum</i> or great millet 8.38, <i>raggi</i> or lesser millet 8.43, <i>cumboo</i> 7.43 and 7.9; imports, tons 4,139; accounts from two railway stations only; 304,453 persons on relief works, decrease on last week 41,122; this is owing to prevalence of cholera, reduction of rates of wages, removal of coolies supposed to be fairly well-to-do, and desertion on account of task work; 14,765 gratuitously fed, decrease 3,424; this is chiefly in Madaksira, where number of relief houses have been decreased and Mysore paupers sent back; 4,138 gratuitously fed by private charity, aided by Government grant; cholera in all 16 taluks; small-pox and fever also prevalent; cattle still perishing from want of fodder; supply of drinking water diminishing but not exhausted; imports 184 tons.
Nellore („ 20th)	*Nellore 1 Kavali 1½ Kanigiri 2½ Darsi 5½ Udavigiri 2½ Ongole 4 Kandahar 6	Average prices in this week—second sort rice 8.24 seers per rupee <i>cholum</i> 9.50, <i>raggi</i> 10.15, <i>cumboo</i> 9.12; no imports reported this week; number of men on relief works 74,051 against 75,051 including canal coolies; the slight fall in the number due to absence of coolies on last day of week consequent on slight rainfall on previous day; number fed gratuitously 11,025; deaths from cholera 448 against 982 last week; cholera and small-pox severe in Nellore and Kanigiri taluks; prospects for drinking purposes, both for men and cattle, improved in some localities; prospects of cattle very bad.
Chingleput („ 20th)	Nil	Average prices of rice, second sort, 9.38, <i>raggi</i> 10.81, <i>cholum</i> 10.44; number on relief works 9,202; number gratuitously fed 4,488; public health, cholera and small-pox prevail; water scarce; pasture failing.

* The Madras Government has been asked to state in inches the rainfall here incorrectly shown in ounces.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—continued.		
North Arcot (Feb. 20th)	Nil	For week ending 16th February, average prices of Government seers, second sort rice, per rupee, 8'1, <i>cholum</i> 9'5, <i>raggi</i> 9'4, <i>cumboo</i> 8'8; relief work coolies 18,519, decrease owing to enforcement of task work, cholera, and stoppage of certain works; persons gratuitously fed 619; cholera still prevalent; fever and small-pox in some parts; health of cattle generally good; pasture very scarce; cattle dying for want of fodder.
South Arcot („ 20th)	Nil	Rice, second sort, 8½ seers, <i>cumboo</i> 11½, <i>raggi</i> 12, nearly the same as last week, <i>cholum</i> not sold; rice imported 255 tons; numbers employed 982; cholera attacks 90, deaths 55; cattle disease in few villages; pasture deficient.
Salem („ 20th)	Nil	Prices of grain,—seers of 80 tolas,—rice 7½, <i>raggi</i> 9½, <i>cumboo</i> 9½, <i>cholum</i> 9½, import of all grains 807 tons; number on relief works 36,650; number gratuitously fed 3,300, private 260; cholera in all taluks; gratuitous relief number falling off 27 per cent., due to stoppage of village relief.
Coimbatore („ 20th)	In Collegial 50; elsewhere. Nil	Rice, second sort, 7'58, <i>cholum</i> 9'28, <i>raggi</i> 10'04, <i>cumboo</i> 10'17, imports chiefly <i>via</i> West Coast; rice 649 tons, other grains 503 tons; virulent cholera prevalent in all taluks, attacks 984, deaths 733; cattle poor; water and fodder scarce; no cultivation except to a small extent under wells; on relief works 22,182, decrease two thirds due to introduction of new scale of wages, one-third to dismissals of undestitute labourers; emaciation not yet reported; gratuitously fed 1,573, chiefly in Oodoomulpett <i>cusbah</i> .
Tanjore „ („ 20th)	Nil	Prices, seers, rice 8, dry grains 11½; imports tons 6½; relief works none; 201 deaths from cholera; cattle generally healthy.
Madura („ 20th)	Nil.	Price of rice second sort 7½ seers per rupee, <i>cholum</i> 11½, <i>raggi</i> 10½, <i>cumboo</i> 10½; import, rice 868 tons, other grain 49; cholera in five taluks, total deaths 315; increasing scarcity of water; number on relief works 9,510; gratuitous relief 296.
Trichinopoly („ 20th)	Nil.	Average price per rupee, seers of 80 tolas—7½ for second sort rice, <i>cholum</i> 19½, <i>raggi</i> 10½, <i>cumboo</i> 10½; import of grain for week ending Saturday 109 tons; number on relief works on 10th instant 501; gratuitously fed by public subscriptions 1,133; cholera more serious, cases 204, deaths 147; small-pox attacks 237, deaths 42; cattle healthy; pasture scanty.
Tinnevelly („ 20th)	...	Slight rain in two districts, and in four taluks in river valley; no freshes; no improvement in condition of crops in dry taluks; harvest continues in wet taluks; cholera increasing; bad in three northern taluks; small-pox in some taluks; cattle generally healthy; pasture scanty; prices stationary; average prices per rupee—second sort rice 7½ seers of 80 tolas, <i>cholum</i> 91, <i>cumboo</i> 12½ and <i>raggi</i> 12½; import of grain—rice 304 and <i>cumboo</i> 34 tons; number on relief works 1,533, number gratuitously fed 93; decrease in number on relief works owing chiefly to reduction of wages and partly to the harvest in the river valley being now cut.
Malabar („ 20th)	Nil	Markets well supplied; imports by sea and land—rice 2,891, <i>raggi</i> 690, <i>cholum</i> 653 tons; exports—rice 1,006, <i>raggi</i> 793 tons; price of rice stationary, except slight rise in Cochin, slight fall in Chirakal and Ponany; highest price 7½ Indian seers in Wynad; lowest 10½ in Chirakal and Calicut; average 9½ Indian seers per rupee, <i>raggi</i> 10 Indian seers per rupee; 86 deaths from cholera in 5 taluks; small-pox in 7 taluks; cattle disease in Walluvanad; pasture failing; 689 and 706 coolies employed on Kolathur roadwork for weeks ending 10th and 17th February respectively.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects unchanged.
Bombay—(Feb. 22nd) <i>Sind. (Feb. 21st)</i>		
Kurrachee	1'15 13 at Kotri. 28 at Tháno Bula Khán and Tatta; 40 at Sehwan; 49 at Jerruck.	River lower than last year; rain will benefit crops; small-pox in 5 or 6 talukas in Kurrachee, 44 cases recovering, 8 fresh cases.
Shikárpur	...	Slight rain on night of 11th in Tigar taluka; wheat crops damaged by insects in Ubauro; and <i>mutter</i> in Kambar and Sijawal talukas.
Hyderabad	...	No change.
<i>Guzerat (Feb. 21st.)</i>		
Ahmedabad	...	<i>Rabi</i> harvest commenced; yield expected to be average.
Kaira	...	<i>Rabi</i> crops almost ready for harvest; cotton being picked.
Surat	...	No change.
Broach	...	No change.
<i>Khandesh and Násik (Feb. 21st.)</i>		
Khandesh	...	Small-pox and fever continue.
Násik	...	No change.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—continued.		
<i>Konkan (Feb. 21st).</i>		
Tanna ...	...	Chicken-pox prevails at Tanna; condition of <i>rabi</i> crops middling; small-pox in two and fever in almost all talukas.
<i>Deccan (Feb. 21st).</i>		
Poona ...	...	Cholera as before; small-pox in Sirur and Purandhar talukas.
Ahmednagar ...	...	No change.
Sholapur ...	11 at Sholapur.	Crop and people as before; 64 deaths from cholera in four talukas.
Satara ...	...	Small-pox in Khatan; 6 deaths from cholera.
<i>Southern Mahratta Country (Feb. 21st).</i>		
Belgaum ...	...	173 deaths from cholera.
Dharwar ...	...	Cholera general; deaths 463.
Kanara ...	...	Cholera prevalent; deaths 21.
Kaladgi ...	...	Cholera in all talukas; 170 deaths.
<i>Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory (Feb. 21st).</i>		
Rajkot ...	...	Hot weather set in; health good.
Wadhwan ...	...	Weather warm; fever in Limri taluka.
Baroda ...	...	Sale of cotton continues.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No material change from last week; cholera continues in Southern Mahratta country.
Bengal—(Feb. 22nd)		
Chittagong ...	Nil	Weather cool; the last rain, being somewhat heavy and continuous, has marred the progress of some of the cold weather crops; cholera still prevails throughout the district, with a tendency towards diminution.
Noakholly ...	1.25	Weather wet and cloudy on the 8th instant; the rest of the week was fine and bracing; the average thermometer ranges from 64° to 70°; the reaping of the <i>amun</i> crops is completed; the cold weather crops, which are fewer than usual, are doing fairly; there has been a general decrease of cholera throughout the district since last report; it has almost disappeared from the inundated tracts, although still prevalent in other parts.
Chittagong Hill Tracts...	1.75	Weather—it rained in the beginning of the week; cloudy for two or three days; very cold and foggy since 11th instant; the <i>joomiahs</i> have begun to cut their <i>jooms</i> for cultivation; mustard has already been reaped, but owing to the recent rains the crop is nearly ruined; the tobacco and other plants appear to be good; cholera is still prevalent.
Hill Tipperah ...	.55	Weather getting much warmer; the rain has all cleared off; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Backergunge ...	.2	Weather fine and cold; nothing special to report regarding the state of the crops; the cholera epidemic is abating.
Furreedpore ...	36 at Madareepore.	Weather cool and clear; the prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
Dacca ...	Nil	Weather cold for the season; state of the crops is good; the millets are benefited, but the mustard seeds are slightly damaged by the rain; cultivation for early rice is forward.
Mymensingh ...	Nil	Weather cold and clear; there was a slight rain in the Attea subdivision on the 13th instant; the prospects of the crops are generally good.
Tipperah ...	Nil	Weather fine and cold; only slight damage has been done to the cold weather crops by the late storms and rain.
24-Pergunnahs ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; the harvesting of <i>amun</i> or late rice is all but completed; cholera has much abated.
Jessore ...	Nil	Weather bright, cold, and dry; the prospects of the winter crops are good; the transplantation of the spring rice is in progress, and the ploughing for the early rice is going on.
Nuddea ...	Nil	Weather cool, no more rain; the crops on the ground are good, and the preparations for the next season are going on well.
Moorshedabad ...	Nil	Weather seasonable; the <i>rabi</i> crops have been a good deal spoiled by the late heavy rain; indigo, sugarcane, and mulberry are, however, doing well; the seedlings of <i>boro dhan</i> have been favourably reported on; the mango trees have begun to blossom; cholera is still lingering in parts of Danigram; public health is otherwise good; prices are nearly the same as before; it is reported by the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Hat that 9,800 maunds of grain stacked at the railway stations of Bhalpore, Ahmadpore, Sinthia, Mollarpore, Rampore Hat, Nulhati, Mooraroi, and Rajgram, valued at Rs. 11,267, were spoiled by the late heavy rain; a good deal of injury was also done to grain stacked along the Nulhati State Railway.
Pubna ...	Nil	Weather fine and cold for the time of the year; state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory.
Rajahahye ...	Nil	Weather unusually cold for this time of the year; the condition of all crops now on the ground is good; the late rains have greatly facilitated the sowing of <i>boro dhan</i> (spring rice) and <i>til</i> (<i>sesamum</i>), and the ploughing of land for the <i>amun</i> , or winter rice, sowings; the public health is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—continued.		
Bogra ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair throughout the week; state and prospects of the crops are very good.
Dinagapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cloudy; the prospects of the crops are good.
Rungpore ...	07 at Bag-dogra. 41 at Gai-banda.	Weather cold; the prospects of the crops are good, and the recent rainfall has materially benefited them; tobacco is flourishing.
Cooch Behar ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine, colder than it was a month ago; the prospects of the crops are everywhere favourable; general health is good.
Jalpaiguri ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and cloudy in the mornings, warm in the day; about two-thirds of the <i>sursoo</i> crop and fourteen annas of the <i>rakur</i> pulse have been gathered; other crops are progressing favourably throughout the district.
Darjeeling ...	33	Weather very cold, sleet on the hills, and a sprinkling of rain on the plains; the winter rice crop has been a very good one; wheat, barley, and mustard seed are doing well.
Midnapore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and fair; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Howrah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fair; still rather cold for the time of the year; there are no crops on the ground to be reported on.
Hooghly ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold in the night, but rather warm in the day; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are unfavourable after the late heavy rains; mustard, peas, and linseed are being reaped; public health is normal; a good many cases of cholera.
Burdwan ...	<i>Nil</i>	State and prospects of the crops are favourable; health of the district is generally good; but fever and cholera are prevalent in Jehanabad.
Bankoora ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and seasonably cold; the prospects of the winter crops continue favourable as before.
Beerbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather fine and cold; the prospects of the crops continue good; <i>til</i> and sugarcane are being now cut; indigo promises well; ploughing for the early rice is in progress.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cold and cloudless; state and prospects of the crops continue good; cholera prevails in Deoghur; 6 cases have been reported.
Rhâgalpur ...	17	Weather all that could be desired; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are excellent; general health is very good.
Monghyr ...	27 102 at Jamoore.	Weather fair; the prospects of the crops continue good.
Purneah ...	Ditto	Weather clear and cold at sudder station; slight rain reported from one or two places; state and prospects of the crops are good.
Maldah ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather generally clear, except during the first two days of the week, when it was occasionally cloudy; the morning of the 13th was foggy; the temperature of the air varies from 56° to 70°; the north and north-west wind prevailed; the crops are in splendid condition; 36 deaths from cholera reported.
Durbhanga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather cool and fair; mustard is being gathered; <i>rakur</i> and tobacco in the south of the district have suffered to some extent from the late rain; no return has been received from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.
Mozufferpore ...	Return not received.	Weather fair and cold; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops continue good, though slight damage has been done to them by the late rains; general health is good.
Barun ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather bright, clear, and cold; wind blowing from the west; the <i>rabi</i> crops are fast reaching maturity, and the prospects are generally excellent; opium is being gathered; indigo fields are ready for the next year's sowings; general health is good.
Chumparun ...	<i>Nil</i>	The continued dry weather is doing a great deal of good, and if it continues longer, the <i>rabi</i> harvest will be excellent.
Patna ...	<i>Nil</i>	The clear weather with westerly wind has done much good to the <i>rabi</i> crops; health is good.
Gya ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather clear and seasonable; the rain, having ceased, and the weather having cleared up, the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are on the whole good; the late rain has done some damage to the poppy crop.
Shahabad ...	<i>Nil</i>	The dry weather, sun and west wind, which appears to have set in, have considerably improved the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops; the damage done by the late heavy rain will not be much.
Hazâribâgh ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather settled, fine and very cold; the slight injury received by the continued cloudy weather has been remedied by bright sunshine; the hail has been very partial, and consequently the injury caused by it has not been very great; health of the district is good.
Lohardugga ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; 1.25 inches of rain are reported to have fallen at Palamow on the 13th instant; the prospects of the crops in the head-quarters sub-division are excellent; in Palamow the damage will not be so great as was anticipated last week; general health is good; cattle disease has appeared near Sili and at Ranohee.
Manbhoom ...	272	Weather fair and seasonable; sugarcane is being cut; there is nothing particular to report about the other crops; the late rain has enabled a good deal of ploughing to be done.
Singbhoom ...	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; the prospects of the <i>rabi</i> crops are again reported to be favourable; some sporadic cases of cholera have occurred in the east of Dhalbhoom.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—concluded.		
Balasore ...	Nil	The rainfall at Bhadrak has been '80; the recent rain has done a good deal of injury to the harvested crops; ploughing progresses slowly; sporadic cholera is still rather frequent.
Cuttack ...	04	Weather unsettled, cloudy, with occasional rain; ploughing is vigorously going on everywhere; the <i>rabi</i> crops here and there have been slightly injured by the rain; there has been some damage to cattle from the unusually cold raw weather; public health is on the whole good.
Pooree ...	1.26	Weather cloudy, with occasional slight rain; the rainfall at Khoordah has been '65; the <i>dahua</i> paddy is progressing well, but that portion of the crop which was sown in the lower grounds will suffer; the rainfall was more than enough, and did much injury to <i>moog</i> , mango, and other miscellaneous crops, but proved efficacious to the cotton crop; exportation is going on, but the prices are almost stationary in the chief sub-division; there is much less exportation from the Khoordah sub-division.
N. W. Provinces—		<i>General Remarks.</i> —A few insignificant showers of rain fell in Orissa and certain other places of Lower Bengal; the weather has now quite cleared up, and the prospects of the cold weather crops have much improved; transplantation of <i>boro dhan</i> , or spring rice, and ploughing for <i>aus dhan</i> , or early rice, are in progress; sugarcane is being cut and pressed in the mills; indigo, mulberry, and other miscellaneous crops are doing fairly.
Benares (Feb. 21st)	Nil	Bright weather; prospects favourable; slight injury to wheat, peas, and upium by late cloudy weather.
Allahabad (" 21st)	...	} No change.
Jhansi (" 22nd)	...	
Agra (" 22nd)	Nil	} Crops progressing favourably.
Meerut, (" 22nd)	Nil	
Bareilly (" 22nd)	Nil	} Prospects good.
Almora ...	9	
Punjab (Feb. 21st)	...	No rainfall registered during the week, but it is again cloudy, and while reports are being despatched, it has commenced raining in the Deraját and around Lahore; agricultural prospects and health of the province generally continue good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow } (Feb. 21st)	Nil	Weather cloudy; prospects generally fair; public health good.
Sitapur }		
Fyzabad }		
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari ... (Feb. 17th)	1.43	Cloudy; <i>jowar</i> , whether cut or uncut, injured by recent rain; health good; prices steady.
Sambalpur ...	...	Ploughing continues; cholera prevalent.
Biláspur ...	...	Prospects fair; fever continues; slight cholera.
Raipur ...	...	Prospects fair; cholera continues; prices easy.
Bálághát ...	...	Clear, cattle disease and cholera continues; prices stationary in Bírha, but rising in Behar.
Chhindwára ...	...	Gram and <i>masúr</i> being cut, wheat standing; no epidemic; prices steady.
Chánda (Feb. 18th)	...	Threshing of <i>rabi</i> continues; fever and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Betúl (" 19th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> reaping; prospects fair; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Bhandára (" 20th)	...	<i>Rabi</i> gathering; gram injured by recent rain; outturn of <i>khari</i> favourable; fever and cholera continue; prices rising.
Nágpur (" 21st)	...	<i>Rabi</i> gathering; health good; prices rising.
Wardha ...	...	Cloudy; prospects favourable.
Nimár ...	...	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> good; small-pox and cattle disease continue; prices rising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects exceedingly good; prices unchanged.
Narsinghpur ...	...	Cloudy, with slight rain on the 21st; prospects favourable; prices fallen.
Jubbulpore ...	...	Clear; <i>rabi</i> excellent; cattle disease continues.
Saugor (Feb. 21st)	...	Cloudy; crops promising.
Seoni ...	1.30	<i>Rabi</i> somewhat injured; slight cholera prevalent.
Damoh ...	...	Prospects excellent; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	<i>Rabi</i> excellent; fever and measles prevalent; prices falling.
British Burma—		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Prospects again brighter; generally fair and good in the Mervudda and Jubbulpore Divisions.
(Feb. 21st)		
Arracan Division ...	...	Eleven deaths from cholera in Akyab town; cholera in a sporadic form in portions of the Akyab and Kyaukphyoo districts, otherwise public health good; slight cattle disease in one township of Akyab district.
Pegu Division.		
Rangoon ...	...	Public health good.
Thakwa ...	...	Health good.
Bassia ...	...	General health good.

Presidency, Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—contd.		
Bhamo	...	Two deaths from cholera in Okpho township, otherwise public health good.
Chauka	...	Cholera in Pyaw 18 cases; in Mahathaman 11; in Shwedong 1; in Pongday 1.
Tharabura	...	Health good.
Tharabura District	...	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Assam—		
Changai (Feb. 22nd)	Nil	Weather clear, becoming hot; country sugar is being manufactured; public health good.
Changai	...	Transplanting spring rice completed; ploughing continues; cholera and small-pox reported.
Central Provinces—		
(Feb. 22nd)	...	Prices of food-grains slightly fallen at Bangalore and Mysore; markets fairly supplied; prospects unimproved; mortality from cholera throughout province, 2,186, against 1,094 previous week.
Madagascar—		
Antananarivo (Feb. 22nd)	...	Rice reaping nearly completed.
Central India—		
(Feb. 22nd)	...	No change since last report.
Madagascar—		
Antananarivo (Feb. 22nd)	...	Weather seasonable; all prospects fair.
Antananarivo (Feb. 22nd)	...	Agricultural prospects continue favourable; health good.
Antananarivo (Feb. 22nd)	Nil	Health prospects good.
Antananarivo (Feb. 22nd)	...	Damage to opium very slight; health good.

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